AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

WITH

DETAILED REPORT ON AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE YEAR

1895.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS; NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND; WOODS AND PLANTATIONS; RATES OF PRODUCE; NOXIOUS INSECTS, FUNGI, WEEDS; NUMBER, AGES, &c., OF LIVE STOCK; ENTIRE HORSES; BULLS; DISEASES OF ANIMALS; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; DAIRY INDUSTRIES; HONEY PRODUCED; AGRICULTURAL MACHINES; NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; NUMBER OF CORN MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE; FORESTRY OPERATIONS; WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS; OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; THE WEATHER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1895.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, 1895, and the Produce Returns in December last.

DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1894 and 1895, was as follows:— Division of land, 1894 and 1895.

—	1894.	1895	Increase or Decrease between 1894 and 1895. Increase.	Increase or Decrease between 1894 and 1895. Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover,	4,931,011	4,880,527	—	50,484
„ Grass, or Pasture,	10,214,096	10,280,424	66,328	—
„ Fallow,	19,568	18,431	—	1,137
„ Woods and Plantations,	309,276	308,928	—	348
„ Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,859,393	4,845,034	—	14,359
Total,†	20,333,344	20,333,344	—	—

The area under Crops in 1895, compared with 1894, shows a net decrease of 50,484 acres—there being a decrease of 62,362 acres in tillage, an increase of 17,350 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, and a decrease of 5,472 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is an increase of 66,328 acres in the area under Grass; a decrease of 1,137 acres of Fallow land; a decrease of 348 acres under Woods and Plantations; and a decrease of 14,359 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,845,034 acres given as under "Bog, Waste, Water, &c.," in 1895, 1,210,391 acres were enumerated as "Turf Bog," 426,975 acres as "Marsh," 2,264,840 acres as "Barren Mountain Land," and 942,828 acres as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." Compared with 1894, "Bog and Marsh" appears to have decreased by 44,075 acres (following an increase of 35,177 acres in 1894, as compared with 1893), while "Barren Mountain Land" increased by 26,436 acres, following a decrease of 2,881 acres in 1894.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1894 and 1895, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1894, there was, last year, a net decrease of 44,963 acres, or 3·0 per cent. in cereals, as wheat decreased by 12,806 acres, oats by 38,436 acres, bere and rye by 443 acres, and beans and pease by 338 acres, while barley increased by 7,055 acres. Acreage under crops 1894 and 1895.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 11,521 acres, or 1·0 per cent., turnips having increased by 1,971 acres, and mangel wurzel and beet root by 988 acres, while potatoes decreased by 6,604 acres, cabbage by 4,788 acres, vetches and rape by 1,004 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 2,084 acres.

Flax shows a decrease of 5,878 acres, or 5·8 per cent., and meadow and clover an increase of 11,878 acres, or 0·5 per cent.

In 1895, 29·5 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 23·6 under green crops, 1·9 under flax, and 45·0 under meadow and clover.

POTATOES.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (see Table 14, page 72) that of the 710,486 acres planted Varieties of Potatoes.

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* Including 129,681 acres under water.

† Exclusive of 482,252 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

with potatoes, 77·7 per cent. were under one variety, namely, "Champions," showing a slight decline in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of acres under potatoes 7·4 per cent. were under Flounders, 3·5 per cent. under Irish Whites, 2·3 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 1·8 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 1·5 per cent. under White Rocks, 0·9 per cent. under Kemps, 0·6 per cent. under Scotch Downs, and 4·3 per cent. under all other varieties exclusive of Champions. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16, page 75, that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent under Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1895, 84·5 per cent., or over five-sixths, were under three crops—oats (24·9 per cent.), potatoes (14·6), and meadow and clover (45·0).

(TABLE I.)—The Acreage under Crops in 1894 and 1895, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

CROPS.	1894.	1895.	Increase in 1895.		Decrease in 1895.	
			Extent.	Per Centage.	Extent.	Per Centage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Wheat,	49,338	36,532	—	—	12,806	26·0
Oats,	1,254,837	1,216,401	—	—	38,436	3·1
Barley,	164,595	171,650	7,055	4·3	—	—
Bere and Rye,	12,102	11,659	—	—	443	3·7
Beans and Pease,	3,185	2,852	—	—	333	10·4
TOTAL EXTENT under CEREAL CROPS,	1,484,057	1,439,094	—	—	44,963	3·0
Potatoes,	717,090	710,486	—	—	6,604	0·9
Turnips,	311,310	313,281	1,971	0·6	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	52,039	53,027	988	1·9	—	—
Cabbage,	44,506	39,718	—	—	4,786	10·8
Vetches and Rape,	10,822	9,818	—	—	1,004	9·3
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	27,508	25,424	—	—	2,084	7·6
TOTAL EXTENT under GREEN CROPS,	1,163,275	1,151,754	—	—	11,521	1·0
Flax,	101,081	95,203	—	—	5,876	5·8
TOTAL under TILLAGE,	2,748,413	2,686,051	—	—	62,362	2·3
Meadow and Clover :—						
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	641,058	635,586	—	—	5,472	0·9
Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	1,541,540	1,556,890	17,350	1·1	—	—
TOTAL EXTENT under CROPS,	4,931,011	4,880,527	—	—	50,484	1·0

The Proportionate Area under each Crop in 1894 and 1895 :—

CROPS.	Proportion per cent.		CROPS.	Proportion per cent.	
	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
Wheat,	1·0	0·6	Cabbage,	0·9	0·6
Oats,	25·4	24·9	Vetches and Rape,	0·2	0·2
Barley,	3·3	3·5	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	0·6	0·5
Bere and Rye,	0·3	0·9			
Beans and Pease,	0·1	0·1			
			UNDER GREEN CROPS,	23·6	23·6
UNDER CEREAL CROPS,	30·1	29·5			
			Flax,	2·0	1·9
Potatoes,	14·5	14·8	Meadow and Clover,	44·3	45·0
Turnips,	6·3	6·4			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	1·1	1·1	TOTAL,	100·0	100·0

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1895 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1886 to 1895 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 40, 44, and 52, respectively.

Grazing Land, 1894 and 1895.

The extent of land under grass in 1895 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 10,280,424 acres, or 50·6 in every 100 of the entire country, in 1894 the extent was 10,214,098 acres or 50·2 per cent. Of the 10,280,424 acres under grass, not for hay, last year 649,792 were under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation, and 9,630,632 under permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were—in Leinster 55·4 per cent. in 1895, and 55·0 per cent. in 1894; Munster 54·6 per cent. in 1895, and 54·1 per cent. in 1894; Connaught 49·0 per cent. in 1895, and 48·8 per cent. in 1894; and Ulster 42·9 per cent. in 1895, and 42·8 per cent. in 1894.

There appears to have been an increase of pasture land in 1895, in Ulster of 0·1 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Connaught of 0·2 per cent., in Leinster of 0·4, and in Munster of 0·5 per cent.

Grazing Land in 1895.

Of the counties—Clare, Limerick, Meath, and Westmeath had each 60 acres or upwards in every 100 of their entire area under grass (pasture) in 1895; Fermanagh, Kildare, Kilkenny, Roscommon, and Tipperary, had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Dublin, Galway, Leitrim, Longford, Queen's, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Armagh, Kerry, King's, Louth, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Wicklow, had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Donegal, Down, Londonderry, and Mayo had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1895. Only 33·8 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1895 as under grass. Meath shows the highest percentage, 71·1.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1895, are given at page 36.

Division of Land, 1885–1895.

As already stated, the land under grass in 1895 formed a little more than half of the total area (20,333,344 statute acres) of the country. It will be observed from the succeeding Table (Table II.) that the area under grass in 1895 is slightly in excess of the average for the preceding ten years, and also somewhat more than the extent for the year 1894, the proportion of the total area having increased from 50·2 per cent. in 1894, to 50·6 in 1895.

In Cereal Crops a continuous decrease is shown for all the years covered by the Table, except 1888 and 1892, in each of which there was a slight increase as compared with the extent for the year immediately preceding. The average area under cereals in the ten years 1885–94 was 1,532,932 acres, and the extent in 1695 was 1,439,094 acres, being a decline of 93,888 acres or 6·1 per cent.

The average area under Green Crops in the ten years was 1,202,134 acres, and in 1895 the area was 1,151,754 acres, being 50,380 acres or 4·2 per cent. under the average. The extent under Green Crops in 1894 was 1,163,275 acres.

The area under Flax fell from 101,081 acres in 1894 to 95,203 acres in 1895, and the latter extent shows a decrease of 5,233 acres as compared with the average for the ten years 1885–94.

There were 2,182,598 acres under Meadow and Clover in 1894, and 2,194,476, acres in 1895: the average extent for the ten years 1885–94 was 2,132,834 acres, the yearly extent varying from 2,034,768 acres in 1885 to 2,221,980 acres in 1888.

The extent of Fallow or uncropped arable land in 1895 was 18,431 acres, being a decline of 1,137 acres as compared with the preceding year, but 540 acres over the average extent for the ten years 1885–94.

The area returned under "Bog, Waste, Barren Mountain, Water, &c." in 1895 was 4,845,034 acres, being 14,359 acres less than the corresponding extent for the preceding year, and 11,415 acres below the average for the ten years 1885–94.

[Table II

Division of Land.

TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportional Area, under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Meadow and Clover, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow, Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1885 to 1895, with averages for the ten years, 1885-94; also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 acre.

YEARS.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent of Land in Statute Acres under									
		Cereal Crops	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.	Total.*
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1885, .	518,560	1,504,908	1,219,309	108,147	2,034,768	10,251,120	15,208,247	339,447	19,112	4,771,947	20,828,753 Statute Acres
1886, .	516,490	1,500,704	1,221,312	127,890	2,094,209	10,162,707	15,196,822	339,062	17,028	4,785,241	
1887, .	515,853	1,502,468	1,229,092	130,284	2,145,818	10,049,807	15,115,164	329,362	12,746	4,871,480	
1888, .	514,691	1,570,045	1,234,145	113,613	2,221,980	9,905,097	15,045,780	331,587	15,618	4,935,778	
1889, .	513,046	1,585,089	1,219,749	118,682	2,187,522	9,998,297	15,054,319	326,686	12,450	4,935,354	
1890, .	513,094	1,514,734	1,214,462	96,896	2,093,634	10,212,256	15,131,982	327,461	14,595	4,854,715	
1891, .	517,013	1,492,763	1,191,424	74,665	2,059,529	10,298,654	15,117,035	311,554	21,626	4,883,129*	
1892, .	515,458	1,494,788	1,174,868	70,647	2,142,810	10,258,824	15,140,932	309,585	24,208	4,862,528*	
1893, .	515,548	1,460,373	1,153,708	67,437	2,167,473	10,321,107	15,169,148	307,386	21,875	4,804,993*	
1894, .	519,909	1,484,057	1,163,275	101,081	2,182,598	10,214,096	15,145,107	309,276	10,568	4,850,399*	
Average 1885-94,	515,807	1,502,952	1,202,184	100,486	2,132,884	10,166,967	15,135,033	321,193	17,801	4,858,440	
1895, .	515,278	1,439,094	1,151,734	95,203	2,194,476	10,280,424	15,160,951	308,928	18,461	4,845,934*	

YEARS.	—	Proportion per Cent. under									
		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.	Total.
1885, .	–	7·9	6·0	0·5	10·0	50·4	74·8	1·6	0·1	23·5	100·0
1886, .	–	7·9	6·0	0·6	10·8	50·0	74·8	1·6	0·1	23·5	
1887, .	–	7·7	6·1	0·6	10·9	49·4	74·8	1·6	0·1	24·0	
1888, .	–	7·7	6·1	0·6	10·9	48·7	74·0	1·0	0·1	24·8	
1889, .	–	7·5	6·0	0·6	10·7	49·3	74·0	1·6	0·1	24·5	
1890, .	–	7·4	6·0	0·5	10·8	50·2	74·4	1·6	0·1	23·0	
1891, .	–	7·3	5·9	0·4	10·1	50·7	74·4	1·5	0·1	24·0	
1892, .	–	7·4	5·8	0·4	10·5	50·4	74·5	1·5	0·1	23·9	
1893, .	–	7·3	5·7	0·5	10·7	50·8	74·8	1·5	0·1	23·6	
1894, .	–	7·3	5·7	0·5	10·8	50·2	74·5	1·5	0·1	23·9	
Average 1885-94,	–	7·5	5·9	0·5	10·5	50·0	74·4	1·6	0·1	23·9	
1895, .	–	7·1	5·6	0·5	10·8	50·6	74·6	1·5	0·1	23·6	

Turf Bog. Tables showing the extent and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1895, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 36. From these it appears that there are three counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Turf Bog," viz.:—Mayo, with 254,504 acres, or 19·3 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 156,383 acres, or 10·4 per cent.; and Donegal, 113,458 acres, or 9·6 per cent. No "Turf Bog" is returned for Dublin, and of the other counties the following are those having the smallest areas under that heading, viz.:—Louth, 718 acres, or 0·4 per cent. of its entire area; Wexford, 940 acres, or 0·1 per cent.; Carlow, 1,203 acres, or 0·5 per cent.; Down, 2,717 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; Kilkenny, 3,188 acres, or 0·6 per cent.; and Waterford, 3,694 acres, or 0·8 per cent. In the province of Connaught, 537,071 acres, being 12·7 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Turf Bog," including 71,699 acres, or 12·3 per cent. of the County of Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

Marsh. In Mayo, 69,625 acres, or 5·3 per cent. of the area of the county are under Marsh; in Cork, 63,656 acres, or 3·5 per cent.; in Galway, 60,532 acres, or 4·0 per cent.; in Donegal, 37,114 acres, or 3·1 per cent., and in Kerry, 36,946 acres, or 3·2 per cent. The counties with the smallest area under "Marsh" are, Dublin with 342 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Louth, 1,681 or 0·8 per cent.; Meath, 1,796, or 0·8 per cent.; Fermanagh, 1,921, or 0·5 per cent.; and Monaghan, 1,969 acres, or 0·6 per cent.

* The total area adopted for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, is 20,333,344 acres.

Meadow and Clover and Pasture. The following statement shows in a concise manner the extent of Meadow and Clover and Pasture respectively in Ireland during the 11 years, 1885–95, and the average extents for the 10 years, 1885–94:—

Year.	Meadow and Clover.	Pasture.	Total Grass Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885, . . .	2,034,768	10,251,120	12,285,888
1886, . . .	2,094,209	10,162,707	12,256,915
1887, . . .	2,143,818	10,049,507	12,193,325
1888, . . .	2,221,980	9,905,097	12,127,077
1889, . . .	2,187,522	9,998,297	12,185,819
1890, . . .	2,093,634	10,212,258	12,305,890
1891, . . .	2,059,529	10,298,654	12,358,183
1892, . . .	2,142,810	10,253,824	12,396,634
1893, . . .	2,167,473	10,321,107	12,488,580
1894, . . .	2,182,598	10,214,096	12,396,694
Average, 1885–94, .	2,132,834	10,166,667	12,299,501
1895, . . .	2,194,476	10,280,424	12,474,900

It will be observed that the total area of grass lands has increased from 12,285,888 acres in 1885 to 12,474,900 acres in 1895, being an increase of 189,012 acres or 1·5 per cent. Comparing the area under Pasture in the two years referred to, we find that there was a slight increase in the later year; however, it will be seen further on in this Report that cattle and sheep, although somewhat less numerous than in 1894, have increased since 1885 in a much greater ratio than the pasture lands, showing that the latter are more fully stocked than they were 11 years ago.

Barren Mountain Land, 1895. "Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in each of the following seven counties, viz.:—Donegal, 335,351 acres, or 28·2 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 295,876 acres, or 25·5 per cent.; Cork, 250,958 acres, or 13·6 per cent.; Galway, 238,670 acres, or 15·9 per cent.; Mayo, 229,800 acres, or 17·4 per cent.; Wicklow, 118,757 acres, or 23·8 per cent., and Tyrone 109,452 acres, or 14·1 per cent. 14·9 per cent., or 67,065 acres of Sligo, 13·8 per cent., or 71,031 acres of Londonderry, 6·8 per cent., or 71,641 acres of Tipperary, 17·6 per cent., or 80,231 acres of Waterford, and 10·7 per cent., or 82,312 acres of Clare are under "Barren Mountain Land." The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Longford with 401 acres, or 0·2 per cent. of its entire area; Meath, 821 acres, or 0·1 per cent.; Kildare, 1,299 acres, or 0·3 per cent.; Westmeath, 1,346 acres, or 0·3 per cent.; and Monaghan, 2,656 acres, or 0·8 per cent. Only 227,648 acres, or 4·7 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 803,558 acres, or 13·5 per cent. of Munster; 657,869 acres, or 12·4 per cent. of Ulster; and 575,765 acres or 13·6 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

Water, Roads, Fences, &c., 1895. 942,828 acres (including 129,681 acres under water), or 4·6 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1895 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." In the counties the highest percentage is 7·3 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·4 in Kildare and Wicklow. These figures do not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways. See note (†), page 5.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 37 and 38.

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* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from Part I. of Dr. Grimshaw's "Facts and Figures about Ireland" (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, Dublin, 1893), may be of interest: it shows that an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past fifty years.

"DIVISION OF LAND IN 1841, '51, '61, '71, '81, AND 1891.

Division of Land.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		1891.	
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.		Statute Acres.	
Under Crops (including Meadow),	13,464,300	5,856,551	5,890,580	5,621,437		5,105,375		4,816,391
" Grass, ...		8,748,077	9,533,599	10,071,285		10,076,424		10,298,654
Woods and Plantations, . .	374,480	304,906	316,887	324,399		328,709		311,554
Barren Mountain Land, . .	6,488,071	5,416,818	4,588,091	4,311,041	2,117,679	4,729,251	2,211,341	4,904,766
Bog and Marsh, ...					1,720,099		1,748,928	
Waste Land, &c., ...					891,550		949,497	
Total, ...	20,326,758						20,333,884*	

NOTE.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

* The difference between the total area entered for 1891 and that given for the other years is owing to the adoption in 1881 of revised areas for some counties, and the inclusion of some slob lands in the County of Wexford.

The subject of the apparent increase of waste land in recent years is referred to at some length in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1885.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS.

Number and size of Holdings, 1894 and 1895.

According to the returns for 1895, the number of separate holdings was 574,786, being 1,068 more than in the previous year. The holdings which *decreased* in number were—those "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" by 506; those "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" by 542; those "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" by 143; and those "above 500 acres" by 17. The holdings which *increased* in number were those not exceeding 1 acre by 1,699; those "above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres" by 369; those "above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres" by 124; those "above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres" by 53; and those "above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres," by 31.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1894.	Number in 1895.	Increase or Decrease in 1895.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre, ...	57,809	59,508	1,699	–
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres, .	62,781	62,275	–	506
" 5 " 15 " .	156,223	155,681	–	542
" 15 " 30 " .	133,656	133,513	–	143
" 30 " 50 " .	73,493	73,862	369	–
" 50 " 100 " .	56,958	57,082	124	–
" 100 " 200 " .	22,992	23,045	53	–
" 200 " 500 " .	8,232	8,263	31	–
Above 500 Acres, ...	1,574	1,557	–	17
Total, ...	573,718	574,786	1,068	–

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1895, will be found on pp. 37 and 38.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1894 and 1895, is given by classes in Table III. at page 11.

Number of separate Holdings and of Occupiers, 1894 and 1895.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—*the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding*—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of *Occupiers*, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1895 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 12, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1895 there were 574,786 holdings in the hands of 531,873 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1894 and 1895, respectively, were :—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Leinster, . .	123,101	124,306	110,183	111,573
Munster, . .	127,740	128,061	116,094	116,758
Ulster, . .	200,150	199,764	188,305	187,967
Connaught, . .	122,727	122,655	115,554	115,575
TOTAL, .	573,718	574,786	530,136	531,873

The number of occupiers of land returned in 1895 was 531,873, being 1,737 more than in the previous year. Excluding those holding land "not exceeding one acre," who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 473,066 in 1895, or 37 less than in 1894. There was an increase in Leinster of 65—from 92,199 in 1894 to 92,264 in 1895; in Munster of 117—from 99,977 in 1894 to 100,094 in 1895; but a decrease in Ulster of 39—from 171,553 in 1894 to 171,514 in 1895; and in Connaught of 180—from 109,374 in 1894 to 109,194 in 1895. There was a decrease of 229 in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres, but the number holding land exceeding the latter acreage increased by 192.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1894 and 1895, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Number and size of Holdings, 1894 and 1895.

COUNTIES.		NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.									
		Not exceeding 1 Acre.*	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
ANTRIM,	1894	1,773	1,963	5,350	6,016	3,628	2,341	561	161	46	21,839
	1895	1,775	1,987	5,360	5,855	3,676	2,318	588	156	46	21,863
ARMAGH,	1894	1,700	6,659	5,359	4,262	1,415	543	94	21	3	20,076
	1895	1,638	6,684	5,378	4,306	1,437	541	83	18	3	20,104
CARLOW,	1894	1,026	641	874	1,014	821	844	346	110	7	5,683
	1895	1,158	645	822	1,012	835	841	357	108	7	5,785
CAVAN,	1894	872	1,394	7,101	6,803	2,449	952	214	43	8	19,834
	1895	1,027	1,435	7,019	6,805	2,488	943	217	45	5	19,984
CLARE,	1894	1,458	1,353	3,166	4,667	3,646	2,708	921	353	47	18,342
	1895	1,383	1,298	3,169	4,675	3,633	2,740	814	340	48	18,212
CORK,	1894	4,818	2,866	4,644	8,546	6,497	7,748	3,339	787	66	38,910
	1895	4,920	2,871	4,658	6,460	6,556	7,664	3,347	783	63	37,051
DONEGAL,	1894	1,338	3,056	10,113	8,875	4,010	3,107	1,028	347	103	31,675
	1895	1,539	3,030	10,099	8,370	4,038	3,128	1,024	350	106	31,692
DOWN,	1894	2,731	3,334	9,245	6,517	3,132	1,746	330	86	22	29,745
	1895	5,390	3,881	9,141	6,699	3,116	1,748	340	86	24	30,334
DUBLIN,	1894	2,455	1,619	1,637	951	603	615	386	134	14	8,464
	1895	2,741	1,705	1,673	938	601	606	398	130	15	8,806
FERMANAGH,	1894	820	1,044	3,507	4,227	2,302	1,278	340	84	12	13,614
	1895	798	1,057	3,519	4,204	2,303	1,277	336	80	13	13,587
GALWAY,	1894	1,969	4,738	12,815	8,685	3,453	2,374	1,382	700	248	36,370
	1895	2,041	4,546	12,270	8,726	3,847	2,394	1,423	798	234	35,978
KERRY,	1894	1,735	1,826	3,117	5,847	3,795	3,803	1,683	678	129	20,513
	1895	1,708	1,727	3,128	5,818	3,809	3,856	1,635	615	115	20,411
KILDARE,	1894	1,218	1,090	1,699	1,131	634	990	706	367	45	8,660
	1895	1,380	1,093	1,662	1,102	619	978	705	359	44	8,742
KILKENNY,	1894	1,768	1,759	2,493	2,496	2,188	2,096	787	223	18	13,828
	1895	1,702	1,752	2,514	2,482	2,199	2,075	782	210	18	13,734
KING'S,	1894	1,652	1,681	2,304	2,094	1,356	1,181	563	267	50	11,097
	1895	1,592	1,712	2,308	2,070	1,375	1,121	562	257	48	11,046
LEITRIM,	1894	589	840	5,252	5,240	1,762	642	175	38	7	14,554
	1895	555	869	5,214	5,214	1,813	641	171	40	7	14,524
LIMERICK,	1894	2,936	1,747	2,335	3,014	2,679	2,843	1,048	238	50	17,073
	1895	3,335	1,728	2,315	3,004	2,878	2,838	1,037	263	29	17,428
LONDONDERRY,	1894	1,544	1,534	5,361	4,566	2,255	1,416	410	115	31	17,232
	1895	1,471	1,484	5,343	4,647	2,259	1,397	410	114	32	17,157
LONGFORD,	1894	859	846	2,585	2,593	1,164	565	196	59	7	8,876
	1895	885	824	2,581	2,601	1,188	559	197	64	10	8,908
LOUTH & DROGHEDA Co. OF TOWN,	1894	1,074	1,300	2,376	1,364	640	475	248	112	13	7,594
	1895	1,117	1,319	2,391	1,385	608	472	241	116	14	7,657
MAYO,	1894	2,023	3,814	15,249	9,611	2,841	1,707	789	443	203	36,680
	1895	2,038	3,632	15,256	9,477	2,925	1,710	791	454	200	36,483
MEATH,	1894	2,239	1,756	2,523	1,961	1,160	1,201	939	556	88	12,423
	1895	2,335	1,773	2,510	1,950	1,169	1,211	929	567	88	12,532
MONAGHAN,	1894	752	1,962	7,477	4,996	1,495	521	112	21	4	17,340
	1895	806	1,930	7,496	4,985	1,517	518	111	21	4	17,388
QUEEN'S,	1894	1,601	1,638	2,339	2,054	1,280	1,205	601	253	38	11,009
	1895	1,672	1,633	2,308	2,017	1,296	1,201	613	255	38	11,033
ROSCOMMON,	1894	991	2,048	8,210	5,487	1,693	832	516	283	23	20,078
	1895	958	1,997	8,136	5,539	1,706	832	518	278	26	20,116
SLIGO,	1894	882	1,473	5,655	4,518	1,578	761	298	128	32	15,341
	1895	932	1,425	5,814	4,400	1,639	784	307	129	33	15,463
TIPPERARY,	1894	2,629	2,782	4,405	4,850	3,981	3,418	1,474	520	89	23,992
	1895	2,743	2,696	4,396	4,876	3,866	3,402	1,407	522	78	24,147
TYRONE,	1894	2,068	2,513	8,052	7,837	4,020	2,441	561	140	43	27,695
	1895	2,129	2,453	8,018	7,848	4,013	2,416	578	151	44	27,645
WATERFORD,	1894	2,805	1,237	1,442	1,371	1,332	1,655	823	214	20	10,904
	1895	2,714	1,210	1,446	1,419	1,314	1,646	825	213	25	10,812
WESTMEATH,	1894	1,732	1,397	2,404	2,174	1,861	1,076	548	278	48	11,518
	1895	1,824	1,366	2,398	2,159	1,854	1,061	545	279	50	11,536
WEXFORD,	1894	1,642	2,214	3,007	3,053	2,649	2,416	858	178	14	16,031
	1895	2,086	2,242	3,037	3,121	2,621	2,448	873	175	16	16,619
WICKLOW,	1894	974	843	1,329	1,266	1,193	1,398	716	269	89	8,077
	1895	1,048	823	1,308	1,260	1,164	1,385	708	271	87	8,054

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER,	1894	18,240	17,748	25,870	22,171	15,249	14,002	6,586	2,817	411	123,101
	1895	18,580	17,850	25,511	22,067	15,229	13,988	6,910	2,785	416	124,306
MUNSTER,	1894	16,280	11,281	19,107	24,315	22,223	22,176	9,287	2,706	374	127,740
	1895	16,813	11,025	19,187	24,261	22,156	22,368	9,225	2,744	364	128,061
ULSTER,	1894	16,818	21,059	64,565	53,619	24,706	14,847	3,650	1,016	279	200,150
	1895	16,301	20,941	64,873	53,718	24,847	14,287	3,609	1,040	277	199,764
CONNAUGHT,	1894	6,373	12,713	46,961	33,551	11,315	6,426	3,169	1,689	510	122,727
	1895	8,564	12,459	46,690	33,436	11,630	6,471	3,211	1,684	500	122,655
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1894	57,809	62,781	136,223	133,656	73,493	56,958	22,992	8,232	1,574	573,718
	1895	59,508	62,275	135,681	133,513	73,862	57,082	23,045	8,263	1,557	574,786
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1895,		Increase. 1,699	Decrease. 506	Decrease. 542	Decrease. 143	Increase. 369	Increase. 124	Increase. 53	Increase. 31	Decrease. 17	Increase. 1,068

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* Some of the fluctuations appearing in the number of holdings of this size are due to a difference of interpretation by the Enumerators of the term "Agricultural Holding" in so far as regards small plots in or near towns and villages.

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1895, classified according to the *total extent* of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated:—

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS HOLDING LAND									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
Antrim,	1,761	1,840	4,816	8,724	3,343	2,364	655	193	53	20,349
Armagh,	1,632	3,473	7,780	3,983	1,423	624	123	23	6	19,072
Carlow,	1,156	602	690	857	730	759	339	134	14	5,281
Cavan,	1,008	1,258	8,272	6,305	2,468	991	251	59	11	18,623
Clare,	1,346	1,069	2,636	4,044	3,252	2,628	849	403	79	16,326
Cork,	4,895	2,143	4,910	5,643	5,788	7,124	3,308	977	129	34,014
Donegal,	1,311	2,751	8,429	7,934	3,867	3,915	1,063	387	110	30,067
Down,	5,389	3,691	8,435	5,967	2,887	1,845	421	101	28	20,764
Dublin,	2,723	1,546	1,420	763	458	480	372	171	28	7,961
Fermanagh,	775	921	3,131	3,802	2,076	1,286	366	115	22	12,494
Galway,	1,973	4,086	11,352	8,251	3,339	2,199	1,224	714	289	33,427
Kerry,	1,698	1,607	2,839	3,542	3,602	3,712	1,650	643	127	18,420
Kildare,	1,369	1,579	1,457	948	636	798	607	346	84	7,834
Kilkenny,	1,661	1,485	1,864	1,943	1,846	1,943	798	271	40	11,831
King's,	1,569	1,624	1,971	1,805	1,214	996	522	254	74	9,928
Leitrim,	538	736	4,675	4,906	1,789	697	183	82	13	13,580
Limerick,	3,306	1,551	1,889	2,486	2,456	2,602	1,070	326	39	15,744
Londonderry,	1,466	1,399	4,962	4,368	2,130	1,396	430	133	41	16,215
Longford,	858	730	2,348	2,364	1,119	531	195	66	19	8,248
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	1,108	1,253	2,138	1,215	541	429	233	122	23	7,842
Mayo,	2,009	3,320	14,612	9,219	2,868	1,590	732	425	223	34,988
Meath,	2,319	1,680	2,235	1,727	1,000	906	765	495	138	11,157
Monaghan,	731	1,767	8,838	4,697	1,490	571	129	33	8	16,330
Queen's,	1,662	1,540	2,023	1,781	1,163	1,057	374	201	58	10,135
Roscommon,	951	1,766	7,646	5,286	1,628	850	417	226	70	18,838
Sligo,	910	1,821	5,474	4,268	1,328	752	288	149	43	14,734
Tipperary,	2,715	2,431	8,689	4,069	3,427	3,178	1,409	576	127	21,871
Tyrone,	2,120	2,282	7,348	7,295	3,765	2,435	640	170	58	26,053
Waterford,	2,704	1,096	1,184	1,116	1,027	1,415	794	295	44	9,675
Westmeath,	1,788	1,524	2,020	1,883	1,151	922	457	296	84	10,125
Wexford,	2,059	2,007	2,612	2,335	2,203	2,190	960	245	36	14,746
Wicklow,	1,040	718	1,069	1,056	974	1,185	684	262	97	7,085

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.										
Leinster,	19,309	16,148	21,753	18,897	13,025	12,287	6,506	2,953	695	111,573
Munster,	13,864	9,886	16,197	29,940	19,552	20,659	9,078	3,218	564	116,758
Ulster,	18,453	19,332	59,001	49,565	23,455	14,537	4,083	1,214	337	187,967
Connaught,	8,381	11,229	43,769	31,924	11,150	6,088	2,840	1,566	838	115,575
Total of Ireland,	58,807	85,595	140,710	121,326	67,182	53,561	22,507	8,951	2,234	531,873

Number of Occupiers of Land, 1889 to 1895.

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1889 to 1895, by Provinces:—

PROVINCES	Number of Occupiers in the Year.						
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Leinster,	108,791	108,951	109,560	108,575	109,916	110,183	111,573
Munster,	112,334	112,858	114,398	114,306	115,150	116,094	116,758
Ulster,	189,418	188,540	188,125	188,020	187,616	188,305	187,967
Connaught,	114,609	113,861	114,587	114,374	114,682	115,554	115,575
IRELAND,	525,152	524,210	526,670	525,275	527,364	530,136	531,873

Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1841 and 1895.

As will be seen from Table V. on the opposite page, the number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1895. In Leinster the decrease was 64·4 per cent.; in Munster 80·9; in Ulster 79·5; in Connaught 87·6; and in all Ireland 79·9 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38·4 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44·6 per cent.; in Munster 69·1; and in Ulster 35·4; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2·8 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 6·8 per cent. in Leinster; 113·0 per cent. in Ulster; and 474·1 per cent. in Connaught: they decreased 12·1 per cent. in Munster. In all Ireland they increased 68·3 per cent.

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Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 119·0 per cent. in Leinster; 241·2 in Munster; 357·3 in Ulster; 438·9 in Connaught; and 236·9 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1895 by 22·3 per cent. in Leinster; 32·1 per cent. in Munster; 22·6 in Ulster; and 25·5 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; 517,012 in 1891; and 515,278 in 1895, showing a decrease of 175,924 or 25·5 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1895.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1895, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1895:—

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1895.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.		Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTAL.
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres, ...	1841,	50,110	57,857	102,216	100,254	310,436
	1851,	25,711	14,200	29,709	18,463	88,083
	1861,	23,848	13,736	28,458	19,427	85,469
	1871,	21,429	12,292	24,232	16,856	74,809
	1881,	18,804	11,096	21,971	15,200	67,071
	1891,	18,034	11,207	21,287	12,936	63,464
	1895,	17,650	11,025	20,941	12,459	62,275
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1895,		32,260	46,832	81,274	87,795	248,161
Rate per cent., ...		64·4	80·9	79·5	87·6	79·9
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres, ...	1841,	46,039	61,753	99,605	45,402	252,799
	1851,	33,058	24,385	85,176	49,255	191,854
	1861,	29,515	21,959	82,053	50,404	183,931
	1871,	27,275	20,409	73,647	50,052	171,383
	1881,	26,046	19,747	68,362	49,888	164,045
	1891,	25,881	19,254	64,760	46,766	156,661
	1895,	25,511	19,107	64,373	46,690	155,681
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1895, ...		20,528	42,646	35,232	1,288	97,118
Rate per cent., ...		44·6	69·1	35·4	2·8	38·4
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres, ...	1841,	20,688	27,611	25,219	5,824	79,342
	1851,	26,008	28,855	57,651	28,799	141,311
	1861,	24,228	26,805	57,660	32,560	141,251
	1871,	23,443	25,624	56,878	32,702	138,647
	1881,	22,823	25,030	55,227	32,913	135,793
	1891,	22,258	24,368	53,825	33,496	133,947
	1895,	22,097	24,261	53,719	33,438	133,513
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1895, ...		1,409	3,350	28,500	27,612	54,171
Rate per cent., ...		6·8	12·1	113·0	474·1	68·3
Above 30 Acres, ...	1841,	17,943	16,665	9,655	4,362	48,625
	1851,	38,096	53,074	37,813	20,107	149,090
	1861,	39,384	55,833	39,464	23,152	157,833
	1871,	39,531	56,428	41,071	22,273	159,303
	1881,	39,475	56,141	42,510	21,708	159,834
	1891,	39,138	56,518	44,057	23,227	162,940
	1895,	39,298	56,855	44,150	23,508	163,809
		Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase in number between 1841 and 1895,		21,355	40,190	34,495	19,144	115,184
Rate per cent., ...		119·0	241·2	357·3	438·9	236·9
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE, .	1841,	134,780	163,886	236,694	155,842	691,202
	1851,	122,871	120,494	210,349	116,624	570,338
	1861,	116,973	118,333	207,635	125,543	568,484
	1871,	111,678	114,753	195,828	121,883	544,142
	1881,	106,950	112,014	188,070	119,709	526,743
	1891,	105,311	111,347	183,929	116,425	517,012
	1895,	104,758	111,248	183,183	116,091	515,278
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1895,		30,024	52,638	53,511	39,751	175,924
Rate per cent., ...		22·3	32·1	22·6	25·5	25·5

WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

Woods and Plantations.

In addition to the information regarding the total area under Woods and Plantations, returns were obtained in 1895, showing the proportion of the area entered under this heading occupied by each of the various kinds of trees. From these Returns it appears that of the total area (308,926 statute acres) under Woods and Plantations last year, 46,319 acres were under Larch, 35,672 under Fir, 16,611 under Spruce, 3,094 under Pine, 27,029 under Oak, 8,699 under Ash, 10,860 under Beech, 2,860 under Sycamore, 4,119 under Elm, 4,242 under Other Trees, and 149,423 were returned as under Mixed Trees. The area under Woods and Plantations in Leinster was 94,310 acres, in Munster 104,201 acres, in Ulster 58,566 acres, and in Connaught 51,851 acres.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of collecting the Returns of Produce.

The Tables relating to the *produce* of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 81 to 88 will be found the Observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

Conditions influencing the Produce of the Crops.

The Weather.

The Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars, and those given on pages 119–144, are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science: they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1875–95, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the Journal during the years 1895–96. The Tables on pages 145–147 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

> The mean Atmospherical Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A *rainy day* is one on which at least one-hundredth (·01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.
>
> The *Mean Height of the Barometer* during the year 1895 was 29·894 inches. The highest observed reading was 30·630 inches at 7 P.M. on January 30th. The lowest observed reading was 28·490 inches, at 9.30 P.M. on November 10th. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 2·140 inches compared with 2·214 inches in 1894.
>
> The *Mean Temperature* of the year, deduced from the arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade was 49·0°. The highest reading was 77·6° on June 26th; the lowest reading was 16·9° on January 9th. The average mean temperature for the years 1875–94 calculated in the same way was 48·7°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 0 P.M. was 48·1°.
>
> *Rain* fell on 194 days, including snow or sleet on 38 days, and hail on 40 days. The average annual number of rainy days in the years 1875–94 was 197·5. The total rainfall measured 31·242 inches compared with an average of 27·867 inches in the twenty years 1875–94. During the first half of 1895 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 12·282 inches on 80 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 18·960 inches fell on 114 days.
>
> As regards the *Direction of the Wind*, 730 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 49; N.E., 41; E., 95; S.E., 72; S., 60; S.W., 94; W., 180; N.W., 99; Calms, 40.

Noxious Insects; Fungi; Weeds.

Noxious Insects; Fungi; Weeds.

Several references to the injuries caused to crops by noxious insects, fungi, &c., are contained in the Observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration, on pages 81 to 88.

The following may be quoted:—

In Balbriggan District, Dublin County.—"In the district around Lusk the potato crop has suffered from fungi somewhat, the estimated damage being about 20 per cent."

In Kilkenny District, Kilkenny County.—"Turnips and mangolds suffered from insects in the early part of the season owing to the drought."

In Granard District, Longford County.—"Turnips were greatly checked after sowing, by insects, and in many cases seed had to be sown again."

In Ballynacarrigy District, Westmeath County.—"Regarding special injury to crops by insects, none suffered any save the turnips, one half of which were destroyed by the 'Fly;' if its ravages could be prevented it would be an invaluable boon to agriculturists every year. Weeds injurious to farm crops—none more so than one called by an Irish name 'Praissagh buidh' is to the oat crop, as the seed of this weed mixes with the grain, thereby reducing its marketable value."

In Arklow District, Wicklow County.—"The yield of turnips is bad, the first sowing having failed in most cases in consequence of the long drought in early summer, at which time also the insect, commonly called "the fly" did much damage to this crop."

In Ennis District, Clare County.—"Certainly much injury must be done, particularly to the potato crop, by weeds, which in some cases strangle the crop."

In Killadysert District, Clare County.—"Weeds, there the farmers call 'crowfoot,' 'prasha,' and 'scutchgrass' have been much complained of."

In Tulla District, Clare County.—"In one part of the district turnips were attacked by a disease known as the 'finger and toe' disease, and though this seems to have been confined to a few farms, the loss is estimated at from 60 to 80 tons. In another part of the district turnips suffered severely from the 'turnip fly,' which is said to have attacked the turnips sown in May. Its appearance is attributed to the warm, dry weather experienced. No efforts were made to destroy the insect."

In Mallow District, Cork County.—"Turnips are a fair crop, though some injury was sustained from the fly in the early dry weather, so much so that the farmers found it necessary to make two and even three fresh sowings. Fungi did not show much in turnips. Farmers say that they are most prevalent in fields where the same crop has been repeated."

In Queenstown District, Cork County.—"Fly attacked the turnip crop, causing farmers to resow, in some instances three times."

In Cahersiveen District, Kerry County.—"Farmers of this district pay very little attention to weeding; in fact the greater portion of them do not weed their potatoes at all. If they did weed, I believe a greater yield would be obtained annually."

In Ardara District, Donegal County.—"The crops suffer most from weeds, and little from insects or fungi. The great majority of the small farmers do not realise the injury caused to their crops by weeds."

In Newtownstewart District, Tyrone County.—"The turnip crop has been a bad yield; when first sown the dry weather and the 'fly' destroyed it, and in most cases a second and third sowing had to be made. The oats in some instances have been slightly injured by 'smut.'"

In Clifden District, Galway County.—"Turnips were attacked by a maggot which first made its appearance about 10th July. It has been examined and found to be the grub of the turnip or cabbage fly. It exists for three weeks, and after that time ceases to be able to do damage, as it turns into a fly or beetle. It did serious damage by cutting the plant across about an inch below the surface of the clay. It continued the damage to the turnips up till about 1st August. The same insect (I think) has been attacking the potatoes by cutting the stem across, which killed the plants."

In Boyle District, Roscommon County.—"The small farmers in this district seem to have a total disregard for weeds, and make no attempt to clean and improve the land. It would be beneficial to this country if farmers were compelled by law to keep down weeds. It was scandalous, in some places, to see the state the potato crop was left in in this respect."

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Total produce in 1894 and 1895.

Comparing the produce of the Cereal Crops in 1895 with 1894, we find a decrease in wheat of 226,463 cwts., or 27·6 per cent.; in oats of 1,069,794 cwts., or 5·5 per cent.; in bere of 368 cwts., or 15·9 per cent.; in beans of 21,799 cwts., or 36·3 per cent.; while there was an increase in barley of 32,493 cwts., or 1·2 per cent.; in rye of 2,077 cwts., or 1·4 per cent.; and in pease of 1,020 cwts., or 18·6 per cent.

In Green Crops, potatoes show an increase of 1,598,851 tons, or 85·4 per cent. (following a decrease of 1,191,101 tons, or 38·9 per cent. in 1894, as compared with 1893); turnips an increase of 211,065 tons, or 4·9 per cent.; mangel wurzel and beet-root, of 69,477 tons, or 9·2 per cent.; while cabbage shows a decrease of 19,620 tons, or 4·6 per cent.

Flax shows a decrease of 1,490,281 stones of 14 lbs., or 43·3 per cent. (following an increase of 980,112 stones, or 39·8 per cent in 1894 as compared with 1893, and an increase of 910,522 stones, or 58·7 per cent., in 1893, as compared with 1892); hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, a decrease of 337,636 tons, or 22·6 per cent.; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, a decrease of 409,654 tons, or 10·7 per cent.; the entire hay crop showing a decrease of 747,290 tons, or 14·1 per cent.

Estimated average produce per acre in 1894 and 1895.

The yield per acre of Cereal Crops in 1895 compared with that of 1894 shows a decrease in wheat from 16·6 cwts. to 16·3 cwts.; in oats from 15·4 cwts. to 15·0 cwts.; in barley from 17·1 to 16·6 cwts.; in beans from 21·6 cwts. to 16·3 cwts.; and in pease from 13·7 cwts. to 13·1 cwts.; while there was an increase in bere from 13·1 cwts. to 13·9 cwts.; and in rye from 12·7 cwts. to 13·4 cwts. In other crops— potatoes show an increase from 2·6 tons to 4·9 tons; turnips from 13·7 tons to 14·3 tons; mangel wurzel and beet-root from 14·6 tons to 15·6 tons; and cabbage from 9·5 tons to 10·2 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows a decrease from 2·3 tons to 1·8 tons; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation from 2·5 tons to 2·2 tons.

The yield per acre of flax was lower than in any year since 1871, except 1887, and compared with the yield in 1894, shows a decrease from 34·0 stones to 20·5 stones.

The *total produce* of the principal crops in 1894 and 1895, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI.; the *average produce* per statute acre in Table VII.; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the *estimated average* yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1885 to 1895, inclusive.

Produce of the Crops, 1894–95.

TABLE VI.—The *total produce* of the principal Crops in 1894 and 1895 and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.		Produce.		Increase in 1895.		Decrease in 1895.	
		1894.	1895.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,		820,490	594,027	—	—	226,463	27·6
Oats, " "		19,230,996	18,221,202	—	—	1,069,794	5·5
Barley, " "		2,812,679	2,845,172	32,493	1·2	—	—
Bere, " "		2,307	1,939	—	—	388	15·9
Rye, " "		151,790	153,857	2,077	1·4	—	—
Beans, " "		60,081	38,282	—	—	21,799	36·3
Pease, " "		5,487	6,507	1,020	18·6	—	—
Potatoes, in Tons,		1,873,164	3,472,015	1,598,851	85·4	—	—
Turnips, "		4,279,494	4,490,559	211,065	4·9	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet-Root, "		758,192	827,669	69,477	9·2	—	—
Cabbage, "		425,023	405,403	—	—	19,620	4·6
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,		3,441,231	1,950,950	—	—	1,490,281	43·3
Hay, in Tons.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	1,494,025	1,156,389	—	—	337,636	22·6
	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	3,815,339	3,405,585	—	—	409,654	10·7

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TABLE VII.—The *estimated average produce* per statute acre of the principal crops in 1894 and 1895, and the *increase* or *decrease* in 1895 compared with 1894 :—

Average produce of Crops in 1894 and 1895.

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1895.	Decrease in 1895.
	1894.	1895.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs., .	16·6	16·3	—	0·3
Oats, " " . .	15·4	15·0	—	0·4
Barley, " " . .	17·1	16·6	—	0·5
Bere, " " . .	13·1	13·9	0·8	—
Rye, " " . .	12·7	13·4	0·7	—
Beans, " " . .	21·6	16·3	—	5·3
Pease, " " . .	13·7	13·1	—	0·6
Potatoes, in Tons, .	2·6	4·9	2·3	—
Turnips, " . .	13·7	14·3	0·6	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, " . .	14·6	15·6	1·0	—
Cabbage, " . .	9·5	10·2	0·7	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs., . .	34·0	20·5	—	13·5
Hay, in Tons. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, . . .	2·3	1·8	—	0·5
Hay, in Tons. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*, . .	2·5	2·2	—	0·3

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1895 as compared with the preceding ten years.

Extent under Crops, produce, &c., 1885–95.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1895, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 42, and by poor law unions at page 48. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1886 to 1895, are given at pages 57 to 61.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the *average* Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1885 to 1895, inclusive, with the averages for the ten years, 1885 to 1894.

YEARS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.										
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885, . .	71,017	1,326,869	179,183	244	8,300	797,282	293,984	37,179	42,197	108,147	2,034,768
1886, . .	68,540	1,327,583	181,396	298	10,579	796,847	290,323	37,413	40,112	127,890	2,094,209
1887, . .	67,161	1,315,055	162,106	258	10,774	796,939	300,123	41,733	43,673	130,284	2,143,618
1888, . .	96,013	1,290,858	170,920	380	13,942	804,565	294,237	45,749	42,608	113,618	2,221,980
1889, . .	89,745	1,238,952	196,783	471	15,786	787,234	297,913	44,021	42,437	113,652	2,187,522
1890, . .	92,341	1,221,013	182,058	379	14,573	780,801	295,336	46,457	45,964	96,896	2,083,834
1891, . .	80,870	1,215,398	177,900	363	13,443	753,332	300,336	51,757	43,049	74,665	2,059,429
1892, . .	75,408	1,226,244	178,178	408	12,117	740,025	300,447	51,554	41,184	70,647	2,142,810
1893, . .	64,998	1,248,338	168,774	196	13,461	728,735	302,774	47,034	41,236	67,487	2,167,473
1894, . .	46,328	1,254,837	164,585	179	11,926	717,090	311,310	52,039	44,508	101,081	2,182,595
Average, 1885–94, .	74,016	1,265,154	174,818	298	12,600	778,096	299,382	46,494	42,690	100,496	2,132,834
1895, . .	36,633	1,216,401	171,650	186	11,530	710,486	313,381	53,027	39,718	95,203	2,104,478
	ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
1885, . .	16·4	12·8	16·1	13·4	13·7	4·0	11·0	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
1886, . .	14·5	13·9	15·3	16·9	11·6	3·3	12·3	13·5	9·7	26·3	2·1
1887, . .	15·2	11·5	12·8	16·6	10·8	4·5	9·1	10·0	7·4	15·6	1·7
1888, . .	12·8	13·8	16·8	13·3	13·4	3·1	11·0	12·9	9·1	29·5	2·3
1889, . .	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	12·9	3·3	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·3
1890, . .	15·8	14·6	16·8	13·5	11·8	2·3	14·4	14·3	9·4	33·4	2·3
1891, . .	17·6	16·5	16·6	12·4	15·5	4·0	14·8	15·0	10·1	29·5	2·1
1892, . .	15·7	14·7	16·4	14·6	15·6	3·5	13·9	14·5	9·3	21·8	2·1
1893, . .	15·8	15·0	16·4	13·4	13·6	4·2	16·0	15·2	10·9	30·5	2·1
1894, . .	16·6	15·4	17·1	13·1	12·7	2·6	13·7	14·6	9·5	34·0	2·4
Average, 1885–94, .	15·6	14·3	16·9	13·6	13·5	3·5	12·1	14·0	9·5	26·0	2·1
1895, . .	16·3	15·0	16·6	13·9	13·4	4·9	14·3	15·6	10·2	20·5	2·1
	TOTAL PRODUCE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1885, . .	1,097,196	18,183,677	2,883,937	4,623	106,682	3,178,738	3,561,783	499,730	397,708	20,578	4,156,095
1886, . .	1,007,136	18,378,813	2,772,386	4,194	122,722	2,067,724	3,576,478	506,588	388,344	23,379	4,428,732
1887, . .	1,018,033	15,149,419	2,071,457	3,218	115,343	3,569,402	2,710,181	454,837	325,150	15,106	3,589,185
1888, . .	1,367,930	17,630,838	2,701,859	5,043	187,952	2,323,207	3,393,961	590,036	385,648	20,598	5,180,946
1889, . .	1,436,163	17,632,645	3,242,523	6,180	203,435	2,847,622	3,903,822	621,830	431,025	19,886	4,854,001
1890, . .	1,413,964	17,793,312	3,057,257	6,120	169,130	1,810,429	4,294,710	663,061	432,019	20,201	4,893,990
1891, . .	1,401,127	19,833,576	2,910,460	4,717	182,206	3,036,698	4,349,464	807,204	435,981	13,763	4,342,852
1892, . .	1,186,236	18,067,519	2,875,537	5,953	164,439	2,586,221	4,070,827	747,041	382,597	8,891	4,501,238
1893, . .	992,250	19,395,794	2,789,077	2,619	176,100	3,064,265	4,818,212	703,894	448,953	15,382	4,483,287
1894, . .	820,490	19,290,996	2,818,679	2,307	151,730	1,873,164	4,279,494	758,192	435,093	21,508	5,308,364
Average, 1885–94, .	1,184,155	18,030,019	2,840,807	4,384	156,100	2,718,336	3,928,456	641,626	405,323	17,987	4,644,968
1895, . .	594,027	18,221,202	2,845,172	1,939	153,867	3,472,015	4,490,559	827,669	405,403	12,189	4,591,074

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LIVE STOCK.

Number and Ages of Live Stock, 1894 and 1895.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1894 and 1895, and the Increase or Decrease in each description :—

DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.		Number in 1894.	Number in 1895.	Increase in 1895.		Decrease in 1895.	
				In Number.	Per Centage.	In Number.	Per Centage.
HORSES,	Two years old and upwards,	446,466	459,858	13,390	3·0	—	—
	One year old and under two,	99,294	95,381	—	—	3,918	3·9
	Under one year,	77,422	75,050	—	—	2,372	3.1
	Total No. of Horses,	623,182	030,287	7,105	1·1	—	—
MULES,		29,348	29,860	512	1·7	—	—
ASSES,		224,513	224,408	—	—	105	—
CATTLE,	Two years old and upwards,	2,517,425	2,420,150	—	—	88,269	3·5
	One year old and under two,	914,229	911,705	—	—	2,524	0·3
	Under one year,	960,185	1,017,171	56,986	5·9	—	—
	Total No. of Cattle,	4,391,839	4,358,032	—	—	33,807	0·8
SHEEP,	One year old and upwards,	2,492,635	2,349,507	—	—	143,068	5·7
	Under one year,	1,612,545	1,563,882	—	—	48,663	3·0
	Total No. of Sheep,	4,105,180	3,913,440	—	—	191,731	4·7
PIGS,	One year old and upwards,	183,208	150,527	—	—	8,681	4·1
	Under one year,	1,226,116	1,181,937	—	—	44,179	3·6
	Total No. of Pigs,	1,389,324	1,338,404	—	—	50,860	3·7
GOATS,		318,907	304,820	—	—	14,087	4·4
POULTRY,		16,180,801	18,389,525	188,924	1·2	—	—

Number of Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1895, the total number of horses in Ireland was 630,287, being an *increase* of 7,105 compared with 1894. There was an *increase* of 13,390 in the number "two years old and upwards," but a *decrease* of 3,913 in the "one year old and under two," and of 2,372 in those "under one year."

The number of Mules was 29,860, being 512 *more* than in 1894, and asses numbered 224,408, being a *decrease* of 105.

Horses, Mules, and Asses taken together numbered 877,043 in 1894, and 884,555 in 1895, being an *increase* of 7,512 or 0·9 per cent. ; compared with the average number for the ten years 1885–94, they show an increase of 64,445, or 7·9 per cent.

The number of Cattle in 1895 was 4,358,032, showing a *decrease* of 33,807, or 0·8 per cent. as compared with the number enumerated in 1894 ; there was a *decrease* of 88,269 in the "two years old and upwards"; a *decrease* of 2,524 in the "one year old and under two," but an *increase* of 56,986 in the number "under one year." Compared with the average number for the ten years 1885–94, Cattle show an increase of 74,092, or 1·7 par cent.

Number of Live Stock.

The number of Sheep in 1895, was 3,913,449, being 191,731, or 4·7 per cent. less than the number for the previous year, and 90,371, or 2·3 per cent. less than the average for the ten years 1885-94; the "one year old and upwards" *decreased* by 143,068, or 5·7 per cent., as compared with the number in 1894, and those "under one year" by 48,663, or 3·0 per cent.

Pigs were returned as 1,338,464 in 1895, showing a *decrease* of 50,860, or 3·7 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The "one year old and upwards" *decreased* by 6,681, or 4·1 per cent., and those "under one year" by 44,179, or 3·6 per cent.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in 1895 with the average for the ten years 1885-94, we find an *increase* of 7,216, or 0·5 per cent.

Goats numbered 804,820 in 1895, being 14,087 *less* than in 1894, but 796, or 0·3 per cent., *over* the average for the ten years 1885-94.

Poultry.

The number of poultry in 1895 was 16,369,525, being 188,924 *more* than in 1894, and 1,383,297, or 9·2 per cent., over the average for the ten years 1885-94. Of the 16,369,525 poultry in 1895, 1,001,779 were turkeys; 2,025,970 geese; 2,826,740 ducks; and 10,515,036 ordinary fowl.

Compared with 1894, turkeys *decreased* by 9,832, geese by 56,006, and ducks by 11,200, while ordinary fowl *increased* by 265,962.

TABLE X.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1885 to 1895 inclusive, with the average numbers for the ten years 1885-94:—

Number of Live Stock, 1885 to 1895.

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs	Goats.	Poultry.
1885, . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887, . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, . .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,307,825	295,678	14,486,400
1889, . .	604,102	206,236	4,004,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517
1890, . .	614,884	213,018	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	327,144	15,408,428
1891, . .	621,479	216,268	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	15,276,128
1892, . .	635,213	217,600	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	15,335,749
1893, . .	643,129	218,720	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,152,417	323,173	16,097,461
1894, . .	052,530	224,513	4,391,839	4,105,180	1,389,324	318,907	16,180,601
Average 1885-94, .	610,867	209,243	4,283,940	4,003,820	1,331,248	304,024	14,986,228
1895, . .	880,147	224,408	4,358,032	3,913,449	1,338,464	304,820	16,369,525

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland according to Age, for the years 1885 to 1895, inclusive, and averages for the ten years 1885-94.

Number of Live Stock, 1885 to 1895.

YEARS.	HORSES.			CATTLE.			SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.		Per-centage at each age	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1885, .	76·5	11·9	11·6	56·0	20·8	23·2	61·5	38·5	12·7	87·3
1886, .	76·3	12·3	11·4	56·7	21·0	22·3	61·7	38·3	12·7	87·3
1887, .	75·8	12·5	11·7	58·7	20·8	22·5	60·2	39·8	12·7	87·3
1888, .	74·4	13·1	12·5	56·2	21·3	22·5	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889, .	74·4	13·4	12·2	55·5	21·2	23·3	59·5	40·5	12·2	87·8
1890, .	73·3	13·7	13·0	54·7	21·2	24·1	58·7	41·3	12·1	87·9
1891, .	72·2	14·5	13·3	54·1	22·0	23·9	59·0	41·0	11·7	88·3
1892, .	71·1	15·5	13·4	55·1	22·4	22·5	59·7	40·3	12·0	88·0
1893, .	71·2	15·9	12·9	56·9	21·7	21·4	60·6	39·4	12·1	87·9
1894, .	71·7	15·9	12·4	57·3	20·8	21·9	60·7	39·3	11·8	88·2
Average 1885-94,	73·7	13·9	12·4	55·9	21·3	22·8	80·1	39·9	12·2	87·8
1895, .	73·0	15·1	11·9	55·7	20·9	23·4	60·0	40·0	11·7	88·3

ENTIRE HORSES.

Entire Horses.

In connexion with the Agricultural Statistics for 1895, a return of the number of Entire Horses *serving mares* in his district, was obtained from each Enumerator, and the information thus arrived at will be found set forth by Provinces and Counties in Table 17, pages 76–7.

The total number of sires returned in 1895 is 2,332, against 1,925 in 1890 (the last previous occasion on which statistics relating to this subject were compiled), being an increase of 407.

The number for 1895 comprises 792 Thoroughbreds, 582 Half-breds, 111 Hackneys, 49 Shires, 249 Clydesdales, 470 Agricultural, and 79 of all other breeds.* 1,834 were bred in Ireland, and 498 were imported.

The number of "Thoroughbred" horses (792) exhibits an increase of 125 between 1890 and 1895, those returned as Half-bred (582) show an increase of 98.

Hackneys rose from 25 to 111, Shires from 6 to 49, those returned as Agricultural (470) show a decrease of 2, and all other breeds increased from 50 to 79.

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows.

The following statement (Table XII.) shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1895. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,851, and for the last five years 1,443,217, being a decline of 136,634 or 8·6 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854, .	1,517,872	1865, .	1,387,448	1876, .	1,532,974	1887, .	1,394,135
1855, .	1,561,296	1866, .	1,482,616	1877, .	1,522,811	1888, .	1,384,771
1856, .	1,579,520	1867, .	1,521,053	1878, .	1,484,315	1889, .	1,363,781
1857, .	1,605,350	1868, .	1,476.339	1879, .	1,464,818	1890, .	1,490,527
1858, .	1,635,409	1869, .	1,506,038	1880, .	1,398,047	1891, .	1,442,263
1859, .	1,690,389	1870, .	1,529,024	1881, .	1,392,012	1892, .	1,451,059
1860, .	1,626,453	1871, .	1,545,862	1882, .	1,399,005	1893, .	1,441,329
1861, .	1,545,168	1872, .	1,551,784	1883, .	1,402,324	1894, .	1,447,441
1862, .	1,486,835	1873, .	1,528,136	1884, .	1,356,585	1895, .	1,433,988
1863, .	1,396,924	1874, .	1,491,375	1885, .	1,417,423		
1864, .	1,348,886	1875, .	1,530,366	1886, .	1,418,644		

* Under the heading "all other Breeds" in this Return are included:—One Shetland and 1 Arab in Carlow; 1 Trotter, 1 American Fast Trotter, 1 Unspecified, and 1 Half-bred Cob in Dublin; 2 Suffolk Punch in Kildare; 1 Cleveland in Kilkenny; 1 Thoroughbred Norwegian Pony, 1 Suffolk Punch, 1 Half-bred Norwegian Pony, and 2 Shetland Ponies in King's County; 1 Cleveland in Longford; 1 Shetland Pony, 1 Thoroughbred Suffolk Punch, and 1 "Suffolk" in Louth; 1 Thoroughbred Shetland and 1 Thoroughbred Arabian Pony in Meath; 2 Suffolk Punch in Queen's County; 2 American Breed, 1 "Unknown," 1 Half-bred Pony, and 1 Suffolk Punch in Wexford; 1 Suffolk Punch in Wicklow; 4 Suffolk Punch, 1 Half-bred "Suffolk" and 1 Half-bred Hunter in Cork, E.R.; 1 Half-bred Norman Punch, 1 Suffolk Punch, 1 American Breed, and 1 Half-bred "Suffolk" in Cork, W.R.; 2 Suffolk Punch, 8 Common Breed, and 1 "Yorkshire Coach Horse" in Kerry; 1 Common Breed in Limerick; 1 Half-bred Pony in Tipperary, N. R.; 1 Shetland and 1 Hunter in Waterford; 1 Trotting, 1 "Yorkshire Coaching Horse", and 1 Suffolk Punch in Antrim; 1 Norfolk and 1 Cushendall in Armagh; 1 Suffolk Stallion in Cavan; 1 "Suffolk" in Donegal, 1 Pure Bred Arab in Fermanagh, 1 Arabian, 1 "Coaching", 1 Suffolk Punch, and 1 Pony in Londonderry; 1 "Suffolk" in Monaghan; 1 Blood Stallion in Tyrone; 6 Connemara Ponies, 2 Welsh Cobs, 1 Half-bred Connemara, and 1 Hunter in Galway; 1 "Unknown" in Leitrim, 1 Half-bred or ¾ Bred Hunter, 1 Arab, 1 "Barb," 1 Welsh Cob, and 1 Half-bred Welsh Pony in Mayo; 1 "Suffolk" in Roscommon.

BULLS.

Bulls. It having been considered desirable to ascertain the number of Bulls of each of the principal breeds in Ireland in 1895, a form was issued asking for the following particulars:—Breed—whether "Shorthorn," "Hereford," "Aberdeen Angus," "Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled," "Kerry," "Dexter," "Channel Islands Cattle," ("Jersey," "Guernsey or Alderney"), "Cross-bred," &c.; and whether imported or bred in Ireland.

Table 18 (pages 78–9) shows by counties and provinces the information forwarded on these points.

It will be seen from this Table that the total number of Bulls returned was 14,210, of these 2,587 were in Leinster, 6,842 in Munster, 3,538 in Ulster, and 1,243 in Connaught.

The numbers of the various breeds are as follow:—"Shorthorn," 8,390; "Hereford," 206; "Aberdeen-Angus," 365; "Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled," 64: "Kerry," 440; "Dexter," 36; "Channel Island Cattle (Jersey, Guernsey or Alderney)," 81; "Cross-bred," or not included in the foregoing breeds, 4,578.

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1895, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 62; by Poor Law Unions at pages 63–6; and by counties and provinces, for each year from 1886 to 1895, at pages 67–71.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Diseases of Animals. The following information has been derived from Returns compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the 50th section of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, for the year ended the 31st December, 1895.

No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia occurred during the year 1895. No outbreaks occurred in 1894 or in 1893. The numbers for four previous years were 86 for 1892, 133 for 1891, 95 for 1890, and 108 for 1889.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

As regards Swine Fever, during the year 1895, 8,903 suspected outbreaks were reported. The existence of disease was confirmed in 3,045 of these cases by the Veterinary Officers of the Privy Council Department, who examined the internal organs of the dead or slaughtered swine. There were 7,619 outbreaks in the preceding year. In the year 1893 the number was 506, and in 1892, 227.

Five outbreaks of Glanders were reported during the year.

There were 4 outbreaks of Anthrax during the year, as compared with 5 in the previous year, 22 in 1893, 6 in 1892, 29 in 1891, 17 in 1890, and 21 in 1889.

The Returns show that 771 cases of Rabies were reported in 1895, as compared with 779 in 1894, 424 in 1893, 446 in 1892, 470 in 1891, and 353 in 1890.

[TABLE XIII.

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TABLE XIII.—Showing, by PROVINCES, the number of DAIRY FACTORIES and of CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES in 1896, with the number of MILK-SEPARATORS in use, the number of hands permanently employed, the quantity of Butter, Cream, &c., produced, and other details.

PROVINCES.	Number of Factories.	Number of Factories which receive — Milk and Cream.	Milk only	Cream only	Description of Ownership. — Proprietary	Joint Stock	Co-operative Factories	PUBLIC FACTORIES, &c. — Total quantity of Milk supplied to Factories during the year ended 30th Sept., 1896.	Total quantity of Cream supplied to Factories during the year ended 30th Sept., 1896.	Power Employed. With number of Separators under each heading. — Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Water.	Total Number of Milk Separators at work.	Number of Hands permanently employed.	TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION. (YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.) — Butter in cwts.	Cheese in cwts. — Skim.	Whole Milk.	Cream and Condensed Milk sold as such. — Cream in Gallons.	Condensed Milk in lbs.	Disposal of Skim Milk. Number of Factories in which it is — Returned to Farmers.	Utilised at Factory in Cheese making.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Milk Separators used in Private Establishments.
								Gallons.	Gallons.															
LEINSTER, . . .	68	3	65		36	9	16	2,346,000	71,007	3	1	66 (a)	14	68	170	23,010			20,000		66	.	11	68
MUNSTER, ...	226	86	133	7	88	70	68	86,601,000 (b)	468,300	3	2	206 (c)	66	226	4,066	186,300	206	206	126,307	21,100,300	206	8	36	226
ULSTER, ...	8	1	7	—	7	1		274,008	6,300	3		6 (d)		8	21	306	.	.	4,221	.	3		3	1
CONNAUGHT, . . .	3	1	1	1	2	1	.	37,308	18,070	2				2	14	306			.	.	2	.	1	3
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	305	91	206	8	206	74	26	89,727,354	560,300	10	3	206	70	306	4,306	206,005	206	306	150,000	21,100,300	306	8	62	306

(a) Including one Factory using Gas Engine, and one Factory employing Steam and Water Power. (b) Exclusive of the quantity used in a Margarine Factory.

(c) Including one Factory using Gas Engine, four Factories using Oil Engines, and one Factory Steam and Water Power. (d) Including one Factory using Oil Engine.

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DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

Dairy Industries.

As the increase during recent years in the number of Dairy Factories appeared to render it desirable that some particulars should be obtained regarding what is now an important Agricultural industry, information on several points connected with the subject was collected through the medium of the Enumerators in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895. Statistics were also had respecting the number of Milk Separators used in private establishments.

The Table on the opposite page shows, *inter alia*, that the number of Factories from which statistics were obtained in 1895 was 255, being an increase of 29 as compared with the number returned in 1894, and that the number of hands permanently employed amounted to 1,962, or 254 more than the number for 1894. Of the 255 factories, 119 were owned by individual proprietors, 74 were the property of Joint Stock Companies, and 62 belonging to Co-operative Farmers. In the 255 Factories there were 539 milk separators, of which 456, or 84·6 per cent., were worked by steam-power. Four-fifths of the total number of Factories were in Munster, the number for that province being 205; in Leinster there were 39, in Ulster 8, and in Connaught 3. The quantity of Butter produced during the year ended 30th September, 1895, was 206,068 cwts. (against 268,425 cwts. in the preceding year), and of Cheese 338 cwts., and the number of lbs. of Condensed Milk amounted to 21,126,320.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Exports of Live Stock.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland, the statement (TABLE XIV.) on page 24 has been compiled from Statistical Returns prepared under the "Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council.

From the Table referred to it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported to Great Britain in relation to those enumerated, it is found that the cattle exported bears a relation of 18·2 per cent. to those enumerated in 1895, as compared with 18·8 per cent. in 1894; of sheep 16·7 per cent. as compared with 23·3 per cent. in 1894; and of pigs 40·9 per cent. as compared with 42·1 per cent. in 1894.

From the same Returns it appears that the number of horses exported to Great Britain in 1895 amounted to 34,560, equal to 5·5 per cent. of those enumerated.

Imports of Live Stock.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 4,553 horses, 362 cattle (including 32 calves), and 17,426 sheep, and that no pigs were imported.

[TABLE XIV.

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Exports of Live Stock.

TABLE XIV.—Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the twenty-one years, 1875–95:—

YEARS.	Cattle.						Sheep.			Swine.			Years.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875, . .	634,681	265,176	11,757	856,914	35,704	695,319	641,307	276,672	917,079	389,176	74,439	463,616	1875.
1876, . .	679,164	926,619	16,766	323,391	42,947	636,328	474,871	211,637	966,606	436,044	77,272	313,316	1876.
1877, . .	246,699	656,946	7,799	616,653	38,793	946,441	431,126	199,646	630,774	666,916	76,615	685,427	1877.
1878, . .	246,684	416,759	4,354	667,667	91,564	729,231	446,626	166,671	642,060	461,167	99,380	470,547	1878.
1879, . .	247,807	926,244	6,646	374,666	66,364	941,370	603,651	199,766	679,371	371,076	66,884	426,663	1879.
1880, . .	968,605	417,266	2,812	682,930	93,471	721,391	362,806	311,667	714,763	336,096	96,237	676,665	1880.
1881, . .	679,166	260,808	3,701	863,765	97,932	371,567	415,763	161,624	577,597	249,336	32,403	682,688	1881.
1882, . .	601,777	427,736	6,006	762,661	69,909	782,274	366,846	194,556	658,464	463,449	45,463	602,636	1882.
1883, . .	666,668	678,619	1,819	609,940	65,927	556,847	312,106	148,621	666,799	638,799	27,264	461,517	1883.
1884, . .	668,036	657,359	2,820	644,568	71,246	716,849	955,466	177,319	333,265	667,667	19,451	456,676	1884.
1885, . .	643,546	626,696	1,864	688,170	62,360	546,479	438,410	198,680	929,099	376,666	27,925	398,354	1885.
1886, . .	685,163	388,617	2,247	675,320	46,069	717,368	658,065	240,230	734,219	991,809	20,779	461,254	1886.
1887, . .	821,116	302,878	4,263	624,290	32,979	660,239	321,654	226,664	848,599	498,166	42,765	480,920	1887.
1888, . .	282,397	408,540	2,341	691,919	47,969	784,716	400,836	236,749	937,684	465,680	68,392	544,072	1888.
1889, . .	648,362	979,682	1,432	882,476	47,367	668,846	373,319	646,974	913,667	428,103	45,466	478,551	1889.
1890, . .	916,338	966,708	1,159	678,249	53,449	531,669	657,220	946,791	639,691	643,417	66,746	606,162	1890.
1891, . .	240,188	322,673	9,063	667,249	93,559	550,862	566,636	343,477	963,176	466,566	43,966	503,584	1891.
1892, . .	966,338	605,367	6,979	558,913	66,200	624,503	716,616	668,348	1,086,468	457,977	42,074	500,051	1892.
1893, . .	916,344	918,146	8,476	683,849	45,367	688,666	706,266	402,961	1,107,966	468,649	61,829	456,871	1893.
1894, . .	330,768	426,564	7,896	761,087	66,667	626,064	674,471	366,630	967,101	615,647	60,326	584,967	1894.
1895, . .	909,655	414,969	6,622	723,659	65,871	781,607	961,973	300,693	862,676	600,790	49,520	447,390	1895.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1894.

Honey produced in 1894.

The inquiries made in the preceding nine years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1894.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been a decrease of 5·4 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1894, as compared with the preceding year, the returns for which showed an increase of 29·0 per cent. as compared with the quantity in 1892.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 234,838 lbs.; of this, 71,713 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 77,359 lbs. in Munster; 59,743 lbs. in Ulster; and 26,023 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 234,838 lbs., 129,825 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 105,013 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 112,331 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 122,507 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1894–95 amounted to 17,317; of which 7,810 were in hives having movable combs, and 9,507 in other hives.

According to the returns collected there were 4,949 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1894; of which 1,893 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 3,056 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1894 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1893 as 12,590; the quantity of honey as 248,363 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1893–94 as 15,291; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1893 as 8,188 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the ten years, 1885–94. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1894 was less than that for any of the preceding nine years, except 1892, and very much below the average.

TABLE XV.—Showing for each of the Ten Years 1885–94 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY:—

YEARS.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GENERAL TOTAL.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885	46,196	59,218	105,414	141,285	55,598	196,883	302,297
1886	52,609	74,332	126,941	145,132	59,094	204,226	331,167
1887	77,897	134,357	212,254	188,951	56,181	247,132	459,386
1888	55,788	92,653	148,441	137,301	42,350	179,651	328,092
1889	74,942	143,566	218,508	152,104	53,978	206,080	424,588
1890	47,952	86,136	134,088	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,116
1891	43,087	91,561	134,648	88,909	30,004	118,913	253,561
1892	34,707	69,629	104,336	66,733	21,388	88,121	192,457
1893	40,900	91,413	132,313	81,685	34,365	116,050	248,363
1894	42,181	87,644	129,825	70,150	34,863	105,013	234,838

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

A return of the number of Agricultural Machines in Ireland was taken in connexion with the Agricultural Statistics for 1895. On page 80 will be found a table (19) showing the number of the different kinds of these machines in 1865, 1875, 1881, 1886, 1890, and 1895, respectively. From this table it will be seen that churning machines (3,241) show an increase of 2,393 between 1865 and 1895. Mowing machines and combined mowing and reaping machines numbered 14,704 in 1895, being an increase of 13,619 since 1865, when the number was 1,085. Reaping machines increased by 2,382 between 1865 and 1895, the respective numbers for these years being 413 and 2,795. Threshing machines numbered 9,180, in 1865, 12,410 in 1875, 13,295 in 1881, 7,043 in 1886, 7,894 in 1890, and 8,546 in 1895. Agricultural Machinery.

SCUTCHING MILLS.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1895 was 951, being a decrease of 8 compared with 1894, and a decrease of 102 since the year 1886. Of the 951 Mills, 933 were in Ulster, 6 in Connaught, 7 in Leinster, and 5 in Munster. There were 424 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 289 having 5 or 6; 215 with from 7 to 12; 22 having from 13 to 18, and 1 having above 18 stocks; 781 were worked by water power; 120 by steam; and 50 by water and steam. The total number of Stocks in Ireland in 1895 amounted to 5,635, and of this number 5,495 were in Mills situated in Ulster. Scutching Mills, 1895.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1886 to 1895, inclusive, by Provinces:— Scutching Mills, 1886 to 1895.

Provinces.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Leinster, . .	7	7	8	7	7	7	4	6	5	7
Munster, . .	8	6	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	5
Ulster, . .	1,033	1,063	1,058	1,048	1,045	992	979	954	945	933
Connaught, . .	5	2	2	3	2	2	4	6	5	8
IRELAND, .	1,053	1,076	1,070	1,062	1,059	1,008	993	970	959	951

Scutching Mills, 1895

TABLE XVI.—Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1895, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them; with the Total Number of Stocks in each County:—

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	POWER EMPLOYED.					Total No. of Mills.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Stocks.
	Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind		Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 18 Stocks.	Having above 16 Stocks.	
LEINSTER:												
Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town.	2	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	1	.	52
Meath, . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	14
Wexford, . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
Total, . .	4	3	.	.	.	7	.	2	4	1	.	72
MUNSTER:												
Cork, . . .	4	.	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	16
Tipperary, . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
Total, . .	4	1	.	.	.	5	3	2	–	.	.	22
ULSTER:												
Antrim, . .	116	7	7	.	.	130	66	46	17	1	.	690
Armagh, . .	63	13	6	.	.	82	15	31	33	2	1	612
Cavan, . .	30	7	.	.	.	37	7	18	11	1	.	257
Donegal, . .	124	1	5	.	.	130	99	20	11	.	.	544
Down, . .	90	40	12	.	.	142	18	54	63	7	.	1,136
Fermanagh, .	19	2	1	.	.	22	10	6	5	2	.	140
Londonderry, .	140	5	9	.	.	157	90	49	17	1	.	775
Monaghan, . .	56	13	3	.	.	72	26	23	20	4	.	491
Tyrone, . .	132	22	7	.	.	161	88	39	32	2	.	850
Total, . .	770	113	50	.	.	933	418	285	209	20	1	5,495
CONNAUGHT:												
Leitrim, . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Mayo, . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	11
Roscommon, .	2	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	1	.	34
Total, . .	3	6	.	.	.	5	3	.	2	1	.	46
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	751	120	60	.	.	951	424	289	215	22	1	5,635

CORN MILLS.

Corn Mills.

As in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, returns were obtained showing the number of Corn Mills in Ireland, with details as to the power used, the kind of corn chiefly ground, and the average quantity ground per week when the mills are at work. The results are given, by provinces and counties, in the following table, from which it appears that the total number of mills returned is 1,504 (an increase of 26 as compared with the number for 1894) of which

1,327 were worked by water, 86 by steam, 16 by wind, and 75 by water and steam; and that wheat was the chief kind of corn ground in 217 mills, oats in 1,039, and Indian corn in 201. In 199 of the 1,504 mills the average quantity ground per week, when the mills are at work, exceeds 500 cwts.

TABLE XVII.—Number of CORN MILLS in 1895, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the Power used, the kind of Corn chiefly ground, and the average Quantity (in cwts.) ground per week when the Mills are at work.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mills.	DESCRIPTION OF POWER USED.				KIND OF CORN CHIEFLY GROUND.				AVERAGE QUANTITY GROUND PER WEEK WHEN AT WORK.					
		Water.	Steam.	Wind.	Water and Steam.	Wheat.	Oats.	Indian Corn.	All others.	Under 25 cwts.	25 and under 50 cwts.	50 and under 100 cwts.	100 and under 200 cwts.	200 and under 500 cwts.	500 cwts. and upwards.
		Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.					
LEINSTER:															
Carlow,	20	19	.	.	1	1	16	3	.	.	2	5	6	6	1
Dublin,	27	17	5	1	4	18	3	6	.	3	1	2	4	5	13
Kildare,	28	25	.	.	3	11	15	1	1	3	3	8	7	2	5
Kilkenny,	67	62	2	.	3	14	25	28	.	8	11	6	22	12	14
King's,	37	36	1	.	.	3	29	1	4	3	3	8	14	2	7
Longford,	30	30	.	.	.	1	27	2	.	1	3	4	12	8	2
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	28	23	3	.	2	3	19	6	.	.	3	8	6	7	3
Meath,	45	43	1	.	1	6	33	6	.	4	8	14	8	8	3
Queen's,	28	25	1	.	2	5	18	1	4	1	3	3	6	5	10
Westmeath,	44	43	.	.	1	1	41	1	1	3	7	16	8	8	2
Wexford,	98	81*	3	10	4	32	41	7	18	3	18	33	33	7	3
Wicklow,	19	17	1	.	1	3	14	1	1	1	3	1	3	8	3
Total,	471	418	18	11	22	98	281	63	29	31	60	104	130	78	68
MUNSTER:															
Clare,	9	7	2	.	.	5	3	1	.	3	3	.	1	1	1
Cork,	79	52†	14	.	11	26	19	28	6	1	11	10	13	18	26
Kerry,	21	9	10	.	2	7	2	12	.	1	6	.	1	2	11
Limerick,	22	17	4	.	1	12	4	6	.	3	.	3	4	2	10
Tipperary,	43	39	3	.	1	13	10	12	8	.	6	13	11	8	5
Waterford,	22	18	1	.	3	4	5	11	2	.	3	4	3	8	4
Total,	196	142	34	.	18	67	43	70	16	8	29	30	33	40	57
ULSTER:															
Antrim,	98	79	11	.	8	3	86	8	1	3	17	18	31	11	18
Armagh,	53	44	5	.	4	2	44	6	1	5	6	8	19	8	7
Cavan,	53	53	.	.	.	1	52	.	.	3	2	18	27	3	.
Donegal,	58	55	2‡	.	1	.	49	9	.	1	5	10	13	25	4
Down,	86	64	7	2	10	15	70	1	.	12	7	20	23	20	4
Fermanagh,	45	45	.	.	.	3	41	.	1	8	10	14	12	.	1
Londonderry,	89	81	4	.	4	1	77	10	1	4	3	8	24	16	12
Monaghan,	55	52	1	.	2	.	52	3	.	3	3	20	22	6	1
Tyrone,	121	115	1	.	5	3	111	7	.	4	17	33	46	14	7
Total,	656	588	31	4	32	28	580	44	4	45	89	153	224	99	40
CONNAUGHT:															
Galway,	59	58	.	.	1	20	33	6	.	4	10	11	16	7	8
Leitrim,	25	25	.	.	.	.	24	1	.	1	3	8	8	2	2
Mayo,	45	45	.	.	.	4	37	4	.	8	6	12	7	10	3
Roscommon,	33	33	.	.	.	.	31	2	.	3	.	7	12	7	4
Sligo,	19	17	1	.	1	.	8	11	.	4	1	.	4	8	3
Total,	181	179	1	.	2	24	133	24	.	20	20	38	48	29	34
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1,504	1,327	86	16	75	217	1,039	201	47	104	198	325	435	246	199

* One—Water and Wind. † Two—Gas Engines. ‡ One—Wind and Steam.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Silos and Ensilage.

Following the course adopted in the eight previous years relative to Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, reported to me as having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1895. I received replies to 192 out of 249 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 94 to 117. Many of the replies stated that no ensilage was made during the season of 1895, owing to the weather being so favourable for the saving of hay.

The following Table (XVIII.) shows, by Counties and Provinces, for the years 1894 and 1895, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to :—

Counties.	Number in 1894.	Number in 1895.	Counties.	Number in 1894.	Number in 1895.
Antrim,	12	10	Mayo,	10	8
Armagh,	–	–	Meath,	25	20
Carlow,	3	1	Monaghan,	3	2
Cavan,	1	3	Queen's,	5	3
Clare,	5	5	Roscommon,	11	7
Cork,	4	3	Sligo,	3	3
Donegal,	4	6	Tipperary,	15	15
Down,	5	3	Tyrone,	3	7
Dublin,	4	2	Waterford,	1	3
Fermanagh,	7	6	Westmeath,	12	15
Galway,	13	7	Wexford,	3	3
Kerry,	2	2	Wicklow,	9	10
Kildare,	1	2			
Kilkenny,	7	6	PROVINCES.		
King's,	18	19	Leinster,	92	87
Leitrim,	8	5	Munster,	35	40
Limerick,	8	11	Ulster,	48	48
Londonderry,	13	11	Connaught,	45	30
Longford,	3	4			
Louth,	1	2	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	220	205

FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

Forestry Operations.

The inquiries into Forestry Operations instituted in 1890, and continued in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, were repeated in 1895. The details are set forth in the GENERAL ABSTRACT of FORESTRY OPERATIONS in IRELAND during the year ended 30th June, 1895. The subjects dealt with in the Abstract are—I. Planting—The area planted during the year ended 30th June, 1895, the total number of trees planted in that period, and the number of each description; II. Felling—The area cleared and the number of trees of each description felled; III. Ages of trees felled; IV. Disposal of timber. The inquiry did not extend to the planting or felling of isolated trees.

It appears that during the period 1851–95 there were some slight fluctuations in the acreage, and that comparing 1895 with 1851 there has been an increase of about 1·3 per cent., the extent under woods and plantations in 1851 being 304,906 statute acres, and in last year 308,928 acres.

During the year ended 30th June, 1895, 1,243 acres were planted with trees, against 1,492 acres in the preceding year. Larch trees constituted 38·6 per cent., fir trees 25·6 per cent., pine 8·3 per cent., and spruce trees 6·5 per cent., of the total number planted.

In connection with this subject it may be here mentioned that from the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 40, to the 31st March, 1895, 125 loans for £28,050 have been sanctioned for planting for shelter, and of this number three, amounting to £765, were sanctioned in the last year of the period.

The number of trees felled both for clearance and for thinning plantations amounted to 537,101. The area returned as cleared is 809 acres.

Of the 537,101 trees felled, 149,585 were used for "propping," which appears to have been the chief purpose to which the timber of almost all descriptions was applied. The numbers applied to the principal specified uses comprise also :—27,553 trees for sleepers, 46,411 for paling, 3,450 for spools, &c., 15,796 for fuel, 35,230 for furniture and building purposes 9,870 for carts, wagons, &c., 1,815 for clog soles, and 1,397 for ship-building.

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WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1895.

Enquiries were made as to the Wages paid per day to Agricultural Labourers in 1895, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table (XIX.) and notes appended thereto.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARLOW COUNTY																
Bagenalstown (a),	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 1	1 4	0 9	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 9	0 11	0 9	1 0	0 7	0 9
Carlow (b),	1 7	2 1	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 7	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
DUBLIN COUNTY																
Balbriggan (c),	2 0	2 9	1 0	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 1	1 7	1 6	1 10	1 0	1 1½	0 11	1 2	0 12	0 11
Clontarf (d),	2 6	3 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 2	1 0
Dundrum (e),	2 6	3 0	1 4	1 6	2 0	2 0	1 4	1 6	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 0	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0
Lucan,	3 0	4 0	1 0	0 6	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 9	2 0	2 6	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	0 3	0 10
KILDARE COUNTY.																
Athy (f),	2 0	3 0	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	1 0	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	1 0
Kildare,	2 0	2 6	1 8	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 11	1 1	1 6	1 10	0 10	1 6	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 9
Naas (g),	2 0	2 6	1 1	1 6	1 4	1 7	0 11	1 2	1 7	1 11	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 7	0 10
Robertstown,	1 10	2 4	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0
KILKENNY COUNTY.																
Callan (h),	1 0	1 11	0 11	1 3	0 11	1 0	0 8	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 11	0 6	0 9
Castlecomer (i),	1 6	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Johnstown (j),	1 6	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Kilkenny,	2 0	2 4	1 4	1 3	1 4	1 3	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 8	0 10
Piltown (k),	2 0	2 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 4	0 9	0 9	0 3	0 4	0 3
Thomastown,	1 4	2 0	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 9	1 6	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
KING'S COUNTY.																
Banagher (l),	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	-	-	-	-
Edenderry,	1 8	2 0	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 1	1 4	1 4	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	0 9	0 9
Parsonstown,	1 10	2 3	1 4	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 7	0 9	1 1	1 0	1 6	0 10	0 11
Shinrone,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 3	0 9	1 0
Tullamore,	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 6	1 6	0 9	0 10	1 4	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 9
LONGFORD COUNTY.																
Ballymahon (m),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
Granard,	1 3	2 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8
Longford (n),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	-	-	1 0	1 6	-	-	0 9	1 0	-	-
LOUTH COUNTY.																
Ardee (o),	1 0	1 10	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Collon,	2 0	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 6	1 0
Drogheda (p),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 4	0 8	0 10
Dundalk,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 6

(a) Some are supported in the farmers' houses, but in the majority of cases it only includes two meals each day.
(b) The rates given do not include food.
(c) Rates throughout district vary considerably, in some cases men getting 4s. 6d., women 2s. 6d., boys 2s. 6d., girls 2s. per day, but this is at harvest times.
(d) In harvest time higher wages can be obtained for a month or two. Women or girls are not much employed in winter; the latter are seldom employed until they can do almost as much work as a woman.
(e) Of course there are places where larger and smaller wages are paid by arrangement, where, for instance, houses are given, but I think this a fair average.
(f) Women and girls get very little employment during winter. (g) Very little girl-labour employed.
(h) With diet in nearly all cases.
(i) The average wages shown is for those who have constant employment.
(j) The rates given are those without support. In summer season men and women receive for a short time during the harvest from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day, but without support.
(k) With board in some cases.
(l) In this district there are no women or girls employed as agricultural labourers in the winter season.
(m) Women and girls are not much employed. (n) No employment for girls.
(o) All wages are higher when turf cutting is begun and also at harvest time.
(p) During the harvest the wages for men are from 2s. to 3s. 6d. boys 1s. 6d., to 2s. 6d., women 2s. to 3s. girls 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

Counties and Constabulary Districts	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MEATH COUNTY.																
Athboy (a),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	–	–	–	–
Dunshaughlin (b),	2 1	2 6	1 6	1 8	1 6	2 0	1 1	1 6	1 6	1 10	0 9	1 2	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 6
Kells (c),	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 6
Navan,	1 10	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 10	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 6	0 6	1 6
Slane (d),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 9	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Trim,	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0
QUEEN'S COUNTY.																
Abbeyleix,	2 0	2 6	1 0	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	1 0
Ballylynan,	1 0	2 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 9	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0
Maryborough (d),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 8	1 4	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 9	1 0
Mountrath,	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 6	1 6
WESTMEATH COUNTY.																
Ballynacarrigy,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	–	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	–	–
Castlepollard (f),	1 6	2 6	0 6	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 10	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
Delvin (g),	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	–	–
Kilbeggan,	1 6	2 8	1 3	1 8	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 8
Moate (h),	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 6	–	–	0 4	0 8
Mullingar (i),	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 10	0 4	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 4	0 1
WEXFORD COUNTY.																
Enniscorthy (j),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 9	0 6	1 8	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	1 2
Gorey (k),	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 6	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 10
New Ross,	1 6	–	1 0	–	0 10	–	0 10	–	1 0	–	1 0	–	0 10	–	0 10	–
Taghmon (l),	1 0	1 6	0 11	1 8	0 10	1 1	0 8	0 11	1 1	1 9	0 8	0 9	0 7	0 8	0 6	0 7
Wexford (m),	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 10	2 0	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 8
WICKLOW COUNTY.																
Arklow (n),	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 4	1 4	1 7	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 2	0 8	1 0
Bray,	1 10	2 6	0 11	1 6	1 3	1 7	0 10	1 6	1 6	1 11	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 1	0 6	0 11
Dunlavin (o),	2 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 8	2 0	1 4	2 0	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0
Wicklow (p),	1 6	2 6	1 0	–	0 10	1 0	–	–	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 10	–	–

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE COUNTY.																
Ballyvaghan,	1 6	2 1½	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 7½	1 6	0 6	0 10
Corrofin (q),	2 6	–	1 0	–	1 6	–	1 0	–	1 0	–	1 0	–	0 10	–	0 6	–
Ennis (r),	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 9	1 6	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 10
Ennistimon (s),	2 6	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 9	0 9
Killadysert (t),	1 0	2 6	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 6	1 6	–	–	–	–
Killaloe (u),	1 6	2 0	0 11½	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9½	0 10½	0 10	0 11	0 9½	0 10½
Kilrush,	1 6	2 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	–	1 0	–	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	–	1 6	–
Sixmilebridge (v),	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 9	0 8	1 0	0 6	1 1	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 7
Tulla,	1 4	1 11	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 6	1 0	1 0½	1 4	0 9	0 11	0 9	0 11	0 9	0 10½

(a) There are few agricultural labourers employed in this District as the land is chiefly used as large grazing farms. The women and girls are only employed during the harvest, and then only in very small numbers.

(b) Very little agricultural labour in this District.

(c) Men are well paid in this District during the hay harvest.

(d) Wages go up temporarily in harvest to 4s., very little agricultural labour by girls at any time.

(e) These are the average ordinary rates. At harvest times wages are much higher.

(f) Women and girls are not employed in winter except as farm and house servants.

(g) Not much work for women and none for girls in winter.

(h) Women are not hired in winter except the same as girls. Girls are hired throughout the year at from £4 to £7, with diet.

(i) Labourers were supported by their employers. There was very little constant employment for agricultural labourers in this District during the past year.

(j) Without food.

(k) Very little employment for women and girls in winter.

(l) Without board.

(m) The lower figures indicate the wages of those who are dieted; those in receipt of the higher wages are not in receipt of any diet from their employer.

(n) The labourers find their own meals.

(o) Very few women or girls employed.

(p) Women employed during harvest operations receive 2s. 6d. per day. Girls are employed by the year and receive on an average £8 with board and lodging.

(q) The wages for men and boys without board, for women and girls with board.

(r) Very little employment from 1st November to 1st February.

(s) Women and girls are very rarely employed in winter.

(t) There is very little employment given to agricultural labourers in this District. Women and girls are not employed in winter.

(u) The wages for men and boys with board in most cases. Very few women or girls employed in winter months.

(v) Very few women or girls employed during the winter season.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CORK COUNTY, (E.R.)																
Ballincollig,	1 0	1 11	0 11	1 2	0 11	1 6	0 9	0 11	1 1	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10½	0 6	0 9
Charleville,	1 6	2 2	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10
Cork, North,	1 11	2 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 7	0 8
Cork, South,	1 11	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 7	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 7	0 10
Fermoy,	1 0	2 8	1 1	1 6	1 6	1 8	0 11	1 6	1 4	1 6	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0
Kanturk,	1 0	1 10	0 6½	1 6	0 11	1 0	0 9	0 10½	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 11	0 8½	0 8½
Kinsale (a),	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	1 1	1 1	0 8	0 11	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 9
Mallow (b),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 6
Middleton (c),	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 8	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 6
Mitchelstown (d),	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 9	1 6	1 8	0 6	0 2	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 7
Newmarket,	1 7	1 10	0 11	1 2	1 6	1 6	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 6
Queenstown,	1 10	2 4	0 6	1 6	1 0	1 4	0 7	0 9	1 6	1 0	0 7	0 2	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 7
Youghal,	1 7	2 0	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
CORK COUNTY (W.R.)																
Bandon (e),	1 7	2 6	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	0 6	1 2	0 6	1 0	0 7	0 8
Bantry (f),	1 0	1 2	0 0	0 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 6	0 10	1 6	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9
Castletown Bere (g),	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 6	1 6	0 8	1 2	-	-
Clonakilty (h),	1 7	2 2	1 0	1 4	1 1	1 6	0 9	0 11	1 6	1 0	0 6	0 11	0 6	0 10	0 7	0 9
Dunmanway,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Macroom (i),	1 0	2 0	2 2	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	-	-	-	-
Millstreet,	1 6	1 10	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 1	0 7	0 2	2 0	1 1	0 8	0 9	0 7	0 6½	0 6	0 8
Skibbereen,	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 6	0 10	0 10	1 4	0 0	0 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 9
Skull (j),	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	1 0	0 6	0 6
KERRY COUNTY.																
Cahersiveen (k),	1 0	2 2	1 1	1 2	1 8	1 7	0 10½	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 11½	1 1½	0 8½	0 10½
Castleisland (l),	1 6	3 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0
Dingle (m),	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 1	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 1	1 7	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0
Kenmare (n),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 9	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	-	-
Killarney,	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 8
Killorglin,	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 1	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Listowel (o),	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 8	0 8	0 10	1 8	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 0	0 2	0 9
Tralee,	1 4½	1 6	0 9½	1 6	0 11	1 1	0 7	0 10	0 10	1 6	0 7	0 2	0 9	0 10½	0 8	0 7
LIMERICK COUNTY.																
Abbeyfeale (p),	1 6	2 2	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 8	0 0	1 0	0 6	0 8
Adare (q),	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	-	0 8	1 6	0 8	1 0
Bruff (r),	1 6	1 10	0 11	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 0	1 0	0 9½	1 0½	0 7½	0 9	0 8	0 10	0 6½	0 9
Kilfinane (s),	1 6	3 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	-	-	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 4	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 8	0 8	0 6
Newcastle (t),	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 8	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-	-
New Pallas (u),	1 8½	2 0	1 1	1 5½	1 1	1 5	0 8	1 1	1 1	1 6	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 11	0 7	0 9
Rathkeale,	1 9	2 1	0 11	1 6	1 1	1 6	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 4	0 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 0	0 10

(a) Average wages without diet. (b) These calculations are made on the wages received without diet. Boys and girls are not much employed except in harvest time. (c) Men and boys are employed by the year with the farmers through this District; women and girls by the quarter, except during the harvest when the wages are always higher than at any other season of the year. (d) Without board. (e) In some instances two meals are given in the day to the labourer; when such is the case the wages per day would be about 6d. less. (f) These rates include food, three meals daily. Where food is not given rates are 6d. higher for men and women and about 3d. for boys and girls. Very few women or girls employed in field work. (g) No employment for girls in winter. (h) Without food. (i) No employment for women or girls at labouring work during the winter (j) There is very little employment given to agricultural labourers in this District. The holdings are small and the work is done by the occupiers. (k) Labourers generally receive breakfast and dinner in addition to wages. (l) As a general rule the labourers get their breakfast and dinner along with daily wages. (m) The wages for men is without diet; wages for boys, women, and girls with one meal. Very few women and girls get regular employment as agricultural labourers. (n) The country being mountainous and poor, there is very little demand for agricultural labourers. (o) With diet. (p) With partial diet. Girls as a rule are not employed by the day; they are chiefly employed in service for 11 months of the year, and receive wages varying from £6 to £10 each for the period. (q) 9s. per week is paid to permanent labourers the year round. (r) With diet. (s) Without food. Women are not employed in winter. No girls employed by the day, but get £11 yearly and food. Servant boys get £18 yearly and food. (t) No girls employed in this quarter at daily agricultural labour during the winter months. (u) In addition to the wages, men, boys, and girls as a rule receive their breakfast and dinner. Women are mostly employed to milk cows and do not receive any support. This part of the county being mostly all under grass and meadowing, labour is not by any means constant, wages are pretty good for a month or two during the hay making season for those able to work at it.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men		Boys.		Women		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TIPPERARY CO., N.R.																
Borrisokane,	0 9	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	–	0 10	–
Nenagh (a),	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 8	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 6
Newport (b),	0 6	0 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	8 0	1 0	6 0	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 6
Roscrea,	8 0	0 8	1 0	1 9	1 8	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	0 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 10
Templemore,	8 9	0 0	1 0	1 10	0 6	9 9	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 10	1 0	1 0	1 8	9 0	1 6	1 2
Thurles,	1 6	0 0	1 1	1 4	1 0	1 5	1 1	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 1	0 6	0 11	0 8	0 11
TIPPERARY CO., S.R.																
Cahir (c),	1 8	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Cappawhite (d),	1 9	0 9	1 0	1 8	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 0	1 1	0 11	1 6	0 6	1 0
Carrick-on-Suir (e),	1 6	6 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 6	0 0	0 6	0 8	0 6
Cashel,	6 0	3 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 8	2 0	0 0	1 6	9 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 0	0 10
Clonmel,	0 6	0 0	1 3	1 0	6 0	6 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 8
Killenaule (f),	6 0	0 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 0
Tipperary,	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 8	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	9 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 6
WATERFORD CO.																
Cappoquin,	1 8	0 0	1 2	1 0	8 10	1 0	–	–	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	–	–	–
Dungarvan,	0 0	0 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	0 10	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 6
Portlaw,	1 9	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 6
Waterford,	1 10	0 6	1 0	1 8	1 1	1 4	0 0	0 11	1 3	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	6 6	0 0

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

ANTRIM COUNTY.																
Antrim,	0 0	2 0	1 3	1 0	1 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 1	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 9	0 11
Ballymena (g),	1 0	0 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 10
Ballymoney,	9 0	9 8	1 0	8 0	1 0	9 8	1 9	1 0	0 0	8 0	1 9	1 0	1 9	1 0	1 0	1 6
Belfast East,	9 4	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	–	–	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 6	1 9	1 6	–	–
Belfast North, (h),	2 6	0 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	8 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	6 0	1 6
Belfast North West,	0 8	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 9	0 0	1 6
Belfast South (i),	0 0	0 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	0 0	1 6	1 0	1 9	1 0	1 0	1 0
Belfast West (j),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larne (k),	0 6	2 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 9	0 0	0 9
Lisburn,	1 10	0 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	1 7	1 10	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 1	0 0	0 10
ARMAGH COUNTY.																
Armagh,	1 10	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 6	0 6	0 6
Lurgan,	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Newry,	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 9	1 6	0 0	1 6	1 0	1 9	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 6	0 0	0 6
Portadown,	0 6	0 0	1 0	1 9	1 6	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 0	0 8
CAVAN COUNTY.																
Bailieborough,	1 0	6 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 6	0 6
Cavan,	1 9	0 0	1 6	1 0	0 11	1 9	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 11	1 9	0 9	1 6	0 0	0 9
Killeshandra (l),	1 9	1 10	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 11	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 0	6 6
Swanlinbar,	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 10	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 6
Virginia,	0 0	0 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 9	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 0	0 10

(a) Usually without support except dinner.
(b) Without diet.
(c) Without food. Boys are very little employed except in harvest time. Women and girls are very little employed except in summer.
(d) Women and boys are not hired by the day except at very busy seasons of the year, such as harvesting, &c. Boys are generally hired for the year at wages of from £10 to £12. Girls are not hired by the day except at harvest, &c; they are generally hired for the year at from £8 to £12. The above rates are paid in addition to diet.
(e) The rates given include diet. Without diet the rates are, men and women about 1s. more, and boys and girls about 6d. more.
(f) In some instances the labourers receive diet, but not generally, with the wages as specified.
(g) Without food.
(h) Exclusive of board and lodgings.
(i) The labourers in this District are paid same wages winter and summer.
(j) There are no agricultural labourers in employment in this District.
(k) The rates of wages given do not include cases where food is supplied, but this is rarely done by employer!
(l) Without board.

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III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DONEGAL COUNTY.																
Ardara, ...	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ballyshannon (a), .	1 6	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	-	-	1 6	0 0	0 0	1 6	1 2	1 6	-	-
Buncrana, . . .	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	-	-	-	-
Dunfanaghy, . .	1 6	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 4	0 10
Dunglow, . .	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 9
Letterkenny (b), . .	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Moville, . . .	1 6	0 0	0 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 6	0 0	0 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 9
Raphoe, . . .	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 10
Rathmullan, . .	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	-	-	1 6	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 6	-	-
DOWN COUNTY.																
Banbridge, . . .	1 10	0 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 10	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 0	0 0
Downpatrick (c),	0 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0
Newtownards (d), .	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 8
Rathfryland, . .	1 8	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
FERMANAGH COUNTY.																
Derrygonnelly (e), .	1 6	0 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Enniskillen, . .	0 0	0 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	0 2
Kesh, ...	1 10	0 4	1 2	1 7	1 1	1 6	0 0	1 1	1 8	1 8	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 1	0 7	0 0
Lisnaskea (f), . .	2 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 0
LONDONDERRY CO.																
Coleraine (g), . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 9	0 6	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 0
Limavady, . . .	1 9	2 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Londonderry, . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8
Magherafelt (h), . .	0 6	0 0	1 6	0 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
MONAGHAN COUNTY.																
Carrickmacross (i), .	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 11
Clones, ...	1 7	0 0	0 11	1 9	0 11	1 2	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 0	0 11	0 9	0 10	0 0	0 9
Monaghan (j), . .	1 6	0 0	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0
TYRONE COUNTY.																
Aughnacloy, . .	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 8	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 2
Cookstown, . . .	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 4	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0
Dungannon, . .	1 6	1 10	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 7	0 11	1 0	1 5	0 6	0 10	0 7½	0 10	0 0	0 6
Newtownstewart (k), .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 0	0 9
Omagh (l), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 4	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
Strabane (m), . .	1 10½	0 4	1 2½	1 0	1 0½	1 0	0 10	1 6	1 6	1 7	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6

(a) Lower rates in constant employment. Higher rates if only for occasional jobs.
(b) Very few women or girls employed during the year 1895. (c) With food.
(d) Farm labourers are as a rule engaged by the half year in this District. Few of them are employed daily.
(e) The farmers work their farms themselves, hence few boys or men are employed as labourers. Very few women or girls employed except as domestic servants.
(f) Without food. (g) Without food or lodgings. (h) Without food. (j) Without food.
(i) This is with board. In some cases in summer time men get up to 2s. 6d. per day.
(k) In harvest and when digging potatoes, food is given in addition to 1s. 6d.
(l) Women and girls are not much employed in this District by the day, and especially in winter. (m) Without food.

IV.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
GALWAY COUNTY																
Athenry (a),	0 8	2 8	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinasloe (b),	1 4	1 10	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 9	0 10	1 6	1 3	1 2	2 8	0 10	0 6	1 6	0 7	0 10
Clifden,	1 8	1 10	1 1	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	0 11	1 6	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 9
Cleonbur (c),	1 0	1 0	0 4	0 6	-	-	-	-	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 9	-	-	-	-
Dunmore,	0 9	0 9	1 3	0 9	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3
Galway,	1 8	0 8	1 2	1 0	1 1	1 8	0 10	1 1	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10
Gort (d),	1 7	1 10	1 1	1 3	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	1 0	1 8	0 9	0 9	0 9	1 2	0 7	1 2
Loughrea (e),	1 2	0 0	0 2	1 0	-	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moylough (f),	1 8	1 7	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 9	0 10	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 10
Oughterard,	1 9	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 11	1 4	1 6	0 10	0 11	0 7	0 8	0 3	0 7
Portumna,	0 0	0 0	1 2	1 9	1 0	2 9	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 3	-
Roundstone,	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 8	0 11	1 1	1 6	0 0	0 11	0 10	1 3	0 7	0 10
Spiddle,	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 10
Tuam,	2 0	2 2	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	2 3	1 0	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 8	0 9
Woodford,	1 0	2 6	0 8	1 4	2 11	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 3	0 10	-	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
LEITRIM COUNTY.																
Ballinamore (g),	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-	0 10	1 3	0 9	0 10	-	-	-	-
Carrick-on-Shannon (h),	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 1½	-	-	-	-	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 10	-	-	-	-
Drumshaire (i),	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10
Manorhamilton (j),	1 3	2 2	0 9	1 2	1 0	1 3	1 2	1 3	0 10	1 3	0 8	1 0	-	-	-	-
Mohill (k),	1 6	0 0	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 6	-	-	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	-	-
MAYO COUNTY.																
Ballaghaderreen (l),	1 0	2 0	2 2	1 0	0 8	1 0	-	-	1 0	1 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 9	-	-
Ballina,	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 0	0 7	0 8	1 6	1 6	0 0	0 11	0 7	0 3	0 5	0 8
Ballinrobe,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 0	0 10	2 8	0 6
Belmullet,	1 3	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 3	2 2	2 3	1 3	1 2	0 0	1 2	0 10	0 10	0 6	2 8
Castlebar (m),	1 6	1 6	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 3	0 7	2 0	1 1	1 2	2 8	0 0	0 7	2 9	0 6	0 6
Claremorris (n),	1 4	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 3	1 4	0 10	0 11	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8
Newport	1 0	1 10	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 3	2 11	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 11
Swineford (o),	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 3	0 10	1 0	2 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 0	0 3	0 9	0 6	0 0
Westport,	1 5½	1 11	1 2	1 5½	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 3	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	1 0	1 3	0 10	0 10
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.																
Athlone (p),	1 6	1 10	1 3	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Boyle (q),	2 2	2 2	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 0	0 8	0 10	-	-	-	-
Castlereagh,	1 6	2 2	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 9	0 8	1 0	0 3	0 9
Roscommon (r),	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	-	0 2	1 3
Strokestown,	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	2 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 9
SLIGO COUNTY.																
Ballymote,	1 5	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 9	0 10	1 2	1 4	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
Collooney,	1 7	1 11	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 2	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 9	0 0	0 8
Easky,	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 0	1 6
Sligo (s),	2 0	2 0	1 3	2 2	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 9
Tobercurry,	2 0	2 2	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 2	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10

(a) Very few boys, women or girls are employed. Nearly all women and girls are employed by the quarter or year.
(b) Not much employment for women or girls in winter.
(c) There is very little employment in this District for male labourers, and none for female. With very few exceptions there is no employment for agricultural labourers during the winter.
(d) Very little employment is given to agricultural labourers in this District, the number of women and girls employed being very few. Men and women employed by farmers in the summer months are usually boarded in addition to receiving wages.
(e) Boys, women, and girls are not employed in winter.
(f) There is very little employment given to women and girls in the winter months.
(g) No women work as agricultural labourers in this District.
(h) With support. No women or girls are employed.
(i) Without support.
(j) Women or girls are not employed in winter as agricultural labourers, and very few as such in the summer.
(k) With diet. No girls are employed.
(l) Very little employment is given in this District to labourers. The labourers all go to England to reap the harvest.
(m) Constant employment cannot be had for agricultural labourers in this District during the year.
(n) Very little wages paid for labour in this District, as it is divided mostly into small holdings. Only few women or girls are employed in agricultural labour except in spring and summer.
(o) There is little or no employment for agricultural labourers in this District.
(p) Very few women or girls are employed.
(q) There are no women or girls employed during winter months as agricultural labourers.
(r) Very few labourers employed in this locality.
(s) It is only in a very small portion of this District that women and girls are employed in winter.

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general, and also the proprietors and managers of Scutching Mills, Corn Mills, and Dairy Factories, for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 81 to 93; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
21*st April* 1896

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TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1895.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER								TOTAL AREA.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	2,778	1,987	5,380	6,056	5,070	2,818	388	108	40	21,803	236,281	351,859	1,780	8,403	24,224	7,505	48,172	33,051	711,276
ARMAGH,	1,630	6,604	8,378	4,306	1,467	561	66	10	8	20,104	146,620	150,710	520	3,182	5,741	2,780	6,421	18,046	313,030
CARLOW,	1,158	645	820	1,016	835	841	307	198	7	5,780	76,787	116,517	81	3,256	1,803	3,889	11,655	9,025	221,288
CAVAN,	1,027	1,485	7,018	6,805	2,408	949	217	56	8	19,984	141,470	255,031	280	5,641	14,229	2,060	16,187	32,288	467,811
CLARE,	1,383	1,283	3,188	4,678	3,882	2,740	614	348	48	18,212	144,816	483,400	3,288	7,482	56,105	8,740	82,618	32,858	763,265
CORK,	4,866	2,371	8,858	5,460	6,800	7,884	3,847	788	88	37,001	417,028	963,600	1,008	30,277	28,110	58,088	255,658	84,462	1,838,921
DONEGAL,	1,330	3,030	10,068	8,570	4,088	3,120	1,024	358	105	31,902	218,865	462,070	1,094	5,038	113,458	37,110	335,351	63,407	1,193,282
DOWN,	5,398	6,881	9,141	8,528	3,110	1,748	340	88	34	30,334	276,088	340,244	553	18,671	2,717	3,480	46,085	32,637	611,027
DUBLIN,	2,741	1,768	1,072	686	581	688	365	160	15	8,505	74,882	116,240	587	4,006	–	342	14,306	18,452	226,821
FERMANAGH,	798	1,037	6,518	3,208	2,303	1,677	383	98	18	13,587	108,938	237,548	105	5,658	31,558	2,921	25,490	20,401	437,668
GALWAY,	6,081	4,546	12,070	8,728	5,847	2,884	1,408	788	334	38,370	269,800	785,802	588	24,683	156,383	58,058	238,678	56,908	1,502,362
KERRY,	1,706	1,727	6,128	3,018	3,560	3,656	1,635	615	115	20,411	165,088	527,442	175	11,088	74,465	36,946	298,076	44,291	1,159,341
KILDARE,	1,280	1,665	1,552	1,102	819	878	705	350	44	6,745	111,305	246,417	885	6,560	34,512	3,074	1,299	14,314	418,494
KILKENNY,	1,782	1,742	2,514	3,482	2,103	2,078	788	210	16	13,784	146,505	298,277	385	10,278	3,188	6,383	16,806	25,240	507,254
KING'S,	1,592	1,712	2,308	2,078	1,370	1,121	582	267	60	11,040	116,334	232,286	680	6,810	62,334	14,288	6,028	22,356	493,208
LEITRIM,	568	860	6,214	5,314	1,810	641	171	40	7	14,824	81,104	206,341	367	3,418	28,078	6,085	34,758	21,662	376,516
LIMERICK,	6,334	1,728	2,316	3,004	2,818	2,838	1,087	263	20	17,428	165,400	436,604	328	8,448	9,952	3,192	22,540	27,442	663,171
LONDONDERRY,	1,471	1,484	5,348	4,547	2,253	1,307	418	114	82	17,187	163,133	194,443	870	5,036	24,504	4,639	71,031	25,220	513,368
LONGFORD,	885	826	2,581	3,061	1,188	680	187	64	10	8,000	64,703	137,088	70	3,834	34,881	3,403	401	13,360	257,770
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, Co. of Town,	1,117	1,318	2,931	1,389	508	472	341	118	14	7,887	88,488	83,324	879	4,408	718	1,081	12,841	9,670	201,818
MAYO,	6,038	8,888	15,968	8,477	2,820	1,710	721	454	208	46,497	199,872	566,869	844	8,785	194,504	60,825	229,600	55,012	1,316,136
MEATH,	2,235	1,778	3,010	1,850	1,109	1,211	628	567	88	12,532	121,088	411,088	612	8,642	8,656	1,798	821	24,080	578,296
MONAGHAN,	800	1,030	7,408	4,585	1,517	618	111	21	4	17,388	129,478	152,877	298	4,433	5,676	1,960	2,650	21,423	318,804
QUEEN'S,	1,672	1,668	3,308	2,011	1,888	1,201	618	256	35	11,068	134,037	219,758	20	10,404	17,102	3,046	22,804	15,557	424,852
ROSCOMMON,	698	1,057	6,138	5,568	1,708	828	616	272	66	20,116	121,335	345,848	207	7,135	71,690	10,109	3,418	25,417	585,457
SLIGO,	903	1,468	5,314	6,480	1,688	784	807	128	33	15,888	79,873	242,027	106	6,818	33,816	5,126	67,065	17,586	451,815
TIPPERARY,	6,756	3,690	4,808	4,870	5,060	5,402	1,887	828	78	24,147	255,868	616,563	764	23,656	37,205	10,258	71,891	38,408	1,048,968
TYRONE,	2,120	2,459	8,016	7,845	4,018	2,418	873	151	44	27,848	250,448	317,880	893	9,506	48,113	7,693	109,452	35,426	778,143
WATERFORD,	2,714	1,210	1,448	1,410	1,314	1,040	825	213	28	10,812	77,605	242,600	313	20,545	3,694	14,182	80,231	17,017	456,188
WESTMEATH,	1,824	1,859	2,898	2,108	1,804	1,081	848	278	80	11,259	81,888	281,982	180	7,555	33,850	7,859	1,348	18,578	434,818
WEXFORD,	7,066	2,246	8,031	3,121	2,621	3,448	873	178	16	16,620	167,887	316,857	434	10,076	846	8,818	19,660	28,062	576,567
WICKLOW,	1,046	828	1,506	1,266	1,156	1,685	786	371	87	8,038	99,887	224,738	564	17,824	7,278	10,048	115,757	17,607	499,802
PROVINCES.																			
LEINSTER,	18,580	17,850	25,811	22,087	15,228	18,858	8,213	2,783	416	124,808	1,314,028	2,682,040	4,222	84,018	234,872	68,517	227,948	216,671	4,862,106
MUNSTER,	18,813	11,028	19,107	24,161	22,136	22,860	9,226	2,744	304	128,061	1,028,610	3,240,461	5,088	104,201	178,530	166,048	803,558	244,578	5,934,681
ULSTER,	18,881	20,641	64,078	53,710	24,941	14,281	3,668	1,040	277	166,764	1,695,260	2,284,111	8,154	58,086	260,118	76,250	651,849	257,866	5,322,334
CONNAUGHT,	8,564	12,458	45,690	33,438	11,850	6,471	3,011	1,874	386	126,855	[illegible]	2,073,782	8,401	51,881	387,871	161,468	875,766	194,315	4,234,294
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	58,838	62,978	155,681	133,518	73,862	67,968	28,045	8,883	1,387	574,788	4,880,087	10,290,494	18,881	308,928	1,210,321	425,378	2,264,840	842,835	20,335,344

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1895.

COUNTIES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
ANTRIM,	33·2	49·5	·3	·8	3·4	1·0	6·8	4·9
ARMAGH,	46·5	40·4	·7	1·0	1·8	·9	3·0	5·7
CARLOW,	34·7	52·7	·	1·4	·8	1·8	5·3	4·1
CAVAN,	30·3	54·8	·1	1·2	3·0	·6	3·1	6·9
CLARE,	18·9	60·3	·8	1·0	8·4	1·1	10·7	4·3
CORK,	22·7	52·4	·1	1·8	1·5	3·3	13·8	4·6
DONEGAL,	19·5	38·6	·1	·4	5·9	3·1	28·2	5·3
DOWN,	44·7	55·3	·1	2·2	·4	·6	7·4	5·3
DUBLIN,	33·0	51·2	·3	1·8	·	·1	6·8	7·8
FERMANAGH,	25·1	56·8	·	1·3	7·2	·8	3·4	5·6
GALWAY,	18·5	56·1	·1	1·7	10·4	4·0	15·9	4·3
KERRY,	14·3	45·5	·	1·0	6·4	3·2	25·3	3·8
KILDARE,	26·6	58·9	·1	1·6	8·2	·9	·3	3·4
KILKENNY,	28·9	58·0	·1	2·0	·3	1·3	3·1	5·0
KING'S,	23·6	47·1	·1	1·4	13·6	2·9	1·2	4·5
LEITRIM,	21·6	54·8	·2	·9	6·5	1·6	9·3	5·7
LIMERICK,	24·9	64·4	·	1·3	1·4	·5	3·4	4·1
LONDONDERRY,	31·7	38·8	·1	1·0	4·8	·9	13·8	4·9
LONGFORD,	25·1	53·4	·	1·5	13·3	1·3	·2	5·2
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	43·8	41·3	·2	2·2	·4	·5	6·4	4·8
MAYO,	13·8	39·9	·1	·7	13·8	3·8	17·4	3·0
MEATH,	20·9	71·1	·1	1·7	1·5	·3	·1	4·3
MONAGHAN,	40·6	48·0	·1	1·4	1·8	·6	·8	6·7
QUEEN'S,	31·5	51·7	·	2·5	4·0	·8	5·4	4·0
ROSCOMMON,	20·7	59·1	·	1·2	12·3	1·7	·6	4·4
SLIGO,	17·6	53·6	·	1·5	7·5	1·1	14·9	3·8
TIPPERARY,	23·8	58·8	·1	2·2	3·5	1·0	6·9	3·7
TYRONE,	32·1	40·7	·1	1·2	6·2	1·0	14·1	4·6
WATERFORD,	17·0	53·2	·1	4·5	·8	3·1	17·6	3·7
WESTMEATH,	18·9	65·0	·	1·7	7·9	1·8	·3	4·3
WEXFORD,	29·1	55·0	·1	1·7	·1	1·5	3·4	4·9
WICKLOW,	20·0	45·0	·1	3·6	1·4	2·0	23·2	3·4
PROVINCES.								
LEINSTER,	27·1	55·4	·1	2·0	4·6	1·4	4·7	4·5
MUNSTER,	20·6	54·8	·1	1·8	3·0	2·8	13·5	4·1
ULSTER,	31·8	42·9	·1	1·1	4·9	1·3	12·4	5·4
CONNAUGHT,	15·8	49·0	·	1·2	12·7	3·8	13·8	4·6
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	25·0	50·8	·1	1·5	6·0	2·1	11·1	4·9

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1895.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER								TOTAL.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.											
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	859	914	600	501	390	362	212	77	3	3,484	41,192	70,512	30	3,338	4,668	1,485	687	5,100	127,042
Antrim,	384	268	832	978	684	474	107	18	5	5,744	45,940	81,422	41	1,818	1,559	243	881	5,526	117,127
Ardee,	531	290	504	469	295	245	150	78	9	2,868	34,209	53,772	58	2,454	861	814	72	4,301	96,218
Armagh,	746	1,216	3,568	2,176	750	314	57	14	8	8,828	73,456	65,210	250	1,978	2,023	1,346	1,853	7,329	154,247
Athlone,	458	580	1,529	1,233	818	331	117	81	11	4,838	29,078	63,234	68	1,889	16,607	2,596	152	7,215	130,849
Athy,	445	699	797	681	395	470	271	138	12	3,778	64,727	78,558	158	3,313	8,735	1,278	910	5,762	181,131
Bailieborough,	153	242	1,127	969	370	152	22	2	1	3,038	22,610	35,502	8	817	1,309	432	881	4,047	63,911
Ballina,	391	344	1,600	1,016	380	253	128	70	10	4,191	19,788	57,211	29	1,367	35,221	8,144	22,819	3,033	160,412
Ballinasloe,	188	380	896	840	345	208	181	99	21	3,239	29,635	91,283	75	2,082	26,696	3,836	560	5,539	160,607
Ballinrobe,	581	610	1,336	1,072	307	222	110	82	13	4,303	22,465	76,851	23	4,324	7,130	3,077	20,953	7,196	145,350
Ballycastle,	144	133	407	678	417	284	93	27	11	2,191	23,804	50,453	207	455	5,845	2385	16,350	3,743	102,167
Ballymahon,	323	325	675	783	404	254	109	49	5	2,927	20,632	60,758	47	1,119	11,102	1,064	315	4,026	100,144
Ballymena,	137	553	1,501	1,590	628	464	118	41	8	5,327	55,133	86,692	44	1,166	6,473	1,455	4,163	8,036	161,162
Ballymoney,	423	241	1,160	1,250	663	393	89	22	8	4,256	45,465	64,522	76	878	8,735	1,676	8,812	5,730	126,915
Ballyshannon,	234	309	1,307	1,272	621	340	104	33	4	4,224	23,673	72,959	34	946	10,272	2,583	12,759	8,777	132,319
Ballyvaghan,	22	60	90	121	86	147	97	90	19	744	4,275	48,055	2	38	907	496	15,965	1,694	71,432
Balrothery,	691	475	314	257	177	192	150	65	4	2,325	26,426	43,255	60	1,304	.	235	618	3,392	75,290
Baltinglass,	302	221	416	517	469	525	228	67	6	2,751	30,100	66,072	45	1,678	1,340	4,398	16,404	5,266	139,109
Banbridge,	531	843	2,273	1,689	696	348	55	10	.	6,445	58,705	52,805	186	1,104	406	632	5,310	3,322	125,150
Bandon,	187	63	137	305	387	549	200	42	.	1,872	26,120	61,244	48	1,774	144	3,535	1,244	5,110	101,345
Bantry,	66	98	225	672	346	371	180	59	8	1,684	10,694	45,757	10	998	2,711	2,152	41,014	3,316	108,855
Bawnboy,	114	192	1,274	1,411	527	237	34	14	1	3,774	24,913	55,500	133	615	6,908	972	8,498	7,156	104,697
Belfast,	307	310	310	304	237	178	60	18	1	2,300	15,768	22,921	1300	1,072	.	194	1,972	5,145	48,372
Belmullet,	27	243	1,110	407	96	147	65	61	48	2,206	10,835	22,247	1	32	61,283	13,051	61,667	5,697	177,938
Borrisokane,	189	242	320	290	246	325	128	67	5	1,710	26,572	42,012	74	2,035	6,081	2,085	398	2,653	81,850
Boyle,	135	474	2,299	2,163	866	288	124	83	5	6,437	83,937	67,274	38	2,686	10,871	1,381	6,427	7,420	160,030
Cahersiveen,	123	136	620	685	588	566	277	133	27	3,055	17,056	79,062	11	1,776	10,078	10,557	63,098	8,112	167,545
Callan,	361	469	565	500	437	417	176	45	1	2,961	28,135	67,357	137	1,857	193	254	340	5,230	104,011
Carlow,	1,078	582	723	789	590	694	316	115	6	4,883	65,487	102,184	83	2,269	1116	1,165	4,678	8,179	185,155
Carrickmacross,	172	530	1,599	904	253	80	24	8	.	3,570	25,275	28,863	42	976	803	442	140	4,101	60,661
Carrick-on-Shan.,	200	278	1,553	1,394	371	169	71	19	1	4,054	24,063	59,887	9	354	8,867	749	6,193	5,478	100,817
Carrick-on-Suir,	651	251	285	375	374	421	218	46	8	2,631	18,855	68,583	165	4,788	313	2,329	13,392	4,060	112,630
Cashel,	312	343	495	578	512	567	263	93	18	3,178	30,072	103,415	58	2,256	2,948	1,817	2,034	5,637	156,137
Castlebar,	251	442	2,253	1,396	847	234	80	53	6	5,070	22,221	71,408	12	1,445	12,832	7,012	17,030	8,958	140,998
Castleblayney,	278	748	2,593	1,548	433	141	16	2	.	5,749	40,687	43,152	125	768	1,875	740	1,293	5,981	94,301
Castlecomer,	259	236	480	407	293	222	76	13	2	1,983	20,133	33,106	11	759	271	404	124	3,012	57,820
Castlederg,	35	88	848	543	482	330	87	41	8	2,012	20,023	31,582	.	463	7,224	1,764	26,751	4,064	61,785
Castlereagh,	404	782	3,148	1,666	418	193	123	88	5	6,778	82,038	88,517	70	1,672	28,579	2,867	1,929	7,984	193,568
Castletown,	62	98	452	489	276	161	46	13	4	1,604	6,066	25,555	3	188	1,321	1,196	35,165	2,968	73,445
Cavan,	490	537	2,518	2,540	879	291	75	14	1	7,233	32,376	85,793	123	3,105	3,546	1,359	1,193	13,009	141,074
Celbridge,	348	335	381	210	149	198	185	82	10	1,853	21,675	58,239	77	1,872	600	31	580	2,990	87,262
Claremorris,	131	316	1,909	1,406	443	190	80	33	2	4,524	21,490	71,039	42	371	9,361	836	409	6,838	110,788
Clifden,	83	461	1,410	618	149	155	130	80	64	3,264	9,911	92,826	10	1,440	24,906	17,808	72,182	13,762	192,965
Clogheen,	220	259	500	560	441	293	124	31	9	2,411	21,978	54,931	473	3,280	155	124	32,133	4,298	117,422
Clogher,	405	310	1,163	1,184	567	259	64	18	6	3,976	28,637	47,239	87	1,702	8,484	408	11,097	5,456	101,673
Clonakilty,	262	218	576	669	453	347	69	17	.	2,615	20,098	46,270	83	1,142	461	8,735	3,359	4,330	80,485
Clones,	312	826	1,163	976	408	202	88	5	1	3,329	21,334	41,460	11	489	2,324	295	2,012	5,558	73,503
Clonmel,	331	253	330	271	242	285	111	50	6	1,879	14,190	46,532	50	6,792	111	1,259	15,520	3,254	87,708
Coleraine,	456	206	756	940	640	430	99	23	8	3,558	43,684	50,276	110	1,263	4,072	1,243	7,885	4,470	113,003
Cookstown,	511	584	1,766	1,327	487	188	93	12	7	4,956	40,304	40,878	37	1,297	5,643	551	4,799	3,011	96,720
Cootehill,	170	354	2,091	1,342	557	177	33	2	3	4,729	39,063	53,907	78	1,547	588	562	321	7,779	103,845
Cork,	674	821	477	474	504	696	396	75	4	3,821	56,546	84,217	303	3,930	611	7,156	7,248	6,444	166,732
Corrofin,	108	51	122	204	186	159	100	36	7	1,010	8,928	34,407	.	411	941	696	12,654	3,331	61,466
Croom,	448	202	236	311	301	306	147	52	8	1,968	21,510	55,119	52	1,611	148	168	1,333	3,383	83,324
Delvin,	407	310	370	350	211	138	100	55	11	1,952	18,742	46,204	19	2,041	5,698	1,004	373	3,333	74,329
Dingle,	110	118	276	498	453	398	167	50	12	2,082	10,769	55,421	27	150	3,006	4,371	47,048	4,400	125,273
Donegal,	183	480	1,511	1,208	500	364	108	40	29	4,430	20,729	69,818	264	450	7,981	1,963	44,826	7,923	160,403
Downpatrick,	1,234	604	1,729	1,513	629	505	111	25	5	6,355	70,021	60,728	67	2,891	118	1,490	4,656	7,470	147,441
Drogheda,	863	386	394	459	264	275	163	83	6	2,893	29,472	61,959	350	1,635	70	373	453	4,694	99,006
Dromore West,	90	144	896	778	206	155	73	25	17	2,843	18,285	43,183	82	622	11,970	1,016	21,360	2,675	67,063
Dublin, North,	1,110	252	210	164	117	147	75	13	8	2,096	15,191	20,779	143	970	.	34	802	4,063	41,192
Dublin, South,	259	357	334	214	124	114	56	18	8	1,484	15,401	19,788	78	504	.	.	6,950	5,409	48,130
Dundalk,	374	1,023	1,966	881	292	205	102	32	5	4,880	47,632	36,095	280	1,372	481	797	12,913	4,889	104,629
Dunfanaghy,	44	506	1,231	818	202	122	33	19	19	2,784	12,337	24,259	11	892	22,518	8,751	50,922	5,938	125,878
Dungannon,	483	850	2,628	1,584	401	150	32	2	.	6,290	40,293	41,013	132	1,274	3,502	145	2,361	5,226	102,310
Dungarvan,	240	325	334	386	936	384	175	29	9	2,202	14,954	47,441	3	2,601	1,056	3,074	21,343	3,592	94,044
Dunmanway,	226	44	76	187	307	491	198	65	4	1,596	15,652	44,798	2	1,215	2,935	8,129	24,772	5,414	103,917
Dunshaughlin,	161	228	344	216	141	196	220	126	16	1,648	17,772	84,792	25	1,048	.	76	45	4,514	108,275
Edenderry,	445	685	541	679	284	255	218	144	22	3,018	34,147	87,946	36	1,544	39,512	2,907	138	3,157	172,409
Ennis,	670	219	427	913	466	432	184	91	4	2,751	24,242	72,775	33	1,406	2,264	2,164	8,808	3,013	112,305
Enniscorthy,	753	580	811	1,039	850	963	272	61	5	5,341	68,702	101,679	101	3,485	811	2,653	10,731	9,028	196,690
Enniskillen,	367	490	1,625	1,920	1,010	579	194	56	11	6,251	48,522	122,594	35	2,290	6,082	868	10,233	16,878	203,383
Ennistimon,	212	146	505	804	640	351	97	21	4	3,006	21,380	65,163	106	147	4,064	1,175	8,190	4,026	99,281
Fermoy,	478	146	251	368	445	671	265	79	3	2,693	38,302	80,638	234	4,064	308	2,987	14,166	7,583	148,360
Galway,	849	826	1,422	1,856	642	300	174	67	25	6,075	23,698	69,154	154	1,903	12,014	14,670	36,680	8,166	167,467
Glennamaddy,	118	356	1,431	923	256	105	76	33	5	3,320	18,073	53,272	53	1,181	19,646	2,949	300	3,781	100,314
Glenties,	115	618	2,139	1,788	845	748	295	106	17	6,671	50,382	86,599	127	77	57,005	11,600	78,401	13,198	297,478
Gorey,	210	328	498	500	535	570	245	48	2	2,982	39,221	73,235	81	2,668	811	2,217	5,267	7,068	130,031
Gort,	168	349	708	707	492	352	120	47	8	2,919	16,898	63,851	63	2,683	1,287	1,153	14,001	6,098	106,048

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1895—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER								TOTAL.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass	Fallow or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard, . .	408	471	1,326	1,371	586	272	116	35	6	4,591	34,750	71,597	27	1,527	14,597	2,391	923	8,870	134,679
Inishowen, . .	164	553	2,010	1,333	479	290	85	25	3	4,046	35,348	43,280	135	388	19,965	6,334	47,126	7,836	160,412
Irvinestown, .	188	227	730	810	463	240	47	12	.	2,797	22,849	43,659	17	1,957	3,064	57	1,341	8,177	78,921
Kanturk, . .	471	179	335	438	581	820	363	92	10	3,289	41,802	110,994	41	2,187	6,377	2,898	14,308	6,578	185,685
Kells, . .	407	294	618	510	290	239	141	67	17	2,608	23,271	76,601	102	1,611	1,535	549	231	5,366	109,466
Kenmare, . .	30	86	270	412	386	476	306	138	27	2,098	13,990	78,885	5	2,290	6,630	7,981	77,810	7,044	190,152
Kilkeel, . .	363	606	1,456	678	172	65	25	12	16	3,474	22,111	22,830	131	4,119	105	186	20,825	3,044	81,334
Kilkenny, . .	443	365	555	588	457	413	188	48	6	3,060	36,264	66,884	228	1,488	18	512	565	4,926	110,943
Killadysert, .	54	78	227	492	383	281	65	21	2	1,563	15,421	37,192	10	910	2,402	1,572	8,648	2,969	62,318
Killala, . .	67	133	418	449	181	153	56	51	25	1,533	7,780	80,886	4	280	39,727	17,195	6,955	2,307	104,802
Killarney, . .	347	357	715	886	929	660	312	111	33	4,353	89,081	109,171	42	6,532	12,051	9,414	63,568	11,659	281,207
Kilmacthomas, .	386	118	108	77	107	210	146	56	4	1,212	10,179	37,022	14	922	1,893	3,109	7,772	2,968	64,478
Kilmallock, .	828	330	421	558	630	613	245	50	6	3,691	34,848	91,676	82	1,605	101	1,144	8,871	6,543	148,150
Kilrush, . .	190	411	820	1,046	836	552	133	29	.	4,017	32,451	89,769	2,170	641	6,180	1,042	5,916	5,933	136,766
Kinsale, . .	367	104	171	266	279	352	160	86	8	1,830	32,177	45,319	38	1,777	18	2,856	6,649	8,794	75,631
Larne, . .	384	210	682	880	584	371	97	34	14	3,252	34,600	57,033	37	1,093	2,314	2,156	15,690	4,848	117,801
Letterkenny, .	223	128	363	583	408	342	104	33	12	2,208	22,084	29,523	168	876	4,229	2,042	38,565	5,088	101,247
Limavady, . .	243	173	714	834	550	453	145	52	20	3,188	43,216	56,191	132	1,209	7,859	440	36,636	7,046	152,511
Limerick, . .	872	592	845	871	755	669	249	83	7	5,043	45,969	107,463	119	3,870	3,249	651	8,570	7,740	177,631
Lisburn, . .	688	808	1,074	1,459	718	363	61	13	1	5,303	55,951	53,123	187	1,720	6	251	406	8,227	119,871
Lismore, . .	347	189	332	463	358	322	128	27	6	2,465	18,516	43,385	63	6,154	329	1,978	22,834	8,795	97,049
Lisnaskea, . .	205	241	886	1,115	646	313	57	9	1	3,471	30,951	51,846	96	1,157	8,483	462	4,051	5,093	99,709
Listowel, . .	557	715	746	700	775	808	320	75	6	4,704	44,510	110,984	44	1,285	19,047	9,168	5,699	9,273	199,918
Londonderry, .	248	190	804	906	914	502	224	45	5	3,338	38,161	49,073	138	1,268	5,085	1,469	22,274	6,709	144,127
Longford, . .	442	884	1,296	1,128	511	200	74	21	6	4,067	28,466	55,961	12	1,813	17,097	619	129	5,985	110,073
Loughrea, . .	423	386	1,069	1,027	804	415	255	144	22	4,305	29,205	110,314	58	5,006	18,809	2,873	82,272	5,301	188,882
Lurgan, . .	660	1,184	1,684	858	397	197	48	0	.	4,984	41,099	30,286	140	480	1,242	819	9	5,068	79,043
Macroom, . .	275	107	187	292	420	677	413	91	3	2,615	62,897	67,971	66	3,404	4,890	13,367	39,400	7,118	179,108
Magherafelt, .	501	939	3,209	2,038	644	258	51	20	6	7,683	59,680	60,452	37	1,659	9,856	1,447	17,505	6,078	156,719
Mallow, . .	469	147	275	353	373	352	347	76	14	2,600	33,585	84,460	131	2,691	1,049	3,196	16,767	6,884	149,585
Manorhamilton, .	185	251	1,594	1,690	730	289	78	37	4	4,848	26,531	75,384	471	1,722	8,182	1,410	24,806	6,381	144,857
Middleton, . .	261	182	228	334	503	480	251	80	6	2,120	41,175	52,932	206	2,877	458	2,406	4,343	4,869	109,266
Millford, . .	202	814	1,216	1,050	434	250	80	12	6	3,561	26,344	34,724	129	875	5,054	2,154	35,174	6,880	111,334
Millstreet, . .	101	81	117	192	336	612	130	32	3	1,284	13,916	40,825	7	771	2,634	1,086	10,425	2,442	74,906
Mitchelstown, .	442	171	358	824	403	387	81	12	3	2,478	19,162	52,270	49	1,073	11	462	6,987	4,107	86,957
Mohill, . .	158	282	1,504	1,524	452	116	34	8	1	4,080	23,885	51,837	75	924	6,545	1,570	227	7,893	92,956
Monaghan, . .	282	665	2,725	1,781	568	171	38	7	1	6,178	47,792	52,154	38	1,500	1,782	469	1,879	7,130	112,744
Mountbellew, .	87	486	1,412	816	100	124	62	66	8	3,052	19,346	58,267	7	2,270	21,845	1,849	897	3,583	102,383
Mountmellick, .	867	778	1,218	841	575	510	239	100	26	5,239	56,872	93,101	74	5,851	14,757	1,980	21,110	7,824	200,929
Mullingar, . .	617	660	988	904	694	580	272	146	26	4,717	84,899	144,010	110	3,727	13,206	6,982	82	8,042	264,601
Naas, . .	708	769	649	576	480	478	318	149	26	4,287	42,072	125,516	107	2,795	10,297	8,853	17,539	7,390	210,188
Navan, . .	500	345	478	326	197	176	162	82	10	2,287	21,407	56,170	76	2,388	250	192	118	3,852	84,474
Nenagh, . .	412	309	745	638	682	595	263	111	11	4,011	46,572	102,521	76	2,751	4,846	1,887	17,780	6,085	183,068
Newcastle, . .	696	335	378	366	635	708	290	44	2	3,563	36,358	91,462	89	574	3,528	886	5,498	5,015	143,862
New Ross, . .	454	565	732	970	909	748	233	53	6	4,670	58,582	93,541	245	3,017	780	8,275	9,276	7,894	177,180
Newry, . .	753	1,693	3,968	1,780	562	216	39	16	1	9,009	54,088	57,094	53	1,879	2,411	856	12,421	9,672	137,974
Newtownards, .	1,543	518	736	746	603	381	81	17	2	4,649	51,087	33,492	174	2,782	638	550	898	4,273	93,890
Oldcastle, . .	268	265	769	742	314	206	80	48	10	2,691	25,098	54,354	18	1,546	1,818	851	403	3,955	86,043
Omagh, . .	377	337	1,446	2,174	1,253	351	164	31	14	6,667	85,808	100,098	98	1,326	17,647	3,618	30,415	10,803	229,813
Oughterard, . .	110	412	1,064	776	370	220	104	38	57	3,166	6,778	73,024	447	1,659	17,471	8,354	84,670	7,385	172,389
Parsonstown, .	752	675	969	963	550	464	242	97	25	4,779	40,012	97,750	286	2,827	47,017	7,125	7,089	8,587	220,673
Portumna, . .	238	224	461	537	239	170	71	30	6	1,980	16,066	42,794	36	1,779	7,021	1,537	5,119	2,694	77,046
Rathdown, . .	662	592	476	247	169	138	67	24	8	2,383	13,403	22,886	305	3,437	127	286	18,205	2,899	61,499
Rathdrum, . .	395	314	472	423	440	632	358	128	33	3,180	41,427	104,028	441	10,627	635	4,308	57,895	7,910	227,380
Rathkeale, . .	468	221	492	486	412	443	150	44	6	2,662	23,048	69,008	39	1,048	1,972	696	628	4,162	101,888
Roscommon, .	275	341	1,113	747	265	200	122	95	8	3,244	22,595	74,877	18	1,512	10,116	1,531	324	8,192	114,087
Roscrea, . .	484	493	633	684	470	402	187	84	20	3,417	32,277	87,679	23	3,476	9,815	2,040	3,266	5,449	143,535
Scarriff, . .	185	124	353	484	384	272	82	40	10	1,920	15,140	39,176	10	1,007	3,357	1,298	23,020	3,336	86,329
Shillelagh, . .	302	193	480	481	351	328	170	64	12	2,381	36,075	54,838	7	2,540	1,964	4,656	11,070	3,911	108,665
Skibbereen, .	433	145	537	890	739	533	122	19	.	3,328	20,906	64,721	14	1,506	2,423	3,176	16,126	6,249	115,024
Skull, . .	50	74	287	438	348	265	55	7	.	1,522	8,265	26,787	.	134	653	746	16,181	2,423	57,108
Sligo, . .	518	786	2,083	1,880	336	279	110	43	3	5,744	29,302	84,202	72	4,740	4,526	1,536	18,279	8,084	143,000
Strabane, . .	482	243	710	1,056	937	857	237	48	6	4,578	34,860	67,347	402	3,270	8,570	1,682	34,395	6,455	156,085
Stranorlar, . .	98	109	859	739	499	382	127	48	13	2,624	21,410	51,496	157	890	14,722	4,562	23,129	4,777	121,182
Strokestown, .	198	358	1,449	929	248	125	81	40	3	3,428	20,675	53,489	14	463	8,596	1,847	296	4,085	90,036
Swineford, . .	240	500	4,108	2,358	447	120	48	13	1	7,822	31,520	77,861	157	559	22,209	4,989	3,695	10,478	151,494
Thomastown, .	255	288	387	563	537	480	194	84	8	2,825	28,576	59,650	85	3,675	247	547	9,217	5,380	107,577
Thurles, . .	282	510	764	851	655	498	172	46	12	3,701	37,880	84,549	18	1,649	10,878	1,004	820	5,164	142,542
Tipperary, . .	708	342	332	981	668	687	253	77	10	4,628	39,751	119,391	21	8,228	1,158	680	11,995	7,614	179,938
Tobercurry, .	182	300	1,559	1,089	447	108	69	38	8	3,848	17,860	59,491	52	1,250	12,844	1,058	27,725	4,624	125,809
Tralee, . .	606	377	668	761	821	855	298	84	10	4,485	44,299	108,008	48	1,314	15,983	6,068	89,777	7,463	221,947
Trim, . .	698	527	590	408	215	228	197	125	18	2,966	27,817	80,481	108	2,226	4,220	299	51	4,817	119,590
Tuam, . .	295	741	2,274	1,464	424	268	217	124	16	5,825	62,681	119,517	73	3,368	17,702	5,409	4,995	6,926	190,649
Tulla, . .	178	115	300	481	386	316	114	31	4	1,981	14,339	49,883	38	1,348	5,097	649	11,117	4,870	86,225
Tullamore, . .	527	616	811	788	540	438	191	77	6	4,065	43,020	77,621	53	2,385	19,832	3,987	291	7,747	155,286
Urlingford, .	150	259	369	362	324	287	115	40	2	1,936	23,401	44,495	53	1,710	8,428	2,377	916	8,419	89,797
Waterford, . .	1,023	437	515	563	576	571	229	41	.	3,953	27,206	82,381	82	1,516	270	4,398	3,910	5,954	125,720
Westport, . .	425	893	1,981	1,245	700	396	217	95	68	6,157	24,650	109,477	277	1,287	75,025	17,193	105,449	12,583	345,921
Wexford, . .	796	924	1,100	855	830	525	178	29	4	5,022	47,021	72,450	61	1,427	36	1,655	2,782	6,318	131,686
Youghal, . .	341	240	260	294	240	285	118	37	1	1,814	18,508	39,410	67	1,718	14	1,355	5,629	3,862	70,624
Total, . .	38,508	62,278	155,081	138,318	73,802	67,089	[illegible]	8,283	[illegible]	574,758	[illegible]	10280424	18,481	308,928	1,310,891	496,872	2,204,840	342,828	[illegible]

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in 1895.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
1								
Abbeyleix,	32·4	55·5	.	2·8	3·7	1·2	·4	4·0
Antrim,	39·2	52·5	.	1·6	1·3	·3	·5	4·7
Ardee,	35·6	55·9	.	2·3	·6	·6	·4	4·5
Armagh,	47·6	42·3	·2	1·6	1·8	·9	1·2	4·7
Athlone,	19·3	61·8	.	1·3	11·0	1·7	·1	4·6
Athy,	40·2	45·7	·1	2·0	4·2	·8	·4	6·6
Bailieborough,	54·5	36·9	.	1·2	2·7	·7	1·1	6·1
Ballina,	13·2	38·0	.	·9	28·4	4·1	15·0	5·4
Ballinasloe,	16·5	56·8	·1	1·0	16·6	3·4	·4	3·4
Ballinrobe,	15·5	54·3	.	3·0	4·0	2·7	14·4	5·2
Ballycastle,	23·3	49·4	·2	·4	5·7	2·3	16·0	3·7
Ballymahon,	20·6	60·7	.	1·1	11·2	1·9	·3	4·3
Ballymena,	34·2	53·8	.	·7	4·0	·9	2·5	3·8
Ballymoney,	35·8	43·0	·1	·7	7·7	1·3	6·9	4·5
Ballyshannon,	18·1	55·2	.	·7	7·6	2·0	9·6	6·6
Ballyvaghan,	6·0	67·3	.	.	1·5	·7	23·3	2·4
Balrothery,	35·1	57·5	·1	1·7	.	·3	·6	4·5
Baltinglass,	27·4	49·5	.	1·3	1·0	3·2	13·0	3·8
Banbridge,	46·9	43·0	·1	·9	·8	·5	2·0	6·7
Bandon,	25·6	60·4	·1	1·6	·1	6·6	1·2	5·0
Bantry,	10·2	42·6	.	·3	2·6	2·0	38·4	3·1
Bawnboy,	23·6	53·0	·1	·6	5·6	·9	6·1	6·9
Belfast,	32·6	47·4	2·7	2·2		·4	4·1	10·6
Belmullet,	6·1	12·5	.	.	34·5	7·3	34·5	4·8
Borrisokane,	31·5	51·3	·1	2·5	7·4	2·5	·5	3·2
Boyle,	21·3	60·6	.	1·7	6·6	·9	4·0	4·0
Cahersiveen,	8·8	40·0	.	·9	8·5	5·9	32·3	4·1
Callan,	27·1	64·6	·1	1·6	·2	·2	·6	5·0
Carlow,	35·4	55·2	·1	1·2	·5	·9	2·5	4·4
Carrickmacross,	41·7	47·0	·1	1·6	1·3	·7	·6	6·7
Carrick-on-Shan.,	23·9	59·4	.	·6	3·9	·7	6·1	5·4
Carrick-on-Suir,	10·7	60·9	·2	4·5	·3	2·1	11·9	3·6
Cashel,	24·4	66·2	·1	1·5	1·9	1·0	1·3	3·6
Castlebar,	15·8	50·7	.	1·0	9·1	3·3	12·1	6·3
Castleblayney,	43·2	45·7	·1	·6	1·7	·6	1·4	6·3
Castlecomer,	34·6	57·3	.	1·3	·5	·7	·2	5·2
Castlederg,	21·8	34·4	.	·5	7·9	1·6	23·1	4·4
Castlereagh,	19·0	54·1	.	1·0	17·5	1·8	1·2	4·6
Castletown,	6·4	34·6	.	·2	2·1	1·8	47·9	4·0
Cavan,	32·5	56·3	·1	1·6	3·2	·8	·7	4·5
Celbridge,	25·1	67·0	·1	2·1	·7	·1	·6	6·4
Claremorris,	19·4	64·1	.	·5	6·6	·8	·4	6·2
Clifden,	6·1	27·4	.	·8	12·9	9·3	37·4	7·1
Clogheen,	10·7	46·6	·4	2·6	·1	·1	27·4	3·7
Clogher,	28·2	46·4	·1	1·7	6·3	·4	11·3	5·4
Clonakilty,	26·0	57·5	·1	1·4	·6	4·6	4·8	5·0
Clones,	29·0	56·4	.	·7	5·2	·4	2·7	7·6
Clonmel,	15·2	53·1	·1	7·7	·1	1·4	17·7	3·7
Coleraine,	38·6	44·5	·1	1·1	3·6	1·1	6·7	4·1
Cookstown,	41·6	42·6	.	1·3	5·6	·8	5·0	3·1
Cootehill,	36·9	52·6	·1	1·5	·5	·5	·3	7·3
Cork,	33·3	49·6	·3	2·3	·4	4·2	4·3	5·6
Corrofin,	11·5	59·5	.	·7	1·5	1·1	20·6	6·5
Croom,	25·8	66·1	·1	1·9	·3	·2	1·9	4·1
Delvin,	21·2	62·2	.	2·7	7·7	1·3	·4	4·6
Dingle,	6·6	44·2	.	·1	2·1	3·5	37·6	3·6
Donegal,	16·7	43·5	·4	·6	5·0	1·2	28·0	4·9
Downpatrick,	47·5	41·2	.	2·0	·1	1·0	3·1	5·1
Drogheda,	29·6	62·6	·3	1·6	·1	·4	·5	4·7
Dromore West,	16·8	44·5	·1	·5	12·3	1·0	22·0	2·9
Dublin, North,	36·9	50·4	·4	1·6	.	·1	·7	9·9
Dublin, South,	27·6	41·1	·2	1·0	.	.	16·5	11·3
Dundalk,	43·7	34·5	·6	1·6	·8	·6	12·3	4·6
Dunfanaghy,	9·6	19·3	.	·7	17·6	7·0	46·5	4·6
Dungannon,	47·1	40·6	·1	1·3	3·4	·1	2·3	5·1
Dungarvan,	15·6	50·5	.	2·5	1·1	5·3	22·7	3·7
Dunmanway,	15·1	43·1	.	1·2	2·8	6·9	23·6	5·2
Dunshaughlin,	16·4	76·3	.	1·0	.	·1	.	4·2
Edenderry,	16·6	51·0	.	·9	22·9	1·7	·1	3·5
Ennis,	21·5	64·7	.	1·3	3·0	1·6	4·1	4·5
Enniscorthy,	34·9	51·7	.	1·6	·3	1·3	5·5	4·6
Enniskillen,	21·4	60·4	.	1·1	5·4	·4	6·9	5·3
Ennistimon,	21·5	65·7	·1	·1	4·1	1·2	3·2	4·1
Fermoy,	25·6	54·3	·2	2·7	·3	2·0	9·6	5·1
Galway,	12·0	53·2	·1	1·0	6·1	7·4	16·6	4·6
Glennamaddy,	16·9	53·2	·1	1·2	19·6	2·9	·4	3·7
Glenties,	11·6	33·6	·1	.	14·4	4·5	30·5	5·1
Gorey,	30·2	56·3	.	2·1	·2	1·7	4·1	5·4
Gort,	15·9	60·2	·1	2·3	1·2	1·1	16·2	5·6
Granard,	25·6	55·2	.	1·1	10·6	1·5	·7	6·6
Inishowen,	22·2	27·2	·1	·2	12·5	3·3	29·6	4·6
Irvinestown,	29·6	57·5	.	2·6	4·0	·1	1·8	4·3
Kanturk,	22·3	59·6	.	1·2	6·4	1·6	6·0	3·5
Kells,	21·3	70·0	·1	1·6	1·4	·5	·2	4·9
Kenmare,	7·1	40·3	.	1·2	4·9	4·0	36·0	5·5
Kilkeel,	27·0	27·3	·2	5·0	·1	·3	36·5	6·7
Kilkenny,	32·7	60·5	·2	1·3	.	·5	·5	4·5
Killadysert,	21·3	59·7	.	1·5	5·6	2·5	6·2	4·9
Killala,	7·4	36·6	.	·2	28·4	16·4	6·5	2·5
Killarney,	15·9	43·4	.	6·4	4·6	2·6	25·3	4·6
Kilmacthomas,	15·6	58·4	.	1·4	2·9	4·6	12·1	4·6
Kilmallock,	24·0	63·2	.	1·2	·1	·8	6·2	4·5
Kilrush,	23·7	60·5	1·6	·3	4·5	·6	4·3	4·6
Kinsale,	27·9	56·5	·1	2·2	.	5·6	4·6	4·8
Larne,	29·4	48·4	·1	·9	2·6	1·6	16·6	4·1
Letterkenny,	21·8	29·1	·2	·6	4·2	2·0	36·1	6·0
Limavady,	28·3	36·8	·1	·8	5·1	·3	24·0	4·6
Limerick,	25·5	60·4	·1	2·3	1·9	·5	4·8	4·4
Lisburn,	46·7	44·3	·2	1·4	.	·2	·3	6·9
Lismore,	19·1	44·7	·1	6·4	·3	2·0	23·5	3·9
Lisnaskea,	31·5	52·5	·1	1·2	3·5	·5	4·9	6·0
Listowel,	23·4	56·4	.	·7	10·0	1·2	5·0	3·3
Londonderry,	40·3	34·0	·1	·6	6·5	1·0	15·5	4·7
Longford,	25·9	50·6	.	1·6	16·4	·6	·1	4·6
Loughrea,	14·7	55·5	.	2·3	7·0	1·4	16·2	2·7
Lurgan,	51·4	37·9	·2	·8	1·6	1·0	.	7·3
Macroom,	16·4	49·1	.	1·3	2·7	7·5	17·6	4·0
Magherafelt,	38·1	38·6	.	1·0	4·4	·9	11·2	5·8
Mallow,	22·5	56·5	·1	1·8	1·2	2·1	11·2	4·6
Manorhamilton,	16·3	52·0	·3	1·2	5·7	1·0	17·1	4·4
Midleton,	37·7	48·4	·2	2·5	·4	2·2	4·0	4·3
Milford,	23·6	31·2	·1	·6	4·5	2·0	31·6	5·2
Millstreet,	21·3	34·5	.	1·0	3·5	2·5	15·9	5·3
Mitchelstown,	22·0	60·1	·1	2·2	.	·6	10·3	4·7
Mohill,	25·7	55·6	·1	1·0	7·6	1·7	·2	6·5
Monaghan,	42·4	46·2	.	1·4	1·6	·4	1·7	6·3
Mountbellew,	18·5	52·0	.	2·3	21·4	1·3	·7	3·5
Mountmellick,	28·1	46·4	.	2·7	7·4	1·0	10·3	3·9
Mullingar,	16·9	69·1	.	1·8	6·3	1·9	.	4·5
Naas,	19·9	56·1	.	1·3	7·5	1·7	8·1	6·4
Navan,	22·7	70·0	·1	2·5	·3	·2	·1	4·1
Nenagh,	25·4	56·0	.	1·5	2·6	1·1	9·7	3·7
Newcastle,	25·3	63·7	·1	·3	2·5	·3	3·6	4·0
New Ross,	33·1	52·6	·1	2·0	·4	1·9	3·2	4·5
Newry,	39·5	41·4	.	1·4	1·7	·4	6·0	6·3
Newtownards,	54·4	35·7	·2	5·0	·7	·6	·9	4·5
Oldcastle,	26·6	63·2	.	1·6	2·1	1·6	·5	4·6
Omagh,	28·5	43·5	.	·6	7·7	1·5	15·2	4·7
Oughterard,	5·1	42·4	·3	1·0	16·1	5·1	31·7	4·5
Parsonstown,	22·2	44·3	·1	1·5	21·3	3·2	5·2	4·4
Portumna,	20·9	55·5	·1	2·3	9·1	2·0	6·5	3·5
Rathdown,	21·5	37·2	·5	5·6	·2	·4	29·6	4·7
Rathdrum,	16·2	48·7	·2	4·7	·3	2·0	25·4	3·5
Rathkeale,	23·4	68·3	.	1·6	1·3	·7	·6	4·1
Roscommon,	19·8	65·6	.	1·3	9·3	1·4	·2	3·5
Roscrea,	22·5	61·1	.	2·4	5·5	1·4	2·5	6·9
Scarriff,	17·5	45·3	.	1·2	6·9	1·5	26·7	6·9
Shillelagh,	28·3	49·8	.	2·3	1·6	4·2	10·1	5·6
Skibbereen,	16·1	56·3	.	1·3	2·1	2·8	14·6	5·4
Skull,	14·5	46·6	.	·2	1·2	1·3	31·0	4·2
Sligo,	20·4	58·6	·1	3·5	3·1	1·1	9·2	4·2
Strabane,	34·1	33·5	·2	1·7	4·5	·9	16·1	5·0
Stranorlar,	17·7	42·5	·1	·7	12·2	3·9	19·1	5·0
Strokestown,	23·0	59·4	.	·5	9·5	2·1	·8	5·3
Swineford,	20·6	51·4	·1	·4	14·7	3·3	2·4	6·6
Thomastown,	26·0	56·4	·1	6·8	·2	·5	6·6	5·0
Thurles,	26·4	59·3	.	1·2	7·6	1·5	·6	6·6
Tipperary,	22·1	62·4	.	5·5	·8	·3	6·7	4·2
Tobercurry,	14·2	47·9	.	1·0	10·2	1·6	22·6	6·7
Tralee,	20·0	48·7	.	·5	7·2	2·6	17·9	6·4
Trim,	22·9	67·5	·1	1·9	5·5	·3	.	4·0
Tuam,	17·1	62·7	·1	1·9	6·3	2·8	2·6	6·6
Tulla,	16·6	56·0	.	1·5	5·9	·4	12·9	4·7
Tullamore,	28·1	49·9	.	1·6	12·8	2·6	·1	5·0
Urlingford,	27·9	55·5	·1	2·0	6·5	2·6	1·1	4·2
Waterford,	21·7	65·5	·1	1·2	·2	3·5	3·1	4·7
Westport,	7·1	31·5	·1	·4	21·7	5·0	30·5	3·8
Wexford,	35·7	53·0	.	1·1	.	1·3	2·1	4·6
Youghal,	26·3	58·6	·1	2·4	.	1·9	6·0	5·5
Total of Ireland,	24·0	50·6	·1	1·5	6·0	2·1	11·1	4·6

TABLE 5.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	Corn, Beans, and Pease.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM, ...	741	87,358	690	.	5	672	32	69,698	40,251	11,419	306
ARMAGH, ...	1,204	49,054	39	1	154	61	12	50,495	24,602	6,198	600
CARLOW, ...	120	21,902	4,947	.	11	.	.	26,980	8,515	3,759	742
CAVAN, ...	270	34,970	7	.	64	7	1	35,309	24,761	8,551	654
CLARE, ...	836	12,765	471	6	1,144	10	.	15,234	20,547	5,551	2,856
CORK, ...	4,770	99,805	19,381	8	191	8	4	124,162	58,796	34,510	12,011
DONEGAL, ...	219	87,725	937	3	1,021	186	213	90,304	42,446	19,267	556
DOWN, ...	7,225	100,090	551	9	90	151	50	108,166	46,053	20,017	837
DUBLIN, ...	2,392	12,825	2,475	4	61	4	43	17,304	7,459	2,407	801
FERMANAGH, ...	491	19,149	10	6	184	14	12	19,866	14,434	3,127	741
GALWAY, ...	2,766	42,220	2,444	28	1,897	32	44	49,426	38,900	11,789	2,757
KERRY, ...	870	23,875	2,835	7	617	8	.	27,707	25,288	6,050	2,071
KILDARE, ...	435	21,502	11,303	8	198	1	4	33,546	7,341	16,782	1,146
KILKENNY, ...	1,156	32,749	18,031	2	2	1	1	51,942	14,618	10,869	1,822
KING'S, ...	119	21,210	19,506	6	245	1	4	38,090	16,652	10,424	1,850
LEITRIM, ...	7	10,214	4	2	374	2	.	10,603	14,801	1,304	351
LIMERICK, ...	2,202	16,782	360	1	112	1	1	19,459	16,687	5,618	1,738
LONDONDERRY, ...	697	72,788	979	.	591	215	24	75,294	30,870	14,743	236
LONGFORD, ...	164	12,605	10	1	177	.	.	12,957	16,446	2,105	517
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	377	24,864	14,888	4	25	43	10	40,211	10,471	9,896	675
MAYO, ...	1,112	44,234	351	11	2,600	7	7	48,232	42,144	7,964	1,081
MEATH, ...	543	23,187	688	.	59	17	81	24,722	10,380	5,914	1,213
MONAGHAN, ...	446	45,504	674	8	15	20	.	46,662	21,427	7,849	894
QUEEN'S, ...	28	22,670	20,498	18	8	1	.	43,218	14,033	12,496	1,901
ROSCOMMON, ...	172	19,528	623	1	749	1	1	20,775	20,609	4,188	1,137
SLIGO, ...	290	17,783	366	1	344	.	.	18,771	16,557	8,184	704
TIPPERARY, ...	1,914	42,547	21,033	6	68	8	1	65,582	27,165	20,654	3,442
TYRONE, ...	855	64,526	18	2	384	4	.	95,789	41,091	16,614	717
WATERFORD, ...	386	28,156	1,692	1	60	.	1	31,301	11,875	7,058	2,611
WESTMEATH, ...	45	15,540	287	6	164	3	1	16,048	9,096	4,864	1,050
WEXFORD, ...	8,386	53,854	28,495	8	18	722	.	86,575	21,359	20,091	4,090
WICKLOW, ...	295	28,847	611	.	3	.	.	24,756	6,067	6,241	924
PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER, ...	9,057	286,365	118,936	46	966	763	94	416,249	166,635	101,298	16,731
MUNSTER, ...	10,980	224,936	45,292	81	2,192	20	7	283,455	155,385	78,836	24,724
ULSTER, ...	12,146	571,164	3,805	24	2,408	1,500	344	591,388	285,455	104,780	5,542
CONNAUGHT, ...	4,347	133,949	3,318	86	5,864	42	32	147,807	133,011	28,367	6,030
TOTAL, ...	36,552	1,216,401	171,680	139	11,526	2,355	497	1,439,094	710,486	313,281	53,027

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UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1895; THE VALUATION IN 1895; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.						Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total Extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1895.	Population in 1891.	COUNTIES.
Carrots and Parsnips	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture to Grass not broken up in Rotation.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
78	199	275	72	586	53,188	15,373	49,623	46,399	286,281	1,396,737	428,128	ANTRIM.
32	179	167	11	586	34,760	6,244	31,166	21,958	146,020	426,437	143,289	ARMAGH.
108	785	12	12	874	16,226	.	14,693	18,808	76,707	164,867	40,936	CARLOW.
57	1,167	66	47	839	31,192	4,944	15,489	54,541	141,475	275,254	111,917	CAVAN.
64	1,598	10	30	637	31,413	4	4,185	94,076	144,612	317,675	124,483	CLARE.
534	4,289	1,714	273	1,468	108,617	82	55,208	128,959	417,028	1,240,443	438,432	CORK.
38	2,341	503	22	764	65,936	7,845	21,459	46,891	232,205	296,846	185,635	DONEGAL.
124	586	435	71	1,756	66,905	16,034	87,639	11,318	278,662	923,722	267,059	DOWN.
171	898	17	1	1,271	16,025	.	10,577	33,976	74,882	1,317,868	416,216	DUBLIN.
20	614	27	25	520	16,206	1,616	6,085	59,166	104,935	237,330	74,170	FERMANAGH.
75	2,126	72	2,326	779	58,824	.	10,458	84,728	208,486	475,922	214,712	GALWAY.
84	3,951	80	286	296	88,051	4	7,760	61,551	165,083	292,248	179,136	KERRY.
61	672	77	138	456	20,388	.	16,872	40,864	111,865	368,140	70,206	KILDARE.
88	1,614	83	14	289	29,509	.	24,796	40,260	146,565	358,803	87,261	KILKENNY.
83	594	57	389	760	27,976	.	11,772	38,493	116,334	243,773	65,563	KING'S.
8	1,213	12	.	287	17,976	40	1,324	51,161	81,104	136,958	78,618	LEITRIM.
154	2,254	16	22	571	26,483	.	7,400	112,067	188,409	533,502	158,912	LIMERICK.
40	364	106	3	693	46,551	16,621	33,534	14,133	183,138	399,076	152,009	LONDONDERRY.
16	858	16	6	274	14,224	20	4,596	32,966	64,783	153,010	52,647	LONGFORD.
82	165	84	3	416	21,786	323	15,985	6,214	88,489	235,907	71,038	LOUTH & DROGHEDA, County of Town.
48	2,269	65	302	864	64,595	135	10,023	46,287	162,272	616,858	219,034	MAYO.
124	450	43	144	676	13,924	42	14,174	63,221	121,083	348,002	76,987	MEATH.
11	611	26	13	651	31,308	6,214	25,444	16,771	125,476	265,627	86,206	MONAGHAN.
73	505	23	84	543	29,717	.	19,671	41,434	134,087	200,766	64,883	QUEEN'S.
16	1,183	6	595	688	26,372	1	4,685	67,552	121,935	298,791	114,397	ROSCOMMON.
15	315	16	.	891	21,782	18	6,084	32,616	79,273	214,665	98,016	SLIGO.
216	6,385	64	146	628	55,983	.	60,883	98,829	250,686	680,058	173,166	TIPPERARY.
27	741	123	20	1,467	60,980	17,241	38,316	88,306	230,446	489,780	171,401	TYRONE.
134	1,275	22	31	969	28,865	6	14,987	6,037	77,698	318,507	98,251	WATERFORD.
72	739	15	216	901	16,473	.	7,486	41,653	81,866	617,444	65,108	WESTMEATH.
253	1,476	65	30	416	47,777	.	39,388	24,247	187,987	377,134	111,778	WEXFORD.
85	554	18	68	492	17,424	.	14,485	43,349	90,967	275,569	62,165	WICKLOW.
												PROVINCES.
1,105	5,987	454	1,365	6,870	273,445	365	195,441	426,505	1,914,025	4,791,012	1,167,760	LEINSTER.
1,206	16,943	1,859	760	4,165	283,882	88	118,872	583,559	1,290,816	3,382,433	1,172,402	MUNSTER.
486	6,282	1,747	290	6,445	412,928	64,526	287,749	311,480	1,698,266	4,665,725	1,619,814	ULSTER.
163	7,656	190	6,123	6,009	181,549	194	32,324	285,846	647,420	1,440,134	724,774	CONNAUGHT.
2,910	69,716	4,250	5,568	22,514	1,191,754	95,203	635,538	1,538,890	4,890,527	14,280,204	4,704,750	TOTAL.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE OF						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ANTRIM, ...	13,665	1,189,060	13,911	.	70	15,859	430
ARMAGH, ...	18,618	589,728	624	18	2,924	393	144
CARLOW, ...	2,893	337,178	80,290	.	154	.	.
CAVAN, ...	4,293	391,775	123	.	849	112	12
CLARE, ...	10,073	179,853	7,601	56	14,743	148	.
CORK, ...	79,339	1,809,990	362,762	120	2,478	82	48
DONEGAL, ...	3,620	1,251,394	14,299	42	13,645	6,009	2,465
DOWN, ...	115,102	1,418,975	6,889	106	1,344	3,198	770
DUBLIN, ...	53,890	290,254	53,834	60	693	82	766
FERMANAGH, ...	3,158	248,734	115	59	2,487	154	109
GALWAY, ...	38,092	616,064	36,981	276	22,092	384	649
KERRY, ...	16,766	468,458	40,606	34	7,411	45	.
KILDARE, ...	8,364	204,022	165,865	42	3,159	17	48
KILKENNY, ...	16,199	514,224	306,455	24	29	14	18
KING'S, ...	1,968	301,849	253,912	51	3,149	15	44
LEITRIM, ...	98	182,978	42	24	5,162	32	.
LIMERICK, ...	34,550	263,765	5,438	18	1,322	18	12
LONDONDERRY, ...	8,339	1,224,278	21,507	.	8,064	3,809	617
LONGFORD, ...	2,335	171,360	181	15	2,377	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	6,223	304,166	265,924	44	400	1,337	148
MAYO, ...	23,002	785,367	6,083	121	37,068	112	82
MEATH, ...	10,954	346,578	15,231	.	795	340	403
MONAGHAN, ...	6,833	482,544	10,548	46	189	388	.
QUEEN'S, ...	891	255,047	345,705	298	120	12	.
ROSCOMMON, ...	2,693	248,070	4,609	12	10,621	16	11
SLIGO, ...	4,915	255,665	5,804	12	4,740	.	.
TIPPERARY, ...	29,560	725,385	358,708	81	910	46	11
TYRONE, ...	11,767	1,212,231	234	20	4,498	52	.
WATERFORD, ...	6,295	519,995	28,351	12	670	.	12
WESTMEATH, ...	727	214,729	4,918	120	2,236	47	10
WEXFORD, ...	47,810	803,046	420,070	36	71	3,624	.
WICKLOW, ...	6,173	349,258	11,784	.	86	.	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER, ...	161,025	4,261,687	1,928,967	798	18,218	10,458	1,438
MUNSTER, ...	176,333	3,911,654	797,516	409	27,526	339	83
ULSTER, ...	187,835	6,008,717	70,220	287	33,440	26,971	4,247
CONNAUGHT, ...	68,784	2,039,144	53,469	445	79,683	544	742
TOTAL, ...	594,027	16,221,202	2,848,172	1,939	158,867	38,282	6,507

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PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1895.

THE CROPS.										
GREEN CROPS.							Flax.	HAY.		COUNTIES.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
209,598	166,946	4,828	667	2,279	2,880	504	296,830	96,538	122,282	ANTRIM.
103,435	76,469	7,392	365	1,032	1,477	77	125,065	47,500	51,491	ARMAGH.
38,571	77,781	10,901	1,069	6,416	34	84	.	23,619	40,455	CARLOW.
99,220	47,872	6,625	570	6,711	405	483	84,528	26,307	130,485	CAVAN.
107,391	84,029	44,999	934	19,901	68	162	80	10,717	224,916	CLARE.
265,509	491,447	223,024	4,920	80,912	16,271	1,980	2,864	110,824	227,779	CORK.
237,742	310,643	6,224	380	26,177	3,753	134	241,356	88,750	57,696	DONEGAL.
233,908	263,552	19,270	1,266	7,896	8,361	460	806,720	106,344	21,414	DOWN.
42,634	38,582	19,594	3,285	21,961	119	7	.	23,172	64,941	DUBLIN.
55,419	51,640	14,256	219	3,397	229	166	48,228	10,997	129,932	FERMANAGH.
209,419	171,960	40,579	707	22,927	470	19,799	.	18,517	180,187	GALWAY.
183,992	89,112	36,031	805	36,824	216	2,103	100	16,768	199,251	KERRY.
24,579	157,901	17,420	594	3,314	647	1,747	.	24,415	77,502	KILDARE.
80,748	152,142	26,344	496	14,183	224	98	.	41,557	89,737	KILKENNY.
66,641	153,784	23,723	476	6,035	408	4,981	.	19,254	78,059	KING'S.
56,683	16,027	4,766	34	12,672	84	.	1,440	3,723	130,817	LEITRIM.
80,530	72,770	25,096	1,340	23,377	126	147	.	14,169	236,074	LIMERICK.
146,907	223,872	8,373	647	4,269	751	21	284,911	53,580	30,319	LONDONDERRY.
46,575	23,491	5,875	199	8,690	112	46	620	8,975	73,167	LONGFORD.
53,407	134,908	9,972	338	1,306	844	21	9,698	32,377	16,322	LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.
234,917	121,509	16,334	460	27,468	738	1,919	3,631	21,313	111,795	MAYO.
38,612	101,649	20,650	1,360	9,216	328	928	369	23,859	122,771	MEATH.
100,553	72,685	9,234	104	2,830	190	133	157,756	44,929	87,885	MONAGHAN.
76,740	205,107	28,240	741	6,619	101	540	.	33,232	88,058	QUEEN'S.
97,587	50,172	13,716	190	19,704	85	3,246	30	7,872	163,490	ROSCOMMON.
79,134	91,642	10,720	150	12,500	100	.	666	12,643	82,600	SLIGO.
130,728	309,616	82,277	1,801	61,371	433	1,023	.	57,060	228,647	TIPPERARY.
208,237	223,069	8,484	270	4,714	1,174	133	394,623	61,577	88,899	TYRONE.
80,499	113,516	47,039	1,084	7,172	149	217	240	30,111	18,908	WATERFORD.
40,660	58,964	18,766	966	10,765	103	1,912	.	12,396	65,157	WESTMEATH.
82,970	284,258	80,497	2,193	19,262	446	235	.	92,740	57,558	WEXFORD.
34,669	90,822	18,859	974	4,796	90	479	.	27,036	83,279	WICKLOW.
										PROVINCES.
610,209	1,479,123	236,237	12,015	98,579	8,563	10,740	7,102	362,054	898,001	LEINSTER.
768,759	1,160,192	428,436	10,892	159,257	17,257	5,567	8,254	241,344	1,129,360	MUNSTER.
1,395,910	1,459,234	74,988	4,288	61,302	14,030	2,120	1,334,717	489,221	708,926	ULSTER.
697,137	412,010	80,109	1,561	89,271	1,444	24,555	5,757	63,770	668,280	CONNAUGHT.
3,472,015	4,450,559	827,669	28,756	408,403	36,289	43,002	1,360,950	1,166,389	3,405,685	TOTAL.

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Table 7.—Showing, by Poor Law Unions, the Extent of Land under

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	Corn, Beans, and Pease.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix	9	7,114	6,294	16	3	.	.	13,436	4,659	4,141	698
Antrim	141	12,062	.	.	.	118	10	12,332	7,193	1,949	31
Ardee	228	8,646	4,540	.	5	29	10	13,458	3,001	3,503	342
Armagh	814	23,583	5	.	50	22	6	24,480	11,245	4,537	421
Athlone	88	8,497	87	8	203	1	.	8,884	4,458	1,777	427
Athy	199	11,686	14,088	2	37	2	1	26,015	4,307	8,034	738
Bailieborough	30	7,355	.	.	.	.	.	7,385	4,018	843	72
Ballina	23	5,863	38	.	157	1	4	6,087	4,980	1,214	198
Ballinasloe	28	4,821	294	12	150	32	20	5,357	3,009	1,559	328
Ballinrobe	627	5,141	83	2	101	3	8	5,965	4,871	1,792	298
Ballycastle	3	8,902	445	.	.	252	.	9,602	4,135	1,826	17
Ballymahon	80	5,613	6	.	53	.	.	5,752	2,852	883	244
Ballymena	102	15,270	.	.	.	1	.	15,373	11,560	1,713	48
Ballymoney	11	15,645	.	.	2	4	3	15,665	8,498	2,802	123
Ballyshannon	88	2,663	4	1	53	49	.	2,844	3,491	812	145
Ballyvaghan	90	286	372	.	13	4	.	765	875	513	116
Balrothery	597	4,814	1,539	.	55	.	2	7,007	2,901	974	240
Baltinglass	8	5,486	428	.	.	.	.	5,922	3,389	2,310	260
Banbridge	148	21,547	2	1	3	2	4	21,707	9,318	3,454	57
Bandon	181	5,039	618	1	6	.	.	5,845	3,072	3,004	366
Bantry	410	1,704	4	.	8	.	.	2,126	2,323	636	156
Bawnboy	8	4,249	1	.	11	.	.	4,269	4,695	348	55
Belfast	73	3,296	24	.	.	3	.	3,396	1,476	1,056	27
Belmullet	.	2,941	206	2	537	.	.	3,686	5,250	489	4
Borrisokane	88	3,813	7,461	3	18	.	.	11,383	2,156	3,994	411
Boyle	.	5,343	.	.	49	.	.	5,392	6,277	566	246
Cahersiveen	5	3,201	.	.	37	.	.	3,243	3,706	602	129
Callan	409	4,882	1,664	.	.	.	.	6,955	2,287	1,452	268
Carlow	116	15,868	4,710	.	11	.	.	20,705	6,071	4,380	604
Carrickmacross	295	9,150	618	.	.	.	.	10,064	4,653	1,637	285
Carrick-on-Shannon	2	2,785	3	.	115	3	.	2,908	4,472	285	94
Carrick-on-Suir	165	5,857	15	.	.	.	.	6,037	2,074	1,398	550
Cashel	431	8,322	1,758	.	7	.	.	10,518	3,368	3,087	563
Castlebar	101	5,589	30	.	227	1	.	5,948	5,365	1,123	262
Castleblayney	30	15,430	.	.	2	4	.	15,466	7,288	2,379	135
Castlecomer	17	2,627	1,038	.	.	1	1	3,684	2,001	920	170
Castlederg	23	7,828	1	.	4	.	.	7,856	3,427	1,540	.
Castlereagh	.	6,980	2	.	56	1	.	7,039	6,596	806	81
Castletown	1	1,208	.	1	9	.	.	1,218	1,769	237	32
Cavan	194	11,008	3	.	37	.	1	11,243	9,052	1,978	296
Celbridge	445	4,077	167	.	13	.	18	4,735	1,449	1,078	290
Claremorris	12	7,251	12	4	195	.	.	7,474	5,858	1,128	100
Clifden	33	1,890	103	5	582	.	.	2,613	5,137	250	130
Clogheen	851	6,408	20	.	.	1	1	7,281	3,730	1,470	260
Clogher	117	10,477	4	.	22	.	.	10,620	4,683	1,489	187
Clonakilty	904	4,278	1,738	.	4	1	.	6,947	3,741	2,454	699
Clones	259	4,730	6	1	40	.	.	5,036	5,060	641	218
Clonmel	390	3,854	44	.	.	.	.	4,288	1,924	1,029	237
Coleraine	14	16,507	683	.	17	38	10	17,269	6,646	3,507	83
Cookstown	467	12,869	3	1	161	.	.	13,501	7,163	2,352	201
Cootehill	37	11,860	2	.	3	7	.	11,909	6,238	1,910	186
Cork	52	15,806	3,218	6	7	1	2	19,090	5,445	4,973	2,246
Corrofin	237	586	25	.	31	.	.	879	898	671	147
Croom	393	2,594	78	.	8	1	1	3,075	1,826	790	278
Delvin	13	3,491	6	.	4	.	.	3,514	1,508	963	156
Dingle	88	2,399	124	.	224	.	.	2,835	2,000	492	206
Donegal	45	4,432	8	.	24	13	.	4,522	4,768	843	69
Downpatrick	4,142	26,283	82	2	45	35	19	30,608	12,340	5,777	230
Drogheda	76	7,637	3,324	.	.	12	.	11,049	2,581	2,652	165
Dromore West	56	4,661	345	1	111	.	.	5,174	3,616	1,896	254
Dublin, North	878	2,255	629	.	.	4	28	3,702	1,829	329	175
Dublin, South	668	2,028	116	.	.	.	6	2,818	1,050	839	141
Dundalk	167	14,334	7,886	4	23	5	.	22,419	7,170	5,020	309
Dunfanaghy	.	5,057	78	.	131	.	5	5,271	3,787	870	12
Dungannon	212	15,754	1	1	109	3	.	16,080	8,483	2,782	167
Dungarvan	45	5,786	496	.	5	.	.	6,332	2,661	1,255	407
Dunmanway	317	3,878	.	.	48	.	.	4,243	3,145	1,287	283
Dunshaughlin	81	2,106	18	.	.	.	.	2,205	854	540	103
Edenderry	115	5,947	1,656	.	96	14	30	7,858	3,022	2,056	555
Ennis	135	2,538	24	1	111	.	.	2,809	2,709	1,106	489
Enniscorthy	924	20,457	10,690	.	.	1	.	32,072	3,112	5,851	1,107
Enniskillen	84	6,779	3	1	71	2	2	6,942	5,683	1,169	205
Ennistimon	23	757	5	.	224	6	.	1,015	3,320	494	424
Fermoy	176	14,063	447	.	3	.	.	14,689	4,257	4,088	959
Galway	545	5,623	473	4	433	.	24	7,102	5,710	2,081	598
Glennamaddy	2	5,941	1	.	84	.	.	6,028	4,181	869	129
Glenties	.	6,145	127	1	397	.	.	6,670	7,471	385	11
Gorey	845	11,776	1,461	3	.	53	.	14,138	3,559	2,885	583
Gort	552	2,806	1,118	.	70	.	.	4,546	3,224	1,385	268

CROPS IN THE YEAR 1895; THE VALUATION IN 1895; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.												
GREEN CROPS.						Flax.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1895.	Population in 1891.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation*.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
26	204	7	45	182	9,862	.	6,141	11,713	41,162	85,105	19,080	ABBEYLEIX.
4	7	79	81	85	9,381	2,218	10,534	11,475	45,940	125,750	29,855	ANTRIM.
19	36	35	.	267	7,343	12	6,672	8,754	34,209	84,480	16,772	ARDEE.
14	87	124	5	680	17,113	4,171	15,551	12,161	73,456	205,886	53,857	ARMAGH.
14	894	3	454	322	7,849	.	2,332	13,011	29,076	88,690	29,783	ATHLONE.
28	189	54	80	227	13,707	.	10,870	14,835	64,727	110,878	25,835	ATHY.
8	178	6	16	167	5,303	1,640	3,375	4,307	22,610	40,400	16,751	BAILIEBOROUGH.
11	245	48	9	89	6,794	124	1,183	5,800	18,788	49,349	27,394	BALLINA.
3	309	35	591	50	5,974	.	1,654	18,750	29,855	77,693	20,739	BALLINASLOE.
5	180	3	89	266	7,524	.	1,976	7,070	22,565	60,409	24,694	BALLINROBE.
6	71	24	2	74	6,154	1,673	4,019	1,456	22,804	45,867	14,470	BALLYCASTLE.
12	264	10	5	162	4,432	2	1,726	10,707	20,633	61,640	14,640	BALLYMAHON.
.	27	3	31	86	13,465	6,474	12,090	7,781	55,133	133,567	58,897	BALLYMENA.
2	63	14	4	124	11,630	5,283	8,730	3,199	45,465	85,169	31,692	BALLYMONEY.
2	281	5	1	115	4,652	173	220	16,083	23,972	60,918	23,260	BALLYSHANNON.
.	41	.	15	21	1,184	.	405	1,381	4,275	19,727	4,367	BALLYVAGHAN.
129	30	7	.	126	4,407	.	3,851	11,161	26,426	85,731	17,119	BALROTHERY.
37	244	3	28	68	6,159	.	5,170	17,349	38,100	73,612	16,070	BALTINGLASS.
9	65	21	8	228	13,258	4,475	15,211	4,054	38,705	188,894	47,541	BANBRIDGE.
22	147	36	19	49	7,365	2	4,673	5,259	26,128	74,030	20,180	BANDON.
3	217	42	8	23	3,408	2	1,308	4,060	10,894	23,850	14,840	BANTRY.
4	318	11	.	171	5,602	1	519	14,522	24,913	40,225	20,904	BAWNBOY.
13	101	74	2	345	3,104	152	2,584	6,529	15,768	974,774	255,860	BELFAST.
.	189	1	.	4	3,337	.	241	2,861	10,825	10,818	14,333	BELMULLET.
40	143	29	56	112	6,949	.	4,211	4,023	26,672	41,572	9,180	BORRISOKANE.
5	374	5	2	272	7,745	.	916	19,885	33,937	74,596	35,352	BOYLE.
.	726	1	50	42	5,256	.	147	8,410	17,036	23,625	23,854	CAHERSIVEEN.
11	284	1	.	84	4,357	.	8,727	15,096	28,135	71,752	15,245	CALLAN.
111	506	15	13	380	12,018	.	10,614	21,950	65,487	150,980	38,067	CARLOW.
4	55	1	.	276	7,110	775	5,321	2,005	25,275	60,119	16,414	CARRICKMACROSS.
1	222	1	.	132	5,197	.	43	15,915	24,063	48,274	22,161	CARRICK-ON-SHAN.
36	311	7	2	99	4,472	.	2,807	5,459	16,853	78,375	19,099	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
37	431	10	3	99	7,598	.	5,429	14,527	36,072	107,504	22,183	CASHEL.
18	335	10	5	177	7,207	.	1,477	7,589	22,221	46,840	28,921	CASTLEBAR.
3	134	16	4	142	10,095	4,111	8,057	2,968	40,687	75,493	29,574	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
11	269	2	.	11	3,474	.	2,039	10,336	20,133	82,061	11,499	CASTLECOMER.
.	15	14	2	18	5,316	1,220	2,368	3,569	20,020	28,698	13,528	CASTLEDERG.
8	307	2	6	189	8,007	.	1,296	15,691	32,033	73,239	37,474	CASTLEREAGH.
.	115	1	4	73	2,231	.	145	3,274	6,869	12,088	12,369	CASTLETOWN.
17	208	15	17	312	11,055	942	5,070	24,168	62,376	114,660	41,974	CAVAN.
22	23	.	2	123	2,987	.	2,923	11,236	21,875	114,519	14,981	CELBRIDGE.
4	294	7	83	29	7,012	.	1,232	5,772	21,490	43,624	28,424	CLAREMORRIS.
3	105	4	3	12	3,624	.	306	3,368	9,911	17,617	20,569	CLIFDEN.
35	433	2	2	45	6,007	.	4,232	4,453	21,073	65,256	17,023	CLOGHEEN.
2	65	4	1	849	8,732	1,438	4,563	5,278	29,637	56,395	18,951	CLOGHER.
181	238	38	1	155	7,482	33	3,082	3,847	20,893	61,148	21,955	CLONAKILTY.
3	40	3	7	113	4,085	560	1,701	9,953	21,334	58,125	17,836	CLONES.
24	354	6	3	82	3,659	.	2,150	4,298	14,190	71,628	20,774	CLONMEL.
13	68	20	.	129	10,476	4,262	9,109	2,768	43,884	110,015	32,887	COLERAINE.
7	78	16	1	221	10,036	3,862	6,272	7,035	40,504	65,578	27,161	COOKSTOWN.
18	267	52	23	74	8,178	3,849	6,850	3,377	39,063	78,512	25,878	COOTEHILL.
39	448	218	22	231	13,340	.	8,501	15,016	56,546	389,487	182,792	CORK.
8	81	4	8	57	1,557	.	328	4,167	6,926	20,338	5,699	CORROFIN.
37	150	8	1	122	2,213	.	1,639	13,363	21,810	62,887	12,539	CROOM.
12	125	.	9	156	2,937	.	1,792	7,490	15,742	38,167	9,365	DELVIN.
8	241	1	6	22	3,584	.	983	3,307	10,769	23,019	19,021	DINGLE.
2	380	8	.	48	5,911	301	381	16,933	26,729	34,758	22,891	DONEGAL.
18	45	81	23	416	18,933	4,150	15,729	599	70,021	177,382	43,238	DOWNPATRICK.
7	56	22	.	96	8,778	.	5,018	7,629	28,475	125,991	29,212	DROGHEDA.
.	103	2	.	81	5,429	9	2,351	5,822	16,285	37,028	15,019	DROMORE WEST.
11	363	5	.	342	3,152	.	2,619	5,628	15,151	421,866	146,956	DUBLIN, NORTH.
12	388	.	.	852	2,932	.	1,683	6,871	13,401	728,965	200,703	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
34	100	27	3	145	12,808	544	8,816	3,246	47,832	111,850	40,144	DUNDALK.
4	159	60	5	24	4,921	129	933	1,083	12,337	11,427	16,874	DUNFANAGHY.
6	109	9	1	250	11,886	3,644	8,950	7,733	48,293	96,386	34,889	DUNGANNON.
16	266	2	.	78	4,630	.	2,817	1,105	14,334	53,438	17,021	DUNGARVAN.
11	251	37	21	15	5,050	16	2,324	4,024	15,652	38,779	16,187	DUNMANWAY.
18	82	.	4	59	1,705	.	1,061	12,781	17,772	105,877	9,136	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
28	163	29	280	421	8,254	.	4,165	15,870	34,147	55,430	16,621	EDENDERRY.
28	212	1	2	63	4,608	.	987	15,838	24,242	74,468	21,771	ENNIS.
62	492	24	14	182	16,794	.	14,734	5,102	66,702	111,165	33,841	ENNISCORTHY.
7	221	6	6	810	7,597	220	1,362	27,401	45,622	182,580	36,255	ENNISKILLEN.
4	330	.	.	115	4,687	1	126	16,551	21,380	37,083	20,108	ENNISTIMON.
76	302	54	4	107	9,987	.	7,410	8,217	38,302	104,339	23,533	FERMOY.
29	250	5	126	79	8,376	.	2,036	5,552	25,828	86,335	38,719	GALWAY.
4	241	6	182	106	5,639	.	844	8,352	18,973	81,794	18,486	GLENNAMADDY.
.	241	6	.	120	6,284	.	116	15,362	50,382	20,327	34,219	GLENTIES.
27	217	15	13	93	7,392	.	7,259	10,431	30,221	80,609	18,156	GOREY.
19	200	.	45	128	5,324	.	898	6,115	16,898	43,015	14,201	GORT.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANARD,	3	7,569	6	.	20	.	.	7,602	5,476	1,133	244
INISHOWEN,	5	14,771	312	1	302	53	62	15,506	7,960	3,639	77
IRVINESTOWN,	17	6,434	.	.	35	12	3	6,507	5,536	948	71
KANTURK,	464	4,815	10	.	10	.	.	5,299	3,839	1,277	275
KELLS,	8	5,784	.	.	.	.	.	5,792	3,109	1,011	183
KENMARE,	.	1,733	.	.	7	.	.	1,740	2,738	420	117
KILKEEL,	811	6,959	10	.	6	3	3	7,592	5,463	1,365	141
KILKENNY,	686	6,027	5,307	2	.	.	.	12,022	3,490	2,338	318
KILLADYSERT,	128	971	3	.	61	.	.	1,163	1,558	361	223
KILLALA,	2	2,203	19	.	2	.	.	2,226	1,944	656	73
KILLARNEY,	158	5,875	11	1	105	1	.	6,151	6,532	1,387	189
KILMACTHOMAS,	5	4,235	53	.	5	.	.	4,298	1,407	947	405
KILMALLOCK,	404	2,537	4	.	3	.	.	2,948	2,185	505	204
KILRUSH,	142	2,291	37	1	428	.	.	2,899	5,780	579	76
KINSALE,	218	6,124	2,850	.	1	1	.	9,200	2,522	2,281	914
LARNE,	305	8,193	18	.	4	449	2	8,970	4,963	1,249	63
LETTERKENNY,	20	10,996	5	1	.	5	7	11,034	2,825	2,414	23
LIMAVADY,	25	20,303	472	.	401	181	8	21,518	6,472	4,364	49
LIMERICK,	107	4,751	158	1	86	.	.	5,104	4,705	1,391	922
LISBURN,	300	18,394	84	.	6	11	7	18,802	9,014	3,534	58
LISMORE,	160	6,885	26	1	40	.	.	7,112	3,218	1,678	433
LISNASKEA,	218	6,385	2	4	56	.	1	6,664	4,448	1,045	305
LISTOWEL,	196	5,702	450	.	218	1	.	6,546	5,636	1,491	625
LONDONDERRY,	30	28,696	12	.	4	90	15	28,856	7,330	3,165	117
LONGFORD,	77	5,511	2	1	112	.	.	5,703	4,867	866	207
LOUGHREA,	306	4,467	36	1	26	.	.	4,836	3,856	1,432	210
LURGAN,	605	11,269	309	.	104	14	7	12,308	7,118	2,122	138
MACROOM,	114	8,184	21	.	12	.	.	8,331	5,112	2,428	787
MAGHERAFELT,	627	18,900	3	.	107	3	2	19,642	11,762	2,742	39
MALLOW,	424	7,730	57	.	13	.	.	8,224	3,369	2,361	864
MANORHAMILTON,	.	2,570	.	.	85	.	.	2,655	3,924	913	142
MIDLETON,	142	10,847	8,387	.	.	.	.	19,376	3,644	4,856	2,150
MILFORD,	10	11,911	359	.	102	3	145	12,575	5,680	2,516	64
MILLSTREET,	160	2,364	1	.	16	.	.	2,541	1,929	684	91
MITCHELSTOWN,	200	3,286	20	.	4	.	.	3,510	2,840	674	277
MOHILL,	3	3,847	.	1	200	.	.	4,051	5,011	429	124
MONAGHAN,	36	17,264	11	3	10	16	.	17,340	7,610	2,892	303
MOUNTBELLEW,	18	4,227	6	.	19	.	.	4,270	3,485	848	236
MOUNTMELLICK,	3	10,317	8,670	2	.	.	.	18,992	6,530	5,327	755
MULLINGAR,	15	6,409	36	.	47	2	1	6,510	3,602	1,721	439
NAAS,	128	8,548	1,185	1	119	.	.	9,981	3,202	3,189	381
NAVAN,	110	8,224	8	.	5	.	.	8,347	1,694	655	169
NENAGH,	21	6,830	2,678	.	30	1	.	9,560	4,549	3,707	555
NEWCASTLE,	483	3,256	18	.	3	.	.	3,760	3,551	928	219
NEW ROSS,	814	16,571	8,764	.	1	21	.	26,971	7,072	7,158	1,428
NEWRY,	173	21,271	.	.	2	.	1	21,447	10,824	2,969	181
NEWTOWNARDS,	1,073	18,720	184	7	80	111	25	20,720	6,773	4,510	268
OLDCASTLE,	25	5,971	18	.	11	.	.	6,025	3,553	965	191
OMAGH,	.	27,009	2	.	61	.	.	27,072	10,541	3,901	20
OUGHTERARD,	322	2,049	279	1	146	.	.	2,797	2,882	331	115
PARSONSTOWN,	75	8,093	7,868	3	170	1	3	16,213	5,800	4,704	779
PORTUMNA,	298	2,244	320	.	30	.	.	2,892	1,027	889	259
RATHDOWN,	231	1,994	151	4	1	.	.	2,381	1,262	610	148
RATHDRUM,	231	10,350	382	.	1	.	.	10,964	3,506	2,075	481
RATHKEALE,	738	3,536	101	.	1	.	.	4,376	2,948	1,146	334
ROSCOMMON,	48	8,522	1	1	119	.	1	8,692	3,062	1,012	313
ROSCREA,	36	4,767	2,836	3	13	.	.	7,652	3,695	3,130	523
SCARRIFF,	36	1,576	36	6	44	.	.	1,698	2,078	812	196
SHILLELAGH,	23	9,049	534	.	2	.	.	9,608	3,330	2,510	343
SKIBBEREEN,	526	4,449	17	.	54	.	2	5,048	4,439	1,850	253
SKULL,	520	1,264	85	.	8	.	.	1,877	1,351	441	229
SLIGO,	283	4,600	27	.	165	.	.	5,049	4,921	675	306
STRABANE,	67	30,479	17	.	16	1	.	30,580	8,267	7,254	197
STRANORLAR,	13	8,986	.	.	.	.	.	8,999	9,311	1,587	27
STROKESTOWN,	39	2,108	.	.	300	.	.	2,447	3,628	502	245
SWINEFORD,	283	9,732	8	3	336	1	.	10,367	9,779	828	51
THOMASTOWN,	137	7,841	5,484	.	.	.	.	13,462	2,620	2,450	262
THURLES,	7	5,115	5,665	.	.	.	.	10,787	4,614	3,593	469
TIPPERARY,	240	4,551	101	.	19	.	.	4,911	4,584	1,468	415
TOBERCURRY,	1	5,019	1	.	34	.	.	5,055	4,554	492	49
TRALEE,	478	5,637	1,661	3	40	1	.	7,828	5,729	1,824	865
TRIM,	199	5,331	26	.	80	.	1	5,637	1,996	1,441	405
TUAM,	336	9,137	27	.	311	.	.	9,811	7,629	2,455	382
TULLA,	37	2,084	.	.	174	.	.	2,295	2,070	587	291
TULLAMORE,	7	9,578	6,503	.	35	1	1	16,125	5,832	3,876	729
URLINGFORD,	41	4,086	3,744	.	.	.	.	7,871	2,606	2,136	133
WATERFORD,	188	10,386	365	.	2	.	1	10,942	3,406	2,470	1,282
WESTPORT,	68	5,611	17	.	874	.	.	6,570	3,588	695	102
WEXFORD,	1,021	10,729	7,783	.	12	647	.	20,192	5,018	4,724	1,165
YOUGHAL,	78	5,682	2,865	.	.	.	.	8,625	2,470	1,357	661
TOTAL,	35,582	1,216,401	171,650	133	11,520	2,358	407	1,439,094	710,486	813,281	53,027

IN THE YEAR 1895; THE VALUATION IN 1895; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891—*continued.*

IN STATUTE ACRES.												
GREEN CROPS.						Flax.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1895.	Population in 1891.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
9	519	3	10	263	7,862	68	2,343	17,080	34,750	85,923	28,944	GRANARD.
.	625	213	5	150	12,864	105	5,048	1,977	35,348	39,602	30,458	INISHOWEN.
9	79	16	21	104	4,780	729	1,377	9,858	22,649	49,227	15,268	IRVINESTOWN.
20	811	103	30	119	8,174	.	1,819	26,410	41,002	77,451	26,171	KANTURK.
23	117	15	26	207	4,691	46	3,165	8,544	23,271	96,769	16,878	KELLS.
.	384	6	23	10	9,708	.	218	3,828	13,390	18,909	18,818	KENMARE.
27	78	7	5	187	7,253	1,030	4,290	1,356	22,111	45,966	18,181	KILKEEL.
8	307	3	3	91	6,558	.	3,300	12,134	36,264	90,674	25,457	KILKENNY.
3	180	1	2	104	2,434	1	102	9,891	18,421	25,379	10,603	KILLADYSERT.
2	67	2	.	49	2,796	20	986	2,366	7,799	20,478	9,290	KILLALA.
18	1,134	15	115	111	8,501	4	2,523	22,712	39,891	77,545	40,558	KILLARNEY.
16	197	.	.	5	2,877	.	1,824	1,080	10,176	39,065	8,343	KILMACTHOMAS.
12	415	.	.	53	4,374	.	919	26,802	34,843	187,848	26,168	KILMALLOCK.
1	813	.	.	78	7,831	2	62	21,867	32,451	53,230	31,423	KILRUSH.
23	49	34	.	16	5,830	1	4,134	3,003	22,177	60,141	18,023	KINSALE.
9	7	87	.	54	6,401	306	3,914	12,198	34,600	114,565	38,370	LARNE.
18	134	30	2	49	5,503	1,483	2,411	1,643	22,054	31,782	13,950	LETTERKENNY.
12	97	18	.	135	11,144	1,044	7,409	1,303	43,219	69,754	23,369	LIMAVADY.
87	674	3	3	207	9,492	.	1,892	30,481	45,969	197,523	68,992	LIMERICK.
78	98	119	8	134	13,081	1,818	14,982	7,238	55,951	164,367	60,880	LISBURN.
25	323	3	3	78	8,757	3	4,280	1,356	18,513	50,279	18,124	LISMORE.
3	72	9	1	121	5,935	712	2,348	15,231	30,951	58,158	18,074	LISNASKEA.
48	714	4	49	77	8,644	.	1,354	27,372	44,518	68,868	35,121	LISTOWEL.
25	270	116	1	288	18,241	1,532	10,806	728	58,181	172,451	60,021	LONDONDERRY.
5	283	2	4	118	6,346	5	1,814	14,898	28,455	80,485	24,964	LONGFORD.
4	273	.	468	170	6,410	.	867	17,092	28,205	79,305	22,244	LOUGHREA.
13	29	72	28	176	8,696	218	9,129	3,762	41,099	148,704	58,155	LURGAN.
19	478	419	43	87	9,315	.	4,369	10,892	32,697	84,378	26,066	MACROOM.
8	52	9	9	171	14,760	8,315	16,307	8,638	56,698	93,582	44,978	MAGHERAFELT.
71	250	109	4	93	6,921	.	3,799	14,641	33,585	106,138	23,465	MALLOW.
1	532	.	.	87	5,179	.	749	17,851	26,531	45,390	25,468	MANORHAMILTON.
29	142	128	19	104	11,067	.	5,864	4,868	41,175	84,445	23,993	MIDLETON.
8	367	114	8	122	8,900	784	2,468	1,611	26,344	30,045	21,808	MILFORD.
5	235	125	3	81	9,186	.	1,088	9,153	15,015	28,270	12,153	MILLSTREET.
8	342	3	.	49	4,192	.	1,214	10,248	19,162	49,450	15,742	MITCHELSTOWN.
8	377	.	.	81	5,907	89	456	13,342	23,388	39,637	22,471	MOHILL.
8	31	9	2	344	11,194	3,412	9,143	8,708	47,782	95,245	30,452	MONAGHAN.
2	197	2	301	48	5,119	.	783	9,177	19,348	40,413	16,477	MOUNTBELLEW.
29	159	12	38	228	13,086	.	8,571	16,723	58,378	102,738	31,451	MOUNTMELLICK.
53	280	10	113	277	6,457	.	3,253	16,372	34,592	158,942	30,014	MULLINGAR.
18	187	8	7	321	7,310	.	8,863	20,119	42,972	169,933	36,078	NAAS.
18	63	8	5	66	2,896	.	1,905	13,250	21,407	99,538	15,099	NAVAN.
36	307	12	38	30	9,532	.	4,478	22,936	46,572	84,523	27,303	NENAGH.
12	342	1	1	181	8,515	.	605	26,400	36,358	85,318	26,505	NEWCASTLE.
85	981	17	.	123	15,574	.	11,342	8,695	58,582	104,383	33,544	NEW ROSS.
11	73	8	3	289	13,775	4,881	12,710	2,375	54,088	168,788	58,134	NEWRY.
38	225	226	6	407	12,484	2,488	18,509	1,878	51,087	152,815	41,288	NEWTOWNARDS.
15	150	8	8	152	8,036	108	8,144	8,789	23,096	62,937	17,247	OLDCASTLE.
2	211	7	7	216	14,905	4,217	9,910	8,604	65,808	108,357	44,397	OMAGH.
.	98	7	23	52	3,493	.	189	2,294	8,773	15,299	18,975	OUGHTERARD.
20	330	11	178	297	12,107	.	4,308	18,304	49,012	102,311	28,044	PARSONSTOWN.
8	128	1	179	46	2,358	.	728	8,113	18,066	35,377	18,368	PORTUMNA.
13	72	13	1	469	2,885	.	1,955	8,492	13,403	273,193	56,079	RATHDOWN.
21	180	2	17	251	7,103	.	6,083	17,277	41,427	127,967	27,628	RATHDRUM.
38	126	3	3	96	4,833	.	2,850	12,280	23,845	69,685	17,027	RATHKEALE.
13	217	2	181	145	4,892	1	969	13,244	22,595	34,543	17,561	ROSCOMMON.
15	230	3	54	113	7,772	.	3,779	13,075	32,377	91,270	19,359	ROSCREA.
4	289	1	.	101	3,275	.	542	9,634	15,148	26,360	11,715	SCARRIFF.
13	289	2	22	91	6,549	.	9,091	9,627	30,375	50,360	14,109	SHILLELAGH.
8	419	118	8	76	7,750	3	8,443	4,562	20,009	47,277	28,450	SKIBBEREEN.
1	181	41	43	49	2,808	.	955	2,627	8,265	15,279	11,238	SKULL.
11	488	5	.	134	3,785	.	1,310	18,018	20,362	93,680	41,154	SLIGO.
17	335	62	2	370	16,524	5,104	9,059	3,599	64,868	107,882	39,128	STRABANE.
1	80	19	.	23	5,044	1,529	2,059	3,788	21,415	30,519	15,108	STRANORLAR.
.	136	1	4	38	4,812	.	543	18,075	20,675	80,937	16,458	STROKESTOWN.
4	478	3	18	129	11,269	.	2,339	7,551	31,926	41,444	48,261	SWINEFORD.
19	307	13	7	55	5,981	.	5,447	3,706	28,576	65,396	14,878	THOMASTOWN.
19	349	1	.	223	9,469	.	4,874	12,739	37,069	90,538	25,813	THURLES.
9	668	.	1	112	7,244	.	1,771	26,025	38,751	143,250	35,786	TIPPERARY.
1	182	1	.	101	5,380	.	1,564	5,861	17,860	40,875	22,210	TOBERCURRY.
19	861	4	59	48	9,408	.	2,601	24,465	44,293	87,499	44,787	TRALEE.
48	107	8	69	169	4,240	.	3,282	14,158	27,317	109,052	16,011	TRIM.
8	309	18	527	109	11,429	.	2,532	8,809	32,861	76,758	34,630	TUAM.
11	159	2	9	75	3,280	.	885	7,379	14,339	38,480	11,695	TULLA.
28	155	44	277	401	10,882	.	5,056	11,569	43,629	80,314	24,851	TULLAMORE.
6	251	2	4	56	5,307	.	4,433	5,780	28,491	46,512	10,001	URLINGFORD.
23	368	5	28	143	7,680	.	5,728	2,044	27,206	164,710	60,308	WATERFORD.
10	459	9	.	98	7,958	.	983	9,121	24,630	44,585	37,381	WESTPORT.
85	305	12	3	156	11,468	.	9,192	8,179	47,021	108,538	35,142	WEXFORD.
49	235	67	40	78	5,557	.	2,540	1,841	18,563	69,821	18,769	YOUGHAL.
2,010	85,719	4,250	5,868	22,514	1,181,784	96,208	885,586	1,558,800	4,860,527	14,280,204	4,704,750	TOTAL.

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
Abbeyleix,	153	112,609	67,175	368	45	·	·
Antrim,	2,208	206,940	·	·	·	2,184	180
Ardee,	4,086	105,257	73,480	·	77	1,083	148
Armagh,	10,461	297,021	77	·	651	255	72
Athlone,	1,399	62,310	1,388	126	2,355	15	·
Athy,	4,057	147,127	208,374	28	776	29	12
Bailieborough,	466	64,288	·	·	·	·	·
Ballina,	840	102,974	618	·	2,496	16	52
Ballinasloe,	524	68,996	4,079	144	1,758	384	180
Ballinrobe,	14,900	98,401	563	22	2,001	48	30
Ballycastle,	84	138,661	7,370	·	·	3,864	·
Ballymahon,	1,267	46,919	67	·	663	·	·
Ballymena,	1,704	201,820	·	·	·	20	·
Ballymoney,	198	259,243	·	·	28	96	30
Ballyshannon,	1,145	47,798	·	12	1,038	608	·
Ballyvaghan,	928	2,550	6,293	·	26	28	·
Balrothery,	14,296	109,289	83,718	·	613	·	28
Baltinglass,	142	118,910	6,018	·	·	·	·
Banbridge,	2,116	265,922	32	13	42	24	48
Bandon,	2,640	141,166	10,763	12	120	·	·
Bantry,	6,240	24,048	80	·	124	·	·
Bawnboy,	112	61,800	3	·	174	·	·
Belfast,	1,394	61,023	438	·	·	61	·
Belmullet,	·	49,484	3,433	22	6,642	·	·
Borrisokane,	628	51,916	116,690	89	266	·	·
Boyle,	·	83,501	·	·	632	·	·
Cahersiveen,	80	55,102	·	·	552	·	·
Callan,	5,529	74,256	25,024	·	·	·	·
Carlow,	2,683	253,145	78,808	·	154	·	·
Carrickmacross,	4,516	92,802	9,305	·	·	·	·
Carrick-on-Shannon,	29	33,257	36	·	1,317	48	·
Carrick-on-Suir,	8,233	112,371	256	·	·	·	·
Cashel,	6,877	155,835	31,769	·	83	·	·
Castlebar,	1,883	96,325	625	·	3,759	16	·
Castleblayney,	420	146,499	·	·	26	80	·
Castlecomer,	433	43,568	20,770	·	·	14	18
Castlederg,	418	104,565	13	·	48	·	·
Castlereagh,	·	90,605	30	·	692	13	·
Castletown,	16	17,612	·	15	117	·	·
Cavan,	3,162	148,059	59	·	577	·	12
Celbridge,	9,162	74,173	4,348	·	169	·	166
Claremorris,	156	139,295	144	44	3,219	·	·
Clifden,	462	26,232	2,100	60	5,723	·	·
Clogheen,	8,923	124,498	278	·	·	13	11
Clogher,	1,507	123,227	82	·	264	·	·
Clonakilty,	13,656	78,580	20,777	·	52	13	·
Clones,	6,151	24,077	92	10	465	·	·
Clonmel,	6,241	66,851	986	·	·	·	·
Coleraine,	252	266,088	19,063	·	224	976	184
Cookstown,	6,206	163,047	89	10	1,908	·	·
Cootehill,	319	122,198	34	·	45	112	·
Cork,	822	276,294	31,735	90	81	18	24
Corrofin,	2,379	7,536	242	·	408	·	·
Croom,	6,053	38,470	1,307	·	104	19	12
Delvin,	207	48,829	108	·	54	·	·
Dingle,	563	31,767	8,038	·	2,294	·	·
Donegal,	727	36,627	42	·	278	264	·
Downpatrick,	86,582	374,973	1,235	24	678	595	258
Drogheda,	1,450	108,665	65,780	·	·	222	·
Dromore West,	1,901	86,814	5,210	12	1,817	·	·
Dublin, North,	18,202	47,140	16,472	·	·	82	353
Dublin, South,	9,417	47,214	2,832	·	·	·	57
Dundalk,	2,923	169,705	141,565	44	368	90	·
Dunfanaghy,	·	36,405	1,032	·	1,335	·	60
Dungannon,	2,378	186,814	13	16	1,212	67	·
Dungarvan,	823	108,297	10,271	·	50	·	·
Dunmanway,	4,693	88,390	·	·	489	·	·
Dunshaughlin,	1,794	86,758	284	·	·	·	·
Edenderry,	1,724	90,147	27,136	·	1,426	280	290
Ennis,	1,683	36,217	343	12	1,393	·	·
Enniscorthy,	12,880	310,967	167,978	·	·	15	·
Enniskillen,	1,138	74,550	24	3	332	22	19
Ennistimon,	378	11,405	88	·	3,110	120	·
Fermoy,	2,855	243,029	8,407	·	39	·	·
Galway,	6,864	89,490	3,424	48	4,469	·	469
Glennamaddy,	26	92,607	15	·	1,677	·	·
Glenties,	·	76,377	1,681	14	5,248	·	·
Gorey,	13,400	172,853	22,436	36	·	824	·
Gort,	10,145	34,684	15,518	·	769	·	·

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1895.

OF THE CROPS.

Other Crops.								Hay.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
27,668	54,250	7,987	334	1,832	49	267	.	8,869	23,735	ABBEYLEIX.
29,890	26,367	510	40	80	1,018	217	39,333	16,155	26,437	ANTRIM.
12,634	62,107	5,508	142	447	435	.	360	18,112	12,788	ARDEE.
53,676	46,666	5,175	115	538	1,246	35	69,379	24,813	28,773	ARMAGH.
22,497	21,969	5,003	140	5,198	21	2,431	.	3,382	31,499	ATHLONE.
17,065	128,014	12,779	274	2,880	480	485	.	15,020	26,678	ATHY.
17,008	10,705	788	80	805	28	188	26,322	6,747	11,863	BAILIEBOROUGH.
34,183	15,568	2,850	110	2,971	501	58	3,533	2,629	14,908	BALLINA.
15,129	23,810	3,868	80	4,173	245	6,079	.	2,943	33,650	BALLINASLOE.
53,013	28,612	5,847	80	2,218	21	712	.	4,415	14,840	BALLINROBE.
23,061	24,119	238	50	532	180	14	32,414	8,011	3,361	BALLYCASTLE.
11,696	10,690	8,875	124	3,620	70	35	80	3,300	26,151	BALLYMAHON.
58,705	19,374	822	.	184	21	217	124,184	21,380	10,065	BALLYMENA.
47,983	55,216	1,524	20	784	98	28	185,682	23,659	8,475	BALLYMONEY.
17,015	11,604	3,190	18	3,653	35	7	6,916	480	35,420	BALLYSHANNON.
3,709	2,241	1,480	.	364	.	57	.	1,154	6,656	BALLYVAGHAN.
17,936	15,617	4,041	2,614	369	45	.	.	3,448	20,927	BALROTHERY.
11,824	33,285	4,590	337	2,528	21	138	.	3,574	33,080	BALTINGLASS.
33,078	43,217	648	90	511	153	35	56,538	17,419	7,404	BANBRIDGE.
14,749	45,613	18,037	180	1,491	867	136	90	3,558	8,733	BANDON.
11,392	7,319	2,248	32	1,231	326	64	60	2,983	7,350	BANTRY.
15,311	3,306	600	54	3,142	77	.	30	1,104	41,851	BAWNBOY.
6,974	15,821	602	142	1,818	771	14	4,198	4,672	18,079	BELFAST.
15,523	6,336	35	.	1,690	3	.	.	364	3,342	BELMULLET.
3,595	49,372	5,348	318	1,468	153	392	.	5,205	7,040	BORRISOKANE.
30,375	7,404	3,162	30	4,855	35	14	.	2,080	48,626	BOYLE.
18,401	3,866	1,508	.	7,375	7	472	.	296	15,848	CAHERSIVEEN.
8,032	19,410	3,696	88	2,914	7	.	.	7,147	31,115	CALLAN.
26,536	92,123	6,803	1,105	4,248	91	91	.	16,927	46,443	CARLOW.
22,089	18,442	3,118	40	395	7	.	13,793	10,934	3,554	CARRICKMACROSS.
17,927	8,047	1,067	10	2,319	7	.	.	88	37,556	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
8,104	22,378	6,075	355	6,623	49	14	.	3,975	13,245	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
10,342	50,740	10,495	356	6,924	70	21	.	10,847	37,224	CASHEL.
27,079	14,980	4,809	100	5,072	70	45	.	2,512	18,291	CASTLEBAR.
54,762	18,725	1,202	24	1,055	70	28	61,503	12,944	5,581	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
11,549	13,051	1,043	110	2,075	14	.	.	3,308	24,456	CASTLECOMER.
17,415	26,963	.	.	90	98	14	38,210	4,144	7,685	CASTLEDERG.
30,135	10,713	1,418	80	3,096	14	56	.	2,105	35,852	CASTLEREAGH.
3,744	4,396	538	.	1,041	7	28	.	309	6,047	CASTLETOWN.
39,934	15,907	4,908	170	2,438	81	183	18,863	3,759	30,461	CAVAN.
8,142	15,724	4,009	320	257	.	26	.	5,654	24,778	CELBRIDGE.
30,278	18,455	1,722	40	4,015	49	381	.	2,812	14,413	CLAREMORRIS.
18,634	3,079	1,886	30	443	23	21	.	1,078	7,590	CLIFDEN.
15,896	24,146	8,452	238	2,239	14	14	.	6,802	11,790	CLOGHEEN.
21,379	10,877	2,065	20	428	28	7	24,467	8,073	12,026	CLOGHER.
23,434	33,376	12,840	1,582	1,343	281	7	2,149	7,362	6,615	CLONAKILTY.
10,603	7,412	2,612	30	291	21	749	12,283	2,748	25,408	CLONES.
9,254	16,939	4,085	193	2,677	42	21	.	3,965	8,687	CLONMEL.
36,684	34,710	1,542	120	519	140	.	83,619	15,868	3,445	COLERAINE.
36,704	26,809	1,097	78	373	112	7	55,882	10,936	16,071	COOKSTOWN.
23,774	18,505	2,809	180	1,580	345	175	68,598	11,165	18,729	COOTEHILL.
30,045	75,208	47,772	381	4,839	3,084	132	.	17,788	21,385	CORK.
3,676	5,599	2,320	80	687	28	21	.	1,070	10,488	CORROFIN.
7,520	11,453	4,028	338	1,525	42	7	.	2,865	27,263	CROOM.
8,064	13,594	2,884	83	1,855	.	79	.	2,979	19,304	DELVIN.
15,403	7,678	3,451	30	1,578	7	42	.	2,428	7,754	DINGLE.
30,763	6,846	978	20	2,888	21	.	7,304	1,133	32,628	DONEGAL.
72,033	74,017	2,444	130	405	555	153	79,265	26,764	896	DOWNPATRICK.
7,705	38,261	2,787	64	433	240	.	.	9,587	11,381	DROGHEDA.
17,330	22,939	4,050	.	1,225	14	.	333	4,392	9,460	DROMORE WEST.
10,509	5,013	3,544	110	7,413	21	.	.	5,554	10,293	DUBLIN, NORTH.
5,705	6,324	2,475	71	18,039	.	.	.	3,351	13,851	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
44,482	38,690	4,005	204	701	169	21	8,583	14,443	3,375	DUNDALK.
18,515	12,317	154	40	1,818	265	35	4,488	1,423	2,246	DUNFANAGHY.
39,517	28,892	1,927	80	590	63	7	86,060	15,261	10,809	DUNGANNON.
14,188	20,408	3,108	94	1,716	12	.	.	5,298	1,926	DUNGARVAN.
11,472	15,232	3,078	110	1,717	285	126	325	4,710	3,867	DUNMANWAY.
3,386	7,105	1,391	145	566	.	28	.	1,969	20,615	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
12,712	30,919	7,341	202	1,381	206	2,501	.	6,854	35,201	EDENDERRY.
15,931	20,120	3,224	247	1,846	7	14	.	2,468	41,390	ENNIS.
92,557	98,480	15,182	487	3,092	158	130	.	34,543	12,685	ENNISCORTHY.
21,226	13,412	2,064	80	2,028	38	36	4,770	2,623	52,847	ENNISKILLEN.
17,065	7,689	7,112	40	3,885	.	.	25	330	34,532	ENNISTIMON.
21,827	38,088	16,058	320	8,267	318	28	.	11,984	11,154	FERMOY.
31,111	43,398	9,030	248	2,428	21	1,490	.	3,381	10,513	GALWAY.
23,347	12,463	2,334	40	2,361	38	1,050	.	1,473	13,542	GLENNAMADDY.
37,764	5,183	188	.	2,542	42	.	.	277	26,726	GLENTIES.
18,827	40,923	7,748	271	1,980	108	81	.	18,388	24,173	GOREY.
17,284	15,242	6,148	188	2,171	.	132	.	1,634	13,002	GORT.

Table 8.—Showing, by Poor Law Unions, the

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	Corn, Beans, and Pease.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
Granard,	140	93,009	82	.	315	.	.
Inishowen,	80	236,842	4,583	14	5,035	848	624
Irvinestown,	211	96,186	.	.	423	132	81
Kanturk,	7,703	93,368	159	.	126	.	.
Kells,	123	69,691	.	.	.	.	.
Kenmare,	.	17,395	.	.	84	.	.
Kilkeel,	7,808	83,150	100	.	70	34	70
Kilkenny,	7,001	96,916	103,633	24	.	.	.
Killadysert,	1,859	12,249	45	.	1,013	.	.
Killala,	30	59,458	399	.	22	.	.
Killarney,	2,561	111,507	222	12	1,217	15	.
Kilmacthomas,	80	74,319	1,021	.	50	.	.
Kilmallock,	7,206	50,428	84	.	118	.	.
Kilrush,	1,344	25,481	545	12	4,162	.	.
Kinsale,	3,787	118,469	51,940	.	13	16	.
Larne,	6,752	157,134	283	.	56	8,850	26
Letterkenny,	300	146,577	70	14	.	80	84
Limavady,	414	339,373	7,768	.	6,433	2,020	84
Limerick,	1,590	72,528	2,312	18	1,012	.	.
Lisburn,	5,973	285,326	500	.	84	193	105
Lismore,	2,489	127,096	327	12	570	.	.
Lisnaskea,	8,001	81,948	26	40	842	.	18
Listowel,	4,059	99,694	8,128	.	3,005	15	.
Londonderry,	583	471,368	208	.	86	1,689	226
Longford,	1,127	77,236	30	18	1,587	.	.
Loughrea,	8,910	57,386	630	12	240	.	.
Lurgan,	9,827	169,470	5,046	.	1,673	248	89
Macroom,	1,812	143,279	401	.	186	.	.
Magherafelt,	6,205	360,798	42	.	1,323	144	14
Mallow,	7,457	169,353	1,089	.	186	.	.
Manorhamilton,	.	30,788	.	.	1,281	.	.
Middleton,	2,770	202,633	181,722	.	.	.	.
Millford,	180	145,561	8,759	.	1,706	96	1,625
Millstreet,	8,750	46,513	17	.	205	.	.
Mitchelstown,	4,817	72,450	860	.	52	.	.
Mohill,	45	48,217	.	12	2,564	.	.
Monaghan,	542	183,963	159	45	134	306	.
Mountbellew,	273	49,866	75	.	204	.	.
Mountmellick,	51	159,361	158,362	30	.	.	.
Mullingar,	251	86,695	802	.	736	82	10
Naas,	2,077	119,673	18,248	14	1,726	.	.
Navan,	2,474	56,207	118	.	72	.	.
Nenagh,	825	93,639	73,265	.	330	18	.
Newcastle,	8,129	53,843	208	.	126	.	.
New Ross,	7,647	239,730	129,956	.	8	420	.
Newry,	2,239	232,485	.	.	28	.	14
Newtownards,	29,833	311,588	2,626	84	456	2,518	430
Oldcastle,	550	69,914	211	.	165	.	.
Omagh,	.	348,746	28	.	744	.	.
Oughterard,	8,782	80,098	4,817	12	2,048	.	.
Parsonstown,	1,363	106,478	116,840	51	2,157	15	33
Portumna,	5,578	35,899	5,518	.	450	.	.
Rathdown,	4,730	30,067	2,911	80	15	.	.
Rathdrum,	4,937	147,445	7,748	.	12	.	.
Rathkeale,	10,657	49,079	1,549	.	13	.	.
Roscommon,	696	38,458	18	12	1,813	.	11
Roscrea,	458	82,709	47,325	42	173	.	.
Scarriff,	536	23,509	664	72	573	.	.
Shillelagh,	440	141,549	8,508	.	24	.	.
Skibbereen,	9,270	76,812	390	.	674	.	24
Skull,	7,434	18,901	1,027	.	39	.	.
Sligo,	3,898	75,090	456	.	2,929	.	.
Strabane,	1,355	466,724	232	.	192	18	.
Stranorlar,	160	96,901	.	.	.	.	.
Strokestown,	644	30,571	.	.	4,914	.	.
Swineford,	4,320	158,000	105	33	5,113	18	.
Thomastown,	2,251	105,497	79,180	.	.	.	.
Tourles,	105	61,818	84,244	.	.	.	.
Tipperary,	8,942	73,950	1,811	.	229	.	.
Tobercurry,	16	68,150	18	.	364	.	.
Tralee,	8,579	103,010	29,183	72	474	15	.
Trim,	3,638	86,036	364	.	379	.	1
Tuam,	4,485	147,118	503	.	4,806	.	.
Tulla,	470	34,625	.	.	3,617	.	.
Tullamore,	109	141,051	106,117	.	454	15	11
Urlingford,	1,064	70,231	88,890	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	8,116	179,358	5,888	.	28	.	12
Westport,	1,309	77,947	338	.	18,802	.	.
Wexford,	14,810	162,348	117,878	.	63	7,368	.
Youghal,	1,096	82,192	46,251	.	.	.	.
Total,	384,027	18,221,202	2,815,172	1,039	153,867	38,282	6,507

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PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1895—*continued.*

OF THE CROPS.										
	OTHER CROPS.							HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
27,871	12,701	2,794	90	4,473	99	70	1,419	3,628	35,787	GRANARD.
53,071	58,788	1,010	.	3,261	2,008	35	4,086	11,061	5,044	INISHOWEN.
20,942	18,564	1,481	108	845	128	126	23,288	3,633	23,009	IRVINESTOWN.
17,803	15,646	4,347	156	4,144	887	242	.	4,063	49,143	KANTURK.
12,322	16,260	8,412	297	1,456	129	249	969	5,060	19,686	KELLS.
10,974	3,807	1,820	.	3,155	43	165	.	440	11,005	KENMARE.
33,163	13,121	1,160	260	740	49	56	27,558	7,658	2,180	KILKEEL.
11,651	31,940	4,250	60	2,509	85	21	.	9,167	27,781	KILKENNY.
6,868	4,045	2,872	53	1,871	7	14	25	244	26,169	KILLADYSERT.
11,034	8,956	1,428	20	932	14	.	491	704	5,237	KILLALA.
31,710	18,881	3,360	180	9,705	105	333	100	3,018	86,509	KILLARNEY.
4,710	11,183	5,866	144	1,135	.	.	.	4,163	2,085	KILMACTHOMAS.
13,966	8,579	9,307	124	5,634	.	.	.	1,910	55,539	KILMALLOCK.
33,668	13,998	9,950	10	2,903	.	.	30	115	47,732	KILRUSH.
13,029	34,353	18,011	149	515	367	.	30	8,011	4,985	KINSALE.
32,482	17,686	890	20	44	209	.	7,328	12,347	91,235	LARNE.
13,279	37,826	852	150	1,538	210	14	48,613	8,293	8,483	LETTERKENNY.
36,980	76,825	964	177	1,232	114	.	69,257	11,755	2,054	LIMAVADY.
20,884	26,996	18,311	832	8,753	21	21	.	3,647	67,958	LIMERICK.
37,769	34,226	992	657	727	1,063	42	39,112	28,334	18,979	LISBURN.
12,284	33,774	9,009	241	1,514	37	21	240	8,558	2,963	LISMORE.
18,013	21,284	7,801	21	741	35	7	18,900	4,949	33,220	LISNASKEA.
29,477	23,253	10,826	481	5,001	28	411	.	3,068	30,256	LISTOWEL.
35,538	130,100	1,632	250	3,568	963	7	45,367	16,959	2,010	LONDONDERRY.
19,509	10,229	2,812	91	2,544	14	32	90	3,235	84,939	LONGFORD.
19,439	19,811	2,364	40	2,791	.	3,637	.	1,358	35,142	LOUGHREA.
32,378	29,104	1,885	126	221	391	102	4,225	17,801	24,207	LURGAN.
24,148	32,433	12,209	100	3,061	4,171	293	.	9,049	19,439	MACROOM.
49,781	28,121	521	30	500	36	21	93,918	15,704	17,759	MAGHERAFELT.
14,464	33,147	10,896	649	2,923	2,080	28	.	7,652	27,823	MALLOW.
19,230	7,884	2,214	8	5,094	.	.	.	2,494	44,592	MANORHAMILTON.
20,868	99,018	44,946	254	1,396	738	133	.	9,432	8,915	MIDLETON.
30,943	28,798	1,101	60	3,290	556	63	25,813	5,110	3,254	MILFORD.
8,046	7,149	959	44	2,262	1,022	35	.	2,208	10,168	MILLSTREET.
14,436	12,126	5,037	85	4,733	21	.	.	2,989	22,126	MITCHELSTOWN.
17,705	4,900	1,439	34	3,844	.	.	1,410	960	35,246	MOHILL.
28,563	26,088	2,110	80	272	71	14	35,485	15,030	12,440	MONAGHAN.
17,185	11,801	3,491	13	2,624	14	1,949	.	1,281	19,885	MOUNTBELLEW.
39,110	98,039	11,786	227	1,283	34	236	.	15,197	32,579	MOUNTMELLICK.
13,828	23,636	9,553	305	3,738	70	388	.	5,454	44,853	MULLINGAR.
11,061	45,013	3,468	135	1,212	63	49	.	7,847	38,994	NAAS.
6,590	15,488	3,648	216	826	42	35	.	3,657	26,416	NAVAN.
25,018	87,151	6,390	267	5,593	84	216	.	7,263	46,422	NENAGH.
18,738	14,840	3,208	100	6,407	7	7	.	1,447	51,451	NEWCASTLE.
26,421	35,815	17,017	746	5,431	119	.	.	23,603	7,635	NEW ROSS.
35,567	31,038	1,394	182	416	35	21	63,544	18,305	4,224	NEWRY.
40,126	70,308	4,080	404	3,586	1,578	20	63,844	26,030	3,316	NEWTOWNARDS.
14,751	18,973	2,611	150	1,119	35	35	1,747	5,029	20,022	OLDCASTLE.
63,840	48,900	240	20	1,135	49	49	108,305	18,769	20,386	OMAGH.
14,315	3,333	1,519	.	364	49	104	.	373	4,039	OUGHTERARD.
26,908	31,437	9,506	218	3,720	77	1,186	.	5,938	32,379	PARSONSTOWN.
7,080	10,940	3,290	40	1,231	4	1,085	.	1,399	18,674	PORTUMNA.
9,192	11,503	2,834	130	1,148	91	7	.	4,579	13,718	RATHDOWN.
11,909	39,899	5,657	186	1,858	14	119	.	11,958	30,388	RATHDRUM.
13,236	15,365	4,271	298	1,125	49	14	.	5,947	24,521	RATHKEALE.
15,288	11,014	3,197	100	2,851	14	892	30	1,645	34,312	ROSCOMMON.
21,301	51,847	6,514	168	2,572	21	310	.	6,553	20,528	ROSCREA.
7,453	7,983	2,407	40	2,929	7	.	.	1,282	18,781	SCARRIFF.
15,707	86,393	4,787	131	1,928	19	184	.	11,469	15,158	SHILLELAGH.
22,472	26,720	16,126	36	4,020	1,080	33	180	7,735	7,869	SKIBBEREEN.
11,968	3,348	3,700	10	1,762	454	339	.	2,563	5,718	SKULL.
23,634	17,097	4,849	110	9,844	23	.	.	8,357	43,459	SLIGO.
52,045	133,511	3,505	170	9,368	383	14	162,688	13,387	8,041	STRABANE.
14,664	29,532	467	10	1,479	70	.	47,267	2,747	8,049	STRANORLAR.
17,386	6,251	2,730	.	1,569	7	28	.	1,843	26,262	STROKESTOWN.
69,339	12,070	536	40	9,035	39	112	.	5,882	19,861	SWINFORD.
11,499	31,289	8,510	69	1,906	112	49	.	3,679	7,392	THOMASTOWN.
20,719	44,707	6,778	174	4,668	7	.	.	9,970	31,034	THURLES.
27,171	24,995	7,241	58	7,548	.	7	.	3,677	86,568	TIPPERARY.
21,904	7,638	769	10	2,240	7	.	.	8,338	13,375	TOBERCURRY.
30,487	30,801	19,799	204	9,273	28	297	.	7,949	52,036	TRALEE.
5,708	25,808	9,913	611	1,166	45	396	.	5,529	29,634	TRIM.
49,513	32,079	6,397	71	3,585	68	4,986	.	4,031	19,998	TUAM.
9,401	12,871	9,119	90	2,067	12	42	.	2,595	19,962	TULLA.
23,587	97,210	8,998	239	1,922	917	2,781	.	6,019	23,373	TULLAMORE.
12,398	48,090	9,579	45	2,450	14	28	.	7,807	16,928	URLINGFORD.
13,128	38,208	22,096	187	3,290	85	182	.	11,060	5,382	WATERFORD.
92,803	3,979	1,910	100	4,544	93	.	.	1,919	10,271	WESTPORT.
20,579	74,213	13,233	787	1,351	84	14	.	22,851	16,838	WEXFORD.
10,228	20,247	9,882	426	1,589	372	280	.	4,673	3,726	YOUGHAL.
3,472,015	4,490,359	827,669	29,756	405,403	39,209	43,002	1,950,950	1,156,389	3,405,685	TOTAL.

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895.														
			Corn, Beans, and Peas.							Other Crops.							Total Extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM:	1886	20,483	2,042	71,811	1,281	7	32	1,851	77,304	44,030	10,185	211	2,027	57,053	14,608	88,712	237,677
	1887	20,398	2,140	70,511	1,098	6	41	2,214	76,010	44,470	10,153	310	2,429	57,362	16,202	96,960	246,534
	1888	20,303	2,363	70,594	950	5	64	1,305	75,790	44,467	10,129	306	2,559	57,461	13,726	95,228	242,205
	1889	20,516	2,014	70,661	895	12	24	1,324	74,950	42,572	10,683	229	1,804	55,288	15,498	100,225	245,961
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1890	20,417	2,114	69,047	823	6	55	1,218	73,260	42,673	10,121	323	1,723	54,840	16,156	97,698	241,954
	1891	20,112	1,967	67,840	979	2	38	1,361	71,867	41,898	10,402	437	1,584	53,961	16,010	90,163	231,051
	1892	20,145	1,913	69,452	870	2	37	1,428	72,697	41,174	10,484	476	1,780	53,914	12,664	95,269	234,544
	1893	20,165	940	69,629	773	.	26	1,234	72,002	40,933	10,835	492	1,670	53,930	12,290	96,823	235,654
	1894	20,066	1,217	68,402	785	6	18	1,050	71,478	40,259	11,505	350	1,705	53,819	14,326	98,498	238,118
	1895	20,088	741	67,350	690	.	6	804	69,598	40,231	11,419	300	1,210	53,186	15,573	98,022	236,281
ARMAGH:	1886	18,744	5,502	52,620	64	8	41	256	58,498	27,311	7,716	302	2,178	37,779	13,346	48,080	155,683
	1887	18,596	2,026	54,231	74	.	48	419	57,392	26,884	8,022	326	2,186	37,617	12,737	51,963	159,700
	1888	18,441	4,007	54,019	89	1	144	155	58,425	27,648	7,418	877	1,701	37,644	8,321	54,676	159,066
	1889	18,575	2,600	61,727	53	11	156	194	64,741	27,574	8,423	595	1,800	38,394	8,505	55,483	157,104
Area, 313,050 Acres.	1890	18,446	3,278	58,708	101	10	172	253	64,323	26,384	7,670	755	1,703	36,510	8,907	63,063	151,068
	1891	18,358	2,750	51,055	56	8	103	179	54,156	26,434	8,049	768	1,944	37,133	4,960	49,971	146,231
	1892	18,353	2,670	52,568	31	23	156	225	55,679	25,744	8,087	678	1,858	36,342	4,781	50,385	147,187
	1893	18,439	1,684	53,171	54	18	180	129	55,251	24,877	8,005	580	1,676	35,138	6,446	50,058	146,473
	1894	18,378	1,665	52,116	89	14	87	62	54,002	24,166	8,272	522	1,544	34,504	8,257	53,074	149,837
	1895	18,466	1,204	49,054	39	1	154	43	50,495	24,602	8,193	600	1,365	34,700	8,244	53,131	146,820
CARLOW:	1886	4,578	1,049	21,313	6,068	1	2	5	27,438	9,457	4,879	750	1,327	16,422	1	31,363	75,224
	1887	4,570	899	22,090	4,391	.	1	.	27,381	9,400	4,776	716	1,294	16,276	.	33,100	76,757
	1888	4,571	1,676	20,923	4,609	.	19	.	27,227	9,136	4,685	678	1,308	15,884	.	33,362	76,473
	1889	4,602	1,013	19,548	5,622	1	.	.	26,182	9,649	4,946	640	1,225	16,450	.	33,700	77,121
Area, 221,295 Acres.	1890	4,602	2,220	20,218	5,299	9	3	2	27,751	9,015	4,027	658	1,313	16,213	.	32,719	76,083
	1891	4,824	1,483	20,174	5,157	1	7	.	26,822	8,532	5,192	793	1,459	15,976	.	31,048	73,846
	1892	4,622	1,102	20,744	4,988	1	8	.	26,903	9,331	5,292	847	1,187	16,657	.	32,927	76,487
	1893	4,668	687	20,664	4,567	.	10	.	25,928	8,853	5,178	725	2,184	16,948	.	33,634	76,500
	1894	4,657	220	22,311	4,649	1	4	.	27,185	8,661	6,399	775	1,290	16,125	1	32,777	76,088
	1895	4,687	120	21,902	4,647	.	11	.	26,680	8,515	5,759	742	1,210	16,226	.	33,801	76,707
CAVAN:	1886	18,912	259	41,454	68	8	74	8	41,851	27,382	2,039	346	2,359	32,704	8,490	64,302	147,347
	1887	16,996	217	38,450	16	8	67	5	38,763	26,133	2,603	340	2,705	31,786	8,190	68,992	147,731
	1888	16,969	370	39,949	28	2	108	9	40,467	27,916	2,711	422	2,763	33,812	6,724	69,659	150,662
	1889	16,930	380	39,094	55	10	192	10	39,740	27,943	2,861	460	2,943	34,216	5,705	70,887	150,548
Area, 467,025 Acres.	1890	16,890	473	38,542	20	6	102	4	39,215	28,215	3,003	531	2,921	34,740	5,016	71,146	150,116
	1891	16,061	474	39,647	17	11	167	10	40,326	26,930	3,421	674	2,814	33,648	3,332	70,167	147,473
	1892	16,009	476	37,597	73	.	237	5	38,391	26,814	3,093	662	3,032	34,201	2,834	70,069	145,495
	1893	16,015	465	36,768	29	.	165	13	37,440	25,941	3,013	456	2,671	32,082	2,751	71,161	143,434
	1894	15,962	413	35,567	25	4	64	1	36,093	25,385	3,309	561	2,496	31,754	4,640	70,268	142,855
	1895	15,957	270	34,970	7	.	64	8	35,309	24,781	3,551	654	2,206	31,192	4,944	70,030	141,475
CLARE:	1886	16,668	1,728	14,720	583	4	1,167	128	18,417	24,262	6,051	2,644	2,424	35,381	147	92,567	146,492
	1887	16,685	1,744	14,104	518	8	1,300	66	17,739	23,221	5,486	2,388	3,056	34,131	42	93,509	145,221
	1888	16,721	2,240	13,002	846	21	1,320	63	17,291	22,642	6,110	2,716	2,046	33,514	25	94,360	145,001
	1889	16,752	2,748	13,783	692	4	1,453	40	18,722	23,039	6,487	2,035	2,617	34,278	19	91,972	144,991
Area, 788,266 Acres.	1890	16,706	2,319	12,530	640	24	1,001	73	16,847	21,880	6,381	2,794	2,675	32,640	22	90,420	139,929
	1891	16,862	2,025	13,100	414	6	1,190	72	15,777	20,665	5,410	2,871	2,332	31,278	11	90,525	138,591
	1892	16,935	1,598	13,184	335	28	1,113	73	16,391	20,793	5,388	2,609	2,841	31,151	22	93,897	141,441
	1893	16,916	1,271	13,384	448	8	1,266	39	16,416	20,234	5,055	2,403	2,546	30,238	8	96,624	143,298
	1894	16,883	844	13,244	500	4	1,331	16	16,030	20,733	5,377	2,040	2,641	31,700	4	99,252	146,995
	1895	16,819	836	12,763	471	8	1,144	10	16,234	20,547	6,551	2,056	2,459	31,418	4	98,261	144,912
CORK:	1886	31,961	8,873	104,972	16,528	11	102	26	130,102	64,039	32,063	7,018	8,228	111,345	55	171,578	413,080
	1887	31,990	8,384	105,764	15,384	2	106	27	129,678	64,221	30,981	7,758	8,831	111,791	41	180,466	422,144
	1888	32,055	12,189	96,302	16,644	39	279	26	125,479	64,316	30,068	8,334	8,070	111,788	56	186,845	424,168
	1889	31,906	12,129	96,862	16,049	8	225	22	125,295	62,004	29,684	8,083	9,107	108,878	66	181,189	415,441
Area, 1,838,921 Acres.	1890	31,662	12,091	94,776	17,076	6	239	12	124,201	60,732	30,860	8,863	9,427	109,882	200	169,129	403,212
	1891	32,064	10,353	93,598	17,506	6	814	22	121,749	56,986	31,984	8,441	8,742	107,153	40	169,729	398,718
	1892	32,006	8,737	97,306	16,057	44	646	8	123,390	55,668	31,639	8,854	7,854	105,015	67	178,761	407,241
	1893	32,178	7,104	102,400	17,330	10	159	12	127,026	54,795	33,135	10,088	8,225	106,244	37	182,261	415,561
	1894	32,094	6,188	102,694	15,879	16	178	13	124,968	55,684	33,654	11,168	8,708	107,214	219	188,328	420,729
	1895	32,131	4,770	99,806	16,381	8	191	7	124,162	53,798	34,510	12,011	8,208	108,617	88	184,167	417,028
DONEGAL:	1886	30,062	302	88,268	1,668	8	790	233	91,269	45,375	19,800	605	4,287	67,067	10,771	57,603	226,715
	1887	30,130	646	91,306	1,807	6	904	240	94,909	44,997	17,415	726	4,777	67,915	10,209	62,993	235,917
	1888	30,011	471	88,551	1,707	30	667	239	91,661	45,172	18,352	850	3,679	68,053	12,181	61,335	233,630
	1889	30,252	591	96,406	1,724	28	1,616	554	100,919	44,979	17,618	817	4,564	67,978	10,489	61,505	237,394
Area, 1,190,268 Acres.	1890	29,928	545	92,625	1,322	14	1,631	856	96,993	45,437	18,297	725	4,677	69,336	7,690	66,095	236,614
	1891	29,960	468	90,627	1,250	45	1,160	326	93,915	43,540	18,778	690	3,720	66,528	5,068	66,055	231,561
	1892	29,983	409	91,693	1,257	78	804	393	94,614	43,523	18,749	623	3,874	66,769	9,781	64,646	231,760
	1893	29,952	273	81,420	1,025	10	839	338	84,008	42,233	18,514	910	4,068	65,824	9,568	63,090	222,887
	1894	30,139	215	88,557	926	7	1,026	210	90,941	41,602	18,550	532	3,530	64,221	10,363	62,438	227,963
	1895	30,143	219	87,725	837	2	1,021	399	90,304	42,446	19,267	553	3,688	66,936	7,645	68,350	232,235
DOWN:	1886	24,986	14,694	102,938	407	10	110	719	118,928	47,384	18,360	937	4,159	71,840	25,065	70,754	286,582
	1887	25,044	14,126	103,356	402	12	65	890	118,802	48,526	16,966	1,203	4,206	70,870	25,264	75,246	290,182
	1888	25,100	17,591	103,949	360	19	173	689	122,781	49,514	18,737	1,203	4,121	73,575	19,898	80,061	295,315
	1889	25,367	12,752	102,848	664	18	67	465	116,735	47,735	18,969	965	3,813	72,502	20,945	83,578	293,755
Area, 611,927 Acres.	1890	25,223	16,951	100,762	383	20	69	455	118,640	48,123	18,206	940	3,683	70,658	16,522	80,791	285,778
	1891	25,194	13,277	101,060	393	.	65	816	115,304	[illegible]	17,937	893	3,940	71,101	12,968	73,867	272,740
	1892	25,106	12,835	103,106	429	.	73	424	116,647	47,576	18,462	983	3,754	71,725	11,875	78,881	276,428
	1893	24,986	8,668	105,471	588	2	108	277	116,112	[illegible]	19,876	870	3,624	71,089	12,151	77,460	275,818
	1894	25,014	9,410	104,652	476	2	140	300	114,990	[illegible]	18,337	842	3,583	68,971	17,829	77,544	279,133
	1895	24,936	7,225	100,090	551	9	90	301	108,166	[illegible]	20,017	837	2,896	69,905	18,634	78,587	273,662

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895.														
			Corn, Beans, and Peas.							Other Crops.							Total Extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
DUBLIN:	1886	9,128	9,836	13,550	1,737	1	43	77	25,244	8,604	2,447	744	3,184	14,979	.	45,924	86,147
	1887	9,099	9,459	14,154	1,638	1	55	70	25,377	9,062	2,265	853	3,175	15,355	.	46,522	87,254
	1888	9,108	4,964	14,077	2,017	5	107	116	21,286	8,887	2,253	971	3,270	15,381	.	50,050	86,717
	1889	9,137	4,280	13,540	2,576	8	74	63	20,576	8,699	2,668	836	3,371	15,574	.	46,430	82,579
	1890	9,063	4,210	12,496	1,991	5	114	102	18,918	8,246	2,432	940	3,048	14,666	.	43,205	76,761
Area, 226,821 Acres.	1891	9,052	4,022	11,915	2,197	1	123	118	18,376	8,050	2,318	1,008	2,700	14,076	.	41,049	73,498
	1892	9,073	3,801	11,531	1,908	4	108	61	17,513	7,521	2,557	908	2,756	13,742	.	47,282	78,537
	1893	9,039	2,980	12,247	2,197	8	69	58	17,559	7,089	2,531	836	2,722	13,178	.	45,259	75,996
	1894	9,029	2,854	12,922	1,913	5	85	87	17,866	7,346	2,468	687	2,628	13,129	.	45,969	76,964
	1895	9,063	2,392	12,325	2,473	4	81	47	17,322	7,460	2,407	601	2,558	13,026	.	44,553	74,901
FERMANAGH:	1886	12,618	586	20,833	21	11	257	35	21,743	15,569	2,842	533	957	19,901	3,061	58,995	103,700
	1887	12,781	722	20,139	16	10	223	16	21,126	16,425	2,772	664	1,021	19,772	3,075	63,874	107,347
	1888	12,903	1,016	20,107	22	20	418	25	21,608	16,798	2,309	668	1,063	20,440	2,705	59,648	104,404
	1889	12,876	950	19,630	30	23	457	33	21,137	15,726	2,308	795	873	20,342	2,743	64,089	108,311
	1890	12,764	937	19,420	37	23	262	16	20,712	15,806	3,220	748	1,241	21,015	2,435	66,016	110,178
Area, 417,965 Acres.	1891	12,855	972	19,876	23	9	647	22	20,948	15,401	3,001	854	1,154	20,491	1,455	65,083	107,977
	1892	12,648	818	19,061	24	9	381	9	20,399	15,573	3,000	790	884	20,155	1,511	63,626	105,891
	1893	12,857	807	19,277	24	9	380	3	20,494	14,900	2,691	700	867	19,366	950	65,965	106,695
	1894	12,794	715	19,425	8	12	223	6	20,387	14,605	3,111	795	1,024	19,535	1,854	64,670	106,446
	1895	12,799	491	19,149	10	6	184	26	19,866	14,434	3,127	741	906	19,208	1,610	64,251	104,935
GALWAY:	1886	33,749	2,435	49,855	5,018	15	1,406	103	58,832	44,393	13,187	1,707	5,920	65,207	24	92,765	216,828
	1887	33,577	3,317	46,988	3,810	23	1,562	169	55,869	44,806	13,009	2,074	5,523	65,412	9	91,217	212,507
	1888	33,638	5,769	44,961	3,649	10	1,977	118	56,484	44,389	13,136	2,329	4,783	64,637	15	95,110	216,246
	1889	33,867	6,095	43,972	3,662	41	2,767	111	56,648	43,231	12,498	2,363	6,039	64,181	6	88,860	209,696
	1890	33,517	6,229	43,559	3,264	60	2,096	78	55,281	43,262	12,255	2,441	6,448	64,406	7	86,017	205,711
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1891	34,180	6,258	42,967	2,627	39	1,646	30	53,567	41,621	12,594	2,161	5,145	61,521	7	91,220	207,810
	1892	33,103	4,673	42,991	2,658	17	1,693	24	52,056	41,615	12,139	2,761	5,934	62,449	1	93,987	208,493
	1893	33,859	4,203	42,511	2,513	27	1,040	29	50,323	39,615	10,893	2,272	5,248	58,028	10	93,526	202,489
	1894	34,001	3,184	43,012	2,683	3	2,034	17	50,935	40,325	11,611	2,664	6,040	60,640	11	96,316	208,106
	1895	33,938	2,766	42,220	2,444	25	1,897	76	49,426	38,900	11,769	2,757	5,878	58,824	.	95,166	203,436
KERRY:	1886	17,344	719	25,698	3,361	19	360	10	30,167	28,612	4,636	1,370	4,741	39,359	43	92,212	161,781
	1887	19,016	1,136	25,452	2,456	6	339	12	29,401	28,176	4,771	1,834	4,940	39,721	29	91,257	160,612
	1888	18,059	1,900	26,162	1,900	30	716	1	30,709	29,765	5,015	1,604	3,502	41,884	20	102,232	174,845
	1889	18,193	2,131	24,494	2,048	21	605	14	29,313	28,177	5,268	1,970	5,167	40,582	10	99,096	169,001
	1890	18,283	2,177	24,177	2,435	4	522	24	29,339	28,104	6,235	2,208	4,687	41,234	35	92,416	163,006
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1891	18,780	2,042	25,661	2,809	44	550	46	30,952	27,006	6,071	2,237	5,480	41,694	25	95,662	168,533
	1892	18,659	2,057	24,861	2,338	1	494	12	29,763	26,627	5,510	2,010	4,756	38,819	6	98,319	166,907
	1893	18,760	1,609	25,105	2,507	7	602	11	29,841	25,740	5,571	1,864	4,627	37,802	3	97,135	164,781
	1894	16,778	1,013	22,690	2,257	6	472	5	26,443	24,635	5,722	1,772	5,015	37,144	8	84,678	148,273
	1895	18,703	970	23,975	2,364	7	617	3	27,707	25,281	6,080	2,071	4,647	38,051	4	99,321	165,083
KILDARE:	1886	7,314	1,287	24,201	12,732	3	225	6	38,453	8,922	11,527	1,228	1,183	22,860	.	60,350	121,663
	1887	7,417	1,866	25,384	13,164	3	284	6	40,182	8,967	12,167	1,248	1,027	23,409	.	59,346	122,916
	1888	7,304	2,046	24,269	14,133	13	444	2	40,906	9,760	10,870	1,397	1,390	23,417	.	65,247	129,570
	1889	7,616	2,016	21,825	13,454	26	389	9	37,716	9,179	10,224	1,216	1,083	21,702	.	58,255	117,673
	1890	7,330	1,900	20,617	12,745	29	357	29	35,757	8,749	10,753	1,250	1,100	21,851	.	53,979	111,667
Area, 418,496 Acres.	1891	7,386	1,866	20,440	12,313	10	251	3	34,883	7,859	10,888	1,241	1,133	20,796	.	51,476	108,631
	1892	7,405	1,887	21,036	12,963	7	205	7	36,065	7,930	10,321	1,190	884	20,531	.	55,662	112,258
	1893	7,348	1,166	21,822	12,796	7	370	8	36,186	7,912	11,109	1,348	943	21,312	.	57,626	115,104
	1894	7,462	764	23,400	11,979	.	271	7	36,421	7,374	11,115	1,445	1,192	21,126	.	57,200	114,947
	1895	7,302	485	21,502	11,303	3	198	5	33,446	7,341	10,732	1,146	1,164	20,383	.	57,536	111,365
KILKENNY:	1886	12,191	5,601	35,350	17,563	.	2	3	58,517	17,416	10,264	1,200	2,337	31,319	.	66,279	156,215
	1887	12,157	4,685	35,852	16,004	1	.	2	56,554	17,293	10,236	1,561	2,548	31,638	.	67,246	155,438
	1888	12,108	6,534	33,375	15,245	1	7	5	55,167	17,346	9,566	1,719	2,540	31,176	1	60,780	147,124
	1889	12,139	6,519	31,469	17,788	.	9	.	55,784	19,886	8,454	1,571	2,424	30,335	1	65,240	151,360
	1890	12,116	6,849	31,479	17,533	8	.	3	55,874	16,941	9,770	1,675	2,283	30,669	.	62,405	148,948
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1891	12,151	5,107	30,612	16,459	.	1	6	52,275	15,616	9,586	1,778	2,826	29,806	.	61,207	142,788
	1892	12,035	4,308	31,981	16,979	.	5	2	53,173	15,707	9,987	1,997	2,452	30,143	.	63,933	147,249
	1893	12,065	2,361	33,728	17,120	.	.	.	53,209	16,515	10,666	1,716	2,271	30,168	.	66,128	149,505
	1894	12,050	1,967	35,007	17,306	1	.	.	54,281	16,163	10,899	1,653	2,299	30,514	.	64,389	148,984
	1895	12,032	1,156	32,745	16,031	2	2	2	51,949	14,812	10,869	1,823	2,004	29,508	.	65,055	146,305
KING'S:	1886	6,585	263	21,822	15,590	19	361	5	38,060	14,548	10,031	1,412	2,014	28,005	3	50,368	116,436
	1887	9,551	350	21,979	15,290	25	372	12	38,028	15,009	10,018	1,608	2,069	28,704	4	50,312	117,048
	1888	9,417	580	21,222	16,712	16	620	5	39,155	15,380	10,166	1,915	2,284	29,745	.	51,940	120,854
	1889	8,893	849	20,373	[illegible]	28	766	6	40,929	15,437	10,121	1,715	2,460	29,733	1	51,515	122,179
	1890	9,462	496	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	746	.	39,797	15,009	9,914	1,742	2,040	28,705	.	47,300	116,403
Area, 493,263 Acres.	1891	9,544	317	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	532	.	38,707	14,411	10,620	1,029	2,225	28,785	2	46,255	113,339
	1892	9,472	379	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	609	.	38,661	14,185	10,812	1,030	2,145	28,172	.	49,844	116,667
	1893	9,436	189	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	820	.	37,767	13,772	9,838	1,676	2,342	27,628	2	50,623	116,008
	1894	8,446	198	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	291	9	37,694	13,712	10,365	1,916	2,427	28,422	.	49,053	115,369
	1895	8,454	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	245	5	38,090	13,652	10,424	1,850	2,053	27,979	.	50,265	116,354
LEITRIM:	1886	14,033	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	376	2	12,757	17,151	1,655	249	1,841	20,896	110	48,991	82,754
	1887	13,980	63	12,507	[illegible]	2	206	2	12,949	17,407	1,480	243	1,057	20,187	117	48,853	83,006
	1888	13,694	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	386	1	12,398	17,549	1,305	303	1,029	20,186	90	49,785	83,530
	1889	13,874	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	350	1	12,289	16,304	1,036	323	1,861	19,524	52	49,444	81,601
	1890	13,905	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	408	3	11,839	16,643	1,118	372	1,901	20,034	28	49,606	81,329
Area, 376,510 Acres.	1891	14,032	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	472	.	12,311	16,302	1,490	609	1,794	20,195	16	50,119	82,641
	1892	14,024	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	463	1	11,495	15,651	1,288	448	1,900	19,287	10	48,214	79,006
	1893	13,938	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	416	.	11,526	15,399	1,101	200	1,795	18,495	10	51,779	81,807
	1894	13,985	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	401	1	11,642	13,228	1,415	424	1,737	16,804	46	49,096	77,588
	1895	13,969	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	374	2	10,603	14,001	1,304	251	1,520	17,679	40	52,485	81,104

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895.														
			Corn, Beans, and Peas.							Other Crops.							Total Extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LIMERICK: Area, 662,873 Acres.	1886	14,200	2,729	22,184	1,535	·	19	1	26,468	22,070	4,782	1,307	2,843	31,002	2	118,506	175,978
	1887	14,132	2,406	21,179	986	1	15	.	25,585	21,862	5,373	1,524	3,189	31,948	6	117,617	175,156
	1888	14,068	[illegible]	18,698	825	1	41	2	24,812	20,915	4,815	1,724	2,808	30,262	9	121,409	176,492
	1889	14,213	3,750	17,671	1,239	2	71	8	24,741	20,833	5,114	1,768	3,033	30,748	1	115,685	171,175
	1890	14,066	5,775	16,447	912	2	70	4	23,210	19,662	5,188	1,823	3,264	29,937	4	105,269	158,420
	1891	14,048	[illegible]	16,620	896	[illegible]	84	1	22,070	18,846	4,937	2,159	3,017	28,959	.	109,624	161,258
	1892	14,001	[illegible]	16,663	815	.	56	2	22,004	17,579	5,079	2,122	2,894	27,674	.	114,398	164,160
	1893	14,064	3,243	17,040	615	1	147	.	21,046	16,962	4,816	1,779	2,922	26,479	1	120,053	167,579
	1894	14,148	3,077	17,961	507	2	150	.	21,097	17,444	5,419	2,068	3,087	28,018	2	122,655	171,772
	1895	14,093	2,202	16,782	360	1	113	2	19,459	16,087	5,012	1,733	3,020	26,453	.	119,497	165,409
LONDONDERRY: Area, 513,388 Acres.	1886	15,731	1,219	71,549	1,649	23	567	413	75,410	31,488	13,994	252	2,343	47,374	16,696	38,097	177,577
	1887	15,576	1,130	72,868	1,256	4	297	454	76,069	31,843	14,853	187	2,593	48,976	16,250	46,147	189,362
	1888	15,635	1,314	73,329	1,282	8	548	328	76,809	32,937	14,090	237	2,310	49,574	16,163	45,075	[illegible]
	1889	15,715	1,276	70,988	1,200	31	814	207	74,314	31,762	14,456	271	2,109	48,298	16,146	47,217	186,977
	1890	15,676	1,205	71,009	852	1	473	172	73,972	31,503	13,981	232	2,146	47,862	14,412	48,327	184,573
	1891	15,809	1,114	70,090	1,034	11	591	227	73,057	30,236	14,249	237	2,241	47,063	11,020	43,829	174,969
	1892	15,751	1,242	69,473	1,218	5	596	255	72,799	30,864	14,246	444	2,272	47,326	11,648	43,670	175,443
	1893	15,674	863	72,177	659	[illegible]	684	228	75,017	30,712	14,554	165	2,283	47,714	13,700	46,302	179,733
	1894	15,688	952	73,137	747	7	688	207	75,738	31,037	15,080	242	1,932	48,291	15,093	48,011	187,133
	1895	15,666	697	72,708	479	.	591	239	75,294	30,370	14,743	236	1,202	46,551	13,621	47,667	183,133
LONGFORD: Area, 257,770 Acres.	1886	7,075	131	14,989	22	6	178	26	15,362	11,788	2,243	320	1,328	15,679	40	36,518	67,599
	1887	7,920	116	14,354	30	1	156	16	14,673	11,569	2,227	386	1,380	15,562	34	37,436	67,705
	1888	7,900	321	14,294	24	9	244	8	14,900	11,389	2,206	413	1,343	15,441	33	38,866	69,290
	1889	7,842	[illegible]	13,479	18	5	248	.	14,070	10,999	2,327	443	1,470	15,245	49	36,423	65,787
	1890	7,902	347	13,523	19	7	183	2	14,031	11,845	2,284	482	1,384	15,495	30	36,007	65,569
	1891	8,039	[illegible]	14,138	25	[illegible]	199	8	14,790	11,782	2,600	660	1,625	16,739	53	39,226	70,818
	1892	7,974	[illegible]	12,790	9	1	97	1	13,273	10,806	2,295	506	1,552	15,159	26	39,291	67,749
	1893	7,903	[illegible]	13,028	8	[illegible]	217	.	13,626	10,632	2,219	491	1,464	14,796	19	38,911	68,332
	1894	8,019	[illegible]	12,317	4	1	135	1	12,652	10,404	2,186	444	1,466	14,500	24	38,268	65,642
	1895	8,024	[illegible]	12,605	10	1	177	.	12,957	10,449	2,105	517	1,153	14,224	20	37,582	64,783
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN: Area, 201,618 Acres.	1886	6,620	1,034	26,380	14,903	20	17	162	42,518	10,893	8,154	488	1,384	21,921	707	24,971	90,117
	1887	6,592	728	27,165	13,271	15	66	212	41,447	11,527	8,989	630	1,365	22,511	607	25,079	89,644
	1888	6,555	1,255	25,992	14,162	2	27	171	41,609	11,905	8,926	643	1,434	21,908	431	26,681	91,378
	1889	6,602	1,131	23,469	15,185	5	18	78	39,846	11,549	8,977	630	1,298	22,459	728	26,762	89,815
	1890	6,520	[illegible]	24,219	14,803	8	18	66	40,154	11,476	8,889	501	1,172	21,940	525	26,569	88,992
	1891	6,560	[illegible]	24,086	14,125	18	8	76	39,857	10,924	8,381	507	704	20,596	114	23,498	83,560
	1892	6,565	1,120	24,024	15,211	1	8	71	40,430	10,489	8,908	614	944	21,041	155	25,036	87,542
	1893	6,548	534	23,302	14,368	.	3	53	40,321	10,041	9,442	304	637	20,824	182	26,228	87,555
	1894	6,620	683	26,692	13,627	8	13	44	41,018	10,337	9,984	710	1,087	22,418	279	25,960	89,695
	1895	6,540	377	24,804	14,883	4	25	66	40,211	10,471	9,896	675	743	21,785	323	26,170	88,489
MAYO: Area, 1,318,130 Acres.	1886	34,921	802	56,061	947	4	2,203	12	60,108	51,425	8,625	356	4,404	64,808	162	50,338	176,105
	1887	34,065	1,098	54,106	970	27	2,402	25	58,683	50,188	8,210	482	4,008	62,788	248	51,954	173,675
	1888	34,077	1,662	51,170	982	24	2,442	18	56,248	49,401	8,216	850	3,690	62,157	143	53,215	171,713
	1889	34,090	1,820	49,470	1,134	46	3,117	51	55,667	48,007	8,077	744	4,356	61,274	128	51,265	168,329
	1890	34,206	1,623	48,684	740	5	3,172	33	54,212	46,879	7,639	718	3,503	58,436	118	47,040	159,806
	1891	34,726	1,700	45,320	748	16	2,537	25	50,352	43,473	7,003	1,035	3,027	55,250	55	48,020	153,677
	1892	34,490	[illegible]	45,357	535	26	2,892	17	50,277	43,572	7,502	1,250	3,275	55,599	31	52,301	158,208
	1893	34,406	[illegible]	46,048	489	18	2,657	5	50,622	44,190	7,634	746	3,242	55,923	66	53,640	160,256
	1894	34,568	815	45,805	490	11	2,859	12	49,381	43,006	7,602	839	3,823	55,360	109	54,237	159,107
	1895	34,445	[illegible]	44,234	361	11	2,500	14	48,232	42,144	7,904	1,081	3,466	54,595	135	59,310	162,272
MEATH: Area, 578,298 Acres.	1886	10,178	1,105	29,114	792	.	78	23	31,112	11,900	6,927	691	1,834	21,022	126	85,618	137,878
	1887	10,134	870	27,410	933	1	102	24	29,440	11,851	6,320	1,008	2,029	21,290	135	79,575	130,440
	1888	10,145	[illegible]	26,407	949	6	242	9	29,091	11,794	6,064	1,238	2,046	21,142	80	91,079	141,392
	1889	10,002	1,151	25,488	1,050	5	192	6	27,892	11,192	5,966	961	1,546	19,665	55	80,926	128,548
	1890	10,131	[illegible]	23,926	1,056	6	211	20	26,652	11,194	6,180	1,154	1,774	20,261	40	78,342	125,295
	1891	10,107	1,397	25,081	913	3	162	21	28,177	10,041	5,720	1,341	1,506	18,978	19	78,584	124,758
	1892	10,177	1,281	25,095	861	10	176	7	27,430	10,717	5,925	1,255	1,440	19,337	22	84,259	131,048
	1893	10,195	[illegible]	25,675	890	1	172	18	27,677	10,709	6,181	1,258	1,456	18,681	18	81,626	129,003
	1894	10,183	[illegible]	25,389	792	5	95	25	27,289	10,431	6,116	1,296	1,430	19,273	60	79,808	126,400
	1895	10,197	[illegible]	23,187	865	.	59	40	24,729	10,380	6,914	1,218	1,417	18,924	42	77,395	121,090
MONAGHAN: Area, 318,806 Acres.	1886	16,801	446	49,563	1,256	3	72	39	51,379	20,847	7,426	570	1,298	30,141	14,084	34,493	130,207
	1887	16,675	594	49,506	660	7	69	26	50,864	21,584	7,589	511	1,668	31,252	14,019	39,376	135,113
	1888	16,794	[illegible]	47,964	700	8	114	37	49,850	21,727	7,837	772	1,490	31,826	12,141	38,797	132,614
	1889	16,599	755	49,246	787	9	96	14	50,906	22,823	8,412	885	1,948	34,073	12,582	43,315	140,825
	1890	15,787	921	45,305	856	2	74	83	47,181	22,490	8,336	1,057	1,834	33,717	8,565	69,823	130,836
	1891	15,766	985	46,048	1,012	12	69	56	48,131	21,960	7,422	810	1,440	31,738	6,913	38,260	125,043
	1892	16,700	[illegible]	45,886	672	8	81	35	47,716	22,093	7,128	1,010	1,517	31,758	6,559	37,453	123,481
	1893	16,604	[illegible]	45,544	713	3	120	14	47,179	21,310	7,264	851	1,395	30,926	5,777	37,335	121,261
	1894	16,588	617	44,133	650	3	34	56	45,592	20,857	7,188	784	1,169	30,098	9,356	39,757	124,803
	1895	16,582	446	45,504	674	8	15	20	46,662	21,427	7,349	894	1,218	31,333	8,214	42,215	129,479
QUEEN'S: Area, 424,853 Acres.	1886	9,585	457	22,741	20,128	7	32	8	43,370	15,709	11,603	1,453	904	29,959	.	63,147	136,475
	1887	9,502	892	23,383	19,311	8	23	1	43,055	15,849	12,463	1,567	1,267	31,106	.	60,387	134,608
	1888	9,497	[illegible]	23,125	21,799	0	42	2	45,989	16,303	12,340	1,845	1,463	31,951	.	61,300	139,190
	1889	9,456	650	19,789	22,415	10	21	4	42,848	15,561	11,898	1,544	1,397	30,400	.	61,804	135,052
	1890	9,401	937	20,919	23,408	25	21	2	45,312	15,648	11,779	1,746	1,477	30,650	.	55,718	131,680
	1891	9,608	918	21,566	22,433	13	32	1	44,661	15,162	12,412	2,065	1,304	30,948	1	55,941	131,548
	1892	9,443	[illegible]	21,079	21,063	3	7	14	42,518	14,929	12,599	1,568	1,255	30,400	.	56,795	129,713
	1893	9,678	[illegible]	21,598	21,623	0	10	11	45,427	14,397	12,607	1,722	1,294	30,020	.	58,556	132,003
	1894	9,408	[illegible]	23,675	21,176	1	4	.	45,010	14,356	13,295	1,717	1,429	30,794	.	61,394	137,198
	1895	9,390	[illegible]	22,670	20,498	18	8	1	43,218	14,033	12,496	1,901	1,287	29,717	.	61,102	134,037

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEAS.							OTHER CROPS.							
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ROSCOMMON:	1886	19,350	264	24,139	203	8	960	1	25,377	25,511	4,632	558	[illegible]	33,164	13	72,683	131,637
	1887	19,847	188	23,611	161	2	934	7	24,903	25,518	4,632	713	2,555	33,418	3	68,521	126,845
	1888	19,385	372	22,393	162	2	1,310	5	24,244	25,210	4,559	770	[illegible]	32,969	1	73,186	130,403
	1889	19,303	457	23,113	267	13	1,404	10	25,264	25,087	4,806	797	2,329	33,059	1	71,392	124,716
	1890	19,230	437	22,219	161	8	1,251	2	24,078	24,518	4,712	959	[illegible]	32,749	2	65,489	122,818
Area, 585,407 Acres.	1891	19,209	455	21,815	189	2	1,242	5	23,708	23,547	4,820	1,139	2,811	32,317	...	68,227	124,252
	1892	19,194	306	20,231	222	2	1,042	2	21,905	21,640	4,202	1,209	2,447	29,704	...	68,085	120,594
	1893	18,165	262	20,082	354	6	1,088	7	21,799	21,391	4,013	1,127	2,308	28,839	5	69,961	120,604
	1894	18,172	208	19,290	292	9	829	...	20,628	21,331	4,209	1,147	2,346	28,033	...	69,448	118,109
	1895	18,118	172	19,528	323	1	749	2	20,775	20,609	4,180	1,137	2,446	28,372	1	72,187	121,335
SLIGO:	1886	14,814	188	21,020	628	8	290	10	22,934	20,007	3,892	807	2,179	26,175	24	37,497	86,630
	1887	14,814	537	21,261	833	9	208	5	22,853	19,659	3,189	940	2,011	25,489	85	35,244	83,631
	1888	14,624	340	19,983	691	1	350	13	21,378	19,246	3,337	707	1,894	25,174	14	38,861	85,427
	1889	14,638	784	20,869	595	3	442	6	22,199	19,462	3,192	683	2,021	25,258	23	38,030	88,111
	1890	14,318	604	18,860	559	11	432	9	20,277	18,417	3,312	731	1,832	24,292	7	36,229	80,796
Area, 451,915 Acres.	1891	14,239	307	17,892	384	...	277	7	18,847	16,382	2,938	680	1,579	21,619	8	33,534	74,103
	1892	14,510	408	17,980	333	2	226	2	18,918	16,747	2,683	670	[illegible]	21,632	13	35,690	76,283
	1893	14,545	402	18,298	434	4	377	...	19,515	17,183	3,113	535	1,880	22,383	10	37,177	79,085
	1894	14,039	217	18,596	449	4	257	1	19,514	17,777	2,974	835	1,584	22,101	17	38,743	81,175
	1895	14,621	290	17,753	388	1	344	...	18,771	16,557	3,184	704	1,339	21,782	18	38,702	79,273
TIPPERARY:	1886	21,081	4,957	53,028	18,274	27	85	8	76,377	32,818	20,308	2,211	[illegible]	59,985	3	131,570	267,935
	1887	21,627	4,859	52,038	16,805	43	73	10	73,827	32,813	19,997	2,779	4,677	60,266	7	127,578	261,679
	1888	21,541	8,302	47,973	17,542	45	136	21	74,069	32,936	19,868	2,896	4,901	60,591	1	137,858	272,579
	1889	21,599	8,029	42,781	20,590	46	86	15	71,537	31,085	16,493	2,829	4,600	58,807	...	126,084	256,428
	1890	21,563	7,652	42,190	21,677	27	103	2	71,651	31,569	19,924	2,387	[illegible]	59,469	...	123,238	254,358
Area, 1,048,968 Acres.	1891	21,435	6,273	40,000	21,602	30	105	4	68,013	30,316	20,189	3,100	5,155	58,840	...	116,673	244,426
	1892	21,259	5,452	41,891	21,940	82	110	24	69,508	29,224	20,010	3,415	4,794	57,433	1	127,518	254,478
	1893	21,472	4,080	43,890	20,630	5	100	3	68,558	28,115	20,284	2,854	4,637	56,601	...	130,241	255,401
	1894	21,463	2,963	45,103	21,183	12	107	3	69,371	27,951	21,323	3,468	4,525	57,267	...	130,635	257,273
	1895	21,404	1,914	42,547	21,053	6	68	4	65,592	27,183	20,634	3,442	4,642	55,933	...	129,161	250,686
TYRONE:	1886	25,073	1,216	101,108	20	14	315	73	102,886	41,189	15,830	522	2,540	59,887	20,340	59,118	242,151
	1887	25,843	1,282	98,773	34	12	396	63	100,559	41,107	15,570	406	3,308	60,408	20,428	70,142	251,647
	1888	25,802	1,020	99,734	73	10	309	[illegible]	102,055	42,508	15,453	633	3,302	62,086	20,361	68,868	253,430
	1889	25,766	1,590	96,340	56	8	341	27	98,188	41,601	15,920	476	3,683	61,880	19,859	71,760	251,703
	1890	25,680	1,570	96,335	41	3	430	24	98,403	42,903	16,037	820	3,829	63,400	17,307	73,703	252,813
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1891	25,718	1,363	95,455	100	8	849	77	97,637	42,456	16,017	704	3,780	62,980	12,636	75,258	248,810
	1892	25,720	1,541	97,148	39	9	611	[illegible]	99,380	42,315	16,467	941	3,202	62,955	12,719	78,013	253,083
	1893	25,834	1,771	97,550	16	19	397	41	99,783	40,749	16,311	808	3,139	60,807	11,429	76,752	248,781
	1894	25,697	1,393	97,728	29	4	284	32	99,470	40,464	16,356	662	2,805	60,287	18,409	75,747	253,992
	1895	25,516	855	94,526	18	2	384	4	95,789	41,091	16,614	717	2,378	60,800	17,241	76,616	250,446
WATERFORD:	1886	7,971	1,326	32,785	1,308	3	28	1	35,481	14,381	6,171	1,818	2,208	24,433	...	24,069	83,968
	1887	7,867	1,081	31,701	1,240	4	35	...	34,064	14,295	6,731	2,023	2,342	25,391	...	26,536	85,991
	1888	7,914	2,282	29,687	1,984	1	37	1	33,982	14,668	6,213	1,916	2,538	25,335	...	25,763	84,080
	1889	8,017	1,088	28,104	1,565	4	75	...	31,733	14,940	5,929	1,841	2,247	24,067	...	24,649	80,440
	1890	8,116	1,425	27,880	1,469	...	45	...	30,825	14,116	6,012	1,971	2,466	24,568	...	22,721	78,114
Area, 466,108 Acres.	1891	8,180	1,170	28,167	1,275	...	87	...	30,699	13,163	6,274	2,167	2,217	23,824	...	23,209	77,702
	1892	8,051	961	29,153	1,476	2	84	1	31,686	12,979	6,539	2,350	2,131	23,989	...	24,121	79,796
	1893	8,160	890	29,018	1,574	3	115	1	31,909	12,860	6,647	2,354	[illegible]	23,686	...	24,155	80,140
	1894	8,099	817	30,778	1,454	7	63	...	32,930	12,523	5,985	2,677	2,253	24,439	...	23,758	81,117
	1895	9,098	388	29,159	1,692	1	60	1	31,301	11,875	7,056	2,011	1,821	23,363	6	23,024	77,698
WESTMEATH:	1886	8,705	33	19,969	233	10	137	...	20,375	11,100	5,862	1,129	[illegible]	19,292	1	56,619	96,287
	1887	9,871	88	18,407	190	...	164	...	18,918	10,950	5,297	1,176	1,922	19,345	1	54,383	93,545
	1888	9,622	69	18,065	238	8	242	1	18,423	11,086	5,080	1,195	1,762	19,143	...	56,659	95,225
	1889	9,691	49	17,897	440	5	196	...	18,594	10,785	5,004	1,163	1,814	18,736	...	53,114	90,444
	1890	9,524	89	17,024	372	4	194	...	17,686	10,354	4,975	1,267	1,886	18,502	1	51,950	88,219
Area, 434,018 Acres.	1891	9,032	81	16,757	327	1	237	...	17,419	10,251	4,693	1,168	[illegible]	17,804	...	48,384	83,604
	1892	9,836	120	16,323	313	3	256	...	17,015	9,717	4,402	1,260	1,672	17,181	1	52,634	86,771
	1893	9,646	83	16,108	245	3	232	...	16,738	9,190	4,402	1,098	[illegible]	16,446	...	51,638	84,820
	1894	9,584	135	16,321	304	1	138	...	16,924	9,381	4,598	1,192	[illegible]	17,144	...	50,628	84,698
	1895	9,335	45	15,540	287	8	164	...	16,048	9,090	4,364	1,088	1,904	16,473	...	49,345	81,866
WEXFORD:	1886	14,454	4,541	50,881	35,036	43	11	[illegible]	92,512	21,867	18,886	2,848	2,574	45,967	...	64,064	202,548
	1887	14,527	3,927	50,786	28,730	8	86	[illegible]	85,607	21,981	17,892	2,800	2,639	45,312	...	64,079	194,978
	1888	14,454	5,725	50,903	31,007	8	37	1,869	89,549	22,754	17,508	3,146	3,160	46,568	1	67,995	204,113
	1889	14,428	5,501	49,170	34,066	37	20	[illegible]	90,038	23,480	18,351	3,091	2,960	48,882	1	68,051	202,092
	1890	14,852	6,045	49,985	31,914	...	25	1,377	89,248	22,983	17,894	3,190	2,957	46,864	55	63,471	199,836
Area, 578,597 Acres.	1891	14,588	5,984	50,717	32,405	18	24	1,514	90,662	23,057	18,942	3,411	3,008	48,418	21	58,471	187,510
	1892	14,397	5,598	52,288	31,412	22	25	[illegible]	90,631	21,839	18,226	3,262	2,416	46,750	20	61,180	198,581
	1893	14,547	4,262	53,420	26,992	8	26	1,078	85,786	21,287	18,680	3,092	2,309	45,358	24	58,539	186,688
	1894	14,389	4,842	57,102	26,573	8	18	1,037	89,578	21,512	18,714	3,335	2,877	47,468	16	62,559	199,611
	1895	14,539	3,838	53,954	28,495	3	19	[illegible]	86,575	21,359	20,091	4,090	2,237	47,777	...	53,635	187,987
WICKLOW:	1886	7,189	814	25,344	945	1	25	...	27,129	10,847	5,304	711	1,261	18,123	...	60,390	105,642
	1887	7,111	874	24,998	678	1	4	...	26,551	10,859	5,193	830	1,304	18,186	2	59,557	104,298
	1888	7,096	1,040	24,037	492	...	3	...	25,576	10,722	5,201	777	1,319	18,019	...	60,914	104,508
	1889	7,021	1,101	23,646	518	1	...	...	25,368	10,278	5,234	766	[illegible]	17,582	...	59,882	102,880
	1890	6,972	1,117	23,886	501	6	7	...	25,560	10,458	5,345	808	1,367	18,178	1	57,971	101,718
Area, 499,823 Acres.	1891	7,080	854	23,480	479	5	6	...	24,924	10,264	5,414	832	[illegible]	18,108	...	55,106	98,138
	1892	7,061	984	23,388	358	1	6	...	24,737	9,950	5,760	896	1,403	18,018	...	58,226	100,981
	1893	7,016	752	23,840	467	...	15	...	25,074	9,347	5,704	793	[illegible]	16,969	...	55,655	97,598
	1894	7,089	468	24,993	420	...	11	...	25,894	9,486	6,613	975	[illegible]	17,876	...	58,622	102,392
	1895	6,891	295	23,847	611	...	5	...	24,758	8,067	6,341	924	[illegible]	17,424	...	57,807	99,997

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895. Corn, Beans, and Pease. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER:	1886	105,535	20,243	303,170	124,751	111	1,119	2,816	454,210	158,051	98,259	13,338	20,905	285,548	878	649,591	1,390,227
	1887	105,280	17,781	307,072	113,025	61	1,199	2,433	442,171	154,104	97,946	14,774	21,830	288,654	783	657,021	1,388,629
	1888	104,777	28,649	297,489	121,387	77	2,034	2,192	451,828	155,574	93,832	15,832	23,431	290,789	846	672,843	1,416,306
	1889	104,618	24,894	279,647	132,527	128	1,916	1,450	440,562	151,655	96,189	14,591	22,387	284,822	845	641,200	1,367,429
Area, 4,882,105 Acres.	1890	104,353	29,675	277,919	128,579	141	1,828	1,818	436,755	151,814	94,799	15,554	22,781	284,748	462	609,636	1,331,601
	1891	105,311	22,074	277,484	124,843	90	1,882	1,740	428,819	147,452	96,537	16,816	21,328	282,123	210	590,248	1,301,400
	1892	104,881	21,175	280,508	123,714	68	1,603	1,471	428,539	142,846	97,863	16,256	20,106	277,071	204	627,369	1,333,183
	1893	104,838	14,467	289,066	117,889	42	1,644	1,218	423,326	138,791	98,549	15,230	19,716	272,286	247	624,428	1,320,287
	1894	104,861	13,388	301,244	119,215	41	1,085	1,214	432,182	138,963	102,351	19,667	21,498	279,079	580	626,045	1,337,096
	1895	104,758	9,057	286,855	118,938	40	960	837	416,249	133,635	101,296	16,731	18,781	273,445	385	623,946	1,314,028
MUNSTER:	1886	110,405	20,916	253,397	43,891	61	1,861	172	320,012	186,162	74,273	18,170	25,099	301,700	250	630,372	1,252,334
	1887	110,397	20,817	250,238	37,389	58	2,046	138	310,686	184,898	75,299	16,006	27,025	303,218	125	636,793	1,250,822
	1888	110,358	32,217	234,904	38,881	187	2,519	104	308,362	183,430	71,089	19,190	27,465	303,174	114	669,513	1,277,163
	1889	110,660	32,745	223,978	42,183	85	2,527	69	301,384	180,076	70,975	19,046	27,261	297,360	116	641,668	1,240,478
Area, 5,934,681 Acres.	1890	113,398	31,839	218,065	44,199	63	2,040	115	296,063	176,063	72,000	19,854	28,903	297,520	261	603,105	1,197,039
	1891	111,347	26,931	218,034	44,302	68	2,270	145	291,760	167,884	74,065	23,055	26,944	291,748	76	605,619	1,189,222
	1892	110,981	24,363	223,058	43,021	156	2,222	120	292,940	162,067	73,960	22,678	24,770	285,981	66	637,043	1,214,029
	1893	111,551	17,997	231,235	43,115	35	2,440	68	294,881	158,716	76,109	21,443	24,982	281,250	49	650,593	1,226,780
	1894	111,480	14,802	232,471	41,790	46	2,301	87	291,437	156,969	78,460	24,122	26,231	285,782	233	658,706	1,236,158
	1895	111,248	10,980	224,038	45,292	81	2,192	27	283,453	159,285	78,836	24,724	24,987	283,832	98	653,451	1,220,819
ULSTER:	1886	184,492	24,566	600,329	6,454	89	2,256	3,587	637,188	301,840	98,400	4,877	22,129	423,784	126,429	520,334	1,707,750
	1887	184,323	23,390	599,138	9,866	66	2,137	4,347	634,884	300,917	98,358	4,851	24,890	429,016	128,967	574,245	1,766,662
	1888	184,038	29,963	598,206	9,225	115	2,925	3,872	639,800	307,777	67,743	5,681	22,871	434,170	112,090	575,465	1,760,140
	1889	184,996	22,051	586,846	6,300	191	3,263	2,628	621,139	302,920	101,280	5,442	24,336	433,978	112,486	605,068	1,772,668
Area, 5,327,334 Acres.	1890	183,867	25,095	580,013	4,543	84	3,340	2,828	616,409	308,606	98,951	8,928	23,890	432,275	96,010	596,461	1,741,125
	1891	183,929	23,228	580,196	4,061	105	3,217	2,777	614,384	296,871	99,870	5,227	22,380	424,654	74,293	572,153	1,685,484
	1892	183,621	23,015	565,114	[illegible]	134	2,976	2,796	618,628	294,961	100,734	5,562	22,873	425,140	70,322	578,222	1,693,312
	1893	183,238	18,351	591,005	4,161	58	2,090	2,280	618,874	288,564	101,062	5,381	21,392	416,399	67,090	586,375	1,686,738
	1894	183,234	16,614	568,806	[illegible]	88	2,021	1,906	605,696	283,790	102,708	5,391	19,591	411,480	100,205	590,007	1,710,380
	1895	183,103	12,140	571,164	[illegible]	24	2,408	1,844	591,585	285,455	104,780	9,542	17,191	412,928	64,526	590,229	1,698,208
CONNAUGHT:	1886	118,087	3,827	163,187	[illegible]	37	5,518	120	179,289	158,785	31,391	3,827	16,607	210,510	333	296,912	687,954
	1887	115,433	5,203	153,607	5,784	63	5,892	208	179,262	157,030	30,520	4,102	16,552	208,204	405	296,789	670,664
	1888	115,518	8,184	150,858	[illegible]	51	6,464	189	170,949	155,785	29,493	5,039	15,726	206,003	263	310,159	667,374
	1889	115,772	9,235	148,739	[illegible]	107	8,080	178	172,068	152,581	29,469	4,942	16,597	203,589	205	299,501	675,453
Area, 4,234,224 Acres.	1890	119,170	6,982	144,270	[illegible]	99	7,359	114	165,807	149,418	29,086	5,221	18,244	190,919	163	284,372	649,061
	1891	118,425	7,837	135,682	[illegible]	60	8,374	67	157,980	141,325	29,555	6,859	13,357	192,896	86	291,114	642,079
	1892	115,980	8,655	137,564	3,850	50	6,318	46	154,081	139,331	27,884	5,868	15,088	186,071	55	293,177	642,584
	1893	115,922	6,183	139,032	3,591	80	6,378	41	154,285	137,664	27,054	4,980	14,075	183,773	101	306,082	644,241
	1894	116,854	4,537	137,316	5,017	30	5,919	31	151,750	137,668	27,891	5,859	15,516	186,934	263	307,840	646,787
	1895	116,091	4,347	133,940	[illegible]	38	5,864	94	147,807	133,011	28,567	6,030	14,141	181,549	184	317,878	647,420

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

—	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895. Corn, Beans, and Pease. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1886	516,804	84,846	1,321,969	181,804	266	19,978	8,703	1,590,768	799,847	349,329	37,418	84,720	1,271,312	127,868	2,094,309	5,034,115
	1887	515,348	67,191	1,318,068	162,159	252	10,774	7,026	1,563,468	796,980	355,128	41,760	89,297	1,320,092	130,284	2,146,818	5,065,847
	1888	514,881	88,212	1,286,858	170,929	380	18,942	8,823	1,570,945	804,569	304,337	43,749	80,004	1,234,146	113,612	2,221,804	5,140,695
	1889	516,846	84,746	1,238,352	188,789	471	15,759	4,849	1,536,983	787,284	307,918	44,321	95,861	1,219,749	113,862	2,187,522	5,056,018
Area, 20,328,346 Acres.	1890	513,034	92,341	1,221,913	182,938	379	14,579	4,879	1,514,724	780,861	300,300	46,467	91,818	1,214,484	96,996	2,083,984	4,910,726
	1891	517,012	86,879	1,216,396	177,986	383	13,646	4,784	1,492,784	788,332	300,020	51,757	88,004	1,181,494	74,665	2,066,529	4,816,362
	1892	515,456	78,408	1,226,244	173,178	468	18,117	4,903	1,468,780	749,025	300,447	51,354	82,837	1,176,866	70,647	2,149,830	4,865,106
	1893	515,465	54,909	1,248,338	168,779	195	13,461	3,609	1,486,372	728,736	302,774	47,034	90,184	1,163,709	67,467	2,197,475	4,878,041
	1894	515,304	49,938	1,254,387	164,556	176	11,928	3,180	1,484,067	727,096	311,322	52,386	82,896	1,163,270	101,081	2,192,698	4,941,011
	1895	513,278	36,084	1,316,401	171,650	139	11,820	2,882	1,490,034	720,466	316,261	50,822	74,900	1,161,784	95,389	2,184,470	4,889,027

Table 10.—Showing, by Counties and Provinces, the Average Rates of Produce of Crops to the Statute Acre, in each Year, from 1886 to 1895.

Counties.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
Antrim, . .	1886	14·4	16·1	21·6	13·0	10·0	18·5	16·5	3·7	15·7	12·5	10·0	33·7	2·2
	1887	16·0	15·1	19·9	14·2	15·4	18·9	15·6	4·6	13·0	14·3	8·4	23·2	2·1
	1888	13·1	17·9	15·9	14·0	12·0	15·6	18·2	3·0	7·5	8·3	7·5	34·5	2·3
	1889	13·1	15·2	17·0	14·0	14·3	16·7	14·5	3·3	11·6	13·0	3·7	32·7	2·4
	1890	16·6	18·1	21·3	15·4	14·7	27·2	13·6	3·4	14·8	15·7	7·0	39·9	2·5
	1891	17·0	16·3	18·8	14·0	13·7	24·7	18·4	4·0	14·3	16·1	10·7	31·5	2·3
	1892	15·7	17·7	19·5	14·0	16·3	21·3	15·0	3·3	12·6	14·1	8·5	23·3	2·2
	1893	20·5	15·6	22·3	.	15·6	26·8	15·7	4·3	17·6	14·9	13·4	33·0	2·2
	1894	18·6	17·0	20·2	15·0	12·5	25·5	13·8	2·5	12·9	12·4	3·6	36·9	2·5
	1895	18·4	17·7	20·3	.	14·0	18·2	13·4	5·2	14·6	15·7	11·4	18·3	2·2
Armagh, . .	1886	14·3	12·3	14·0	12·0	18·9	15·4	26·0	3·1	11·1	9·8	8·8	26·2	2·1
	1887	12·2	8·3	13·8	.	11·8	7·1	12·9	4·3	8·5	8·3	7·0	18·5	1·8
	1888	13·3	12·3	14·3	14·0	12·4	18·3	14·2	3·1	8·6	5·2	7·0	29·7	2·5
	1889	13·5	11·9	16·4	13·9	15·3	13·2	12·4	3·2	8·9	11·6	8·5	23·4	2·4
	1890	15·3	13·7	14·1	5·8	15·3	19·3	16·5	3·3	12·5	13·6	8·4	32·4	2·3
	1891	14·8	13·0	20·4	13·7	15·8	15·6	11·1	3·6	11·8	12·1	8·3	27·8	2·0
	1892	15·1	12·8	15·1	12·8	13·7	18·2	12·0	3·6	8·7	9·9	7·1	20·2	2·0
	1893	16·0	13·3	16·1	13·8	16·7	16·8	18·2	4·2	14·6	15·0	7·9	30·7	2·1
	1894	14·3	14·2	18·0	15·0	16·4	12·9	12·0	2·7	8·5	8·4	7·5	34·1	2·4
	1895	13·8	12·0	16·0	13·0	15·1	12·8	12·0	4·3	8·7	12·3	5·8	15·2	1·5
Carlow, . .	1886	13·4	14·5	15·5	14·0	14·8	18·3	10·0	4·1	15·2	15·3	16·6	36·0	2·8
	1887	14·5	8·5	8·9	.	14·0	.	.	4·6	5·3	8·0	8·1	.	1·5
	1888	15·3	13·9	15·8	.	14·9	.	.	4·3	13·1	14·2	8·7	.	2·7
	1889	16·5	15·5	17·0	11·0		.	.	4·4	14·4	15·3	8·9	.	2·0
	1890	13·7	14·6	15·6	11·0	11·0	10·0	.	2·8	10·6	15·9	6·6	.	2·0
	1891	17·5	16·8	18·7	12·0	15·0	.	.	4·4	13·0	13·0	8·1	.	2·9
	1892	14·8	16·0	17·4	12·0	14·9	.	.	5·1	14·9	14·6	10·2	.	2·2
	1893	14·4	16·4	17·2	.	14·1	.	.	4·5	14·6	15·5	8·0	.	1·6
	1894	14·3	15·0	15·3	12·0	14·0	.	.	2·4	13·0	14·2	8·3	36·0	2·3
	1895	22·4	15·4	16·2	.	14·0	.	.	4·5	13·5	18·8	9·1	.	1·9
Cavan, . .	1886	15·9	11·4	14·4	16·5	12·4	14·6	12·6	3·1	12·6	12·8	12·0	28·6	2·3
	1887	13·4	8·8	16·0	14·4	16·0	14·3	8·8	4·3	6·4	10·5	6·2	13·4	1·7
	1888	12·3	11·6	15·1	14·0	8·8	14·8	10·0	2·5	10·4	12·4	9·3	25·8	2·6
	1889	14·1	10·3	18·3	14·7	15·4	14·7	13·5	3·3	15·0	17·1	13·6	26·8	2·7
	1890	15·8	18·7	15·2	15·3	13·5	14·0	12·0	2·0	14·4	18·2	8·4	27·3	2·5
	1891	17·8	13·2	20·2	12·2	15·8	22·8	.	3·5	14·5	15·2	11·3	28·6	2·3
	1892	14·0	11·6	14·0	.	14·7	20·0	27·0	3·1	11·6	12·9	7·5	17·1	2·8
	1893	17·7	13·0	16·0	.	15·1	16·9	12·0	3·2	14·3	14·9	16·0	33·2	2·4
	1894	17·1	13·4	17·2	15·0	17·3	.	12·0	2·2	12·0	12·8	8·1	32·5	2·0
	1895	15·6	11·2	17·6	.	15·7	16·0	12·0	4·0	13·3	13·5	8·1	17·1	2·2
Clare, . .	1886	14·1	14·3	15·6	13·5	8·7	14·8	11·0	2·6	12·2	12·6	10·3	21·3	2·3
	1887	11·5	8·9	10·1	10·6	9·5	12·5	8·0	4·3	8·5	11·9	8·4	21·5	1·7
	1888	13·3	14·1	11·8	12·0	10·7	15·3	18·0	3·3	12·7	13·5	18·7	20·5	2·6
	1889	14·2	14·8	16·8	12·8	11·9	23·8	12·0	3·2	12·1	12·9	13·3	26·7	2·2
	1890	13·9	14·0	18·8	10·8	10·2	18·4	12·0	1·6	11·5	11·0	9·3	26·0	2·1
	1891	14·3	14·8	16·2	5·7	13·5	23·0	13·0	3·9	18·2	13·7	15·1	30·5	2·0
	1892	13·8	17·2	18·8	11·0	12·6	18·2	.	3·8	13·0	13·8	5·0	27·2	2·1
	1893	12·8	13·8	14·8	12·0	11·2	19·8	13·7	4·0	14·6	13·4	15·5	28·9	2·2
	1894	13·2	15·8	15·9	12·0	11·4	23·6	.	1·7	11·6	12·4	8·7	30·0	2·7
	1895	12·0	14·0	18·1	12·0	12·5	14·8	.	5·3	15·1	15·7	18·0	20·0	2·4
Cork, . .	1886	12·2	14·1	14·6	14·3	11·1	16·0	12·0	3·4	11·7	13·0	8·3	38·0	1·9
	1887	15·4	12·2	15·7	22·5	12·7	14·2	12·0	4·6	8·1	18·3	6·9	17·6	1·6
	1888	12·0	13·8	13·8	15·3	11·2	15·2	12·0	3·2	12·6	13·8	8·7	36·4	2·1
	1889	16·2	16·1	17·8	15·0	11·8	14·8	12·6	3·9	13·2	15·1	8·8	39·7	2·1
	1890	13·1	14·2	15·4	14·4	11·8	15·8	12·6	1·5	12·9	14·7	7·7	38·1	2·0
	1891	18·2	17·4	18·8	15·3	15·0	15·7	11·8	4·7	14·5	18·0	8·4	25·9	1·6
	1892	15·7	18·4	16·1	16·8	12·3	15·0	18·0	3·2	14·1	18·8	8·1	34·5	1·8
	1893	15·8	18·6	18·4	15·7	11·1	23·4	12·0	4·2	15·6	18·8	8·7	39·0	1·8
	1894	16·5	17·2	18·4	15·0	16·6	20·0	12·0	3·3	15·4	17·4	8·9	29·8	2·1
	1895	16·7	18·1	18·7	15·0	12·3	17·0	12·0	4·0	14·2	18·0	8·2	34·6	1·8
Donegal, . .	1886	15·2	13·7	13·4	10·6	8·7	17·7	11·7	3·5	17·6	16·2	11·0	30·4	2·3
	1887	16·7	12·1	15·6	10·6	11·4	14·5	8·6	4·4	16·4	16·8	13·4	27·7	2·0
	1888	13·5	12·3	17·8	13·8	11·8	15·3	11·8	2·5	11·3	10·7	9·9	20·0	2·1
	1889	16·9	18·1	15·4	14·2	11·7	18·0	10·3	3·3	15·2	15·3	11·9	30·8	2·1
	1890	17·6	12·5	12·2	14·5	7·0	17·8	20·3	2·0	14·0	12·5	8·8	33·1	2·0
	1891	15·6	14·7	17·0	18·8	13·1	15·2	27·7	4·2	15·7	14·6	10·6	31·1	2·0
	1892	16·0	12·6	11·2	14·7	10·7	18·3	10·8	2·8	14·1	15·3	9·7	28·7	2·2
	1893	18·0	14·4	18·2	14·9	11·3	17·1	6·6	5·0	17·5	18·7	12·3	37·1	2·0
	1894	18·1	12·5	14·0	14·0	12·0	15·6	12·8	2·6	14·7	14·7	9·3	28·7	2·0
	1895	16·5	14·8	15·8	14·0	13·4	16·2	11·0	5·9	18·1	18·0	11·2	31·8	2·0
Down, . .	1886	14·5	18·4	15·0	15·0	12·6	17·7	18·8	3·4	12·2	11·0	12·5	27·4	2·0
	1887	15·8	11·6	17·0	11·7	12·6	13·0	12·7	5·2	10·2	10·6	8·3	11·6	1·7
	1888	12·3	12·5	15·5	13·3	15·3	12·2	6·4	3·0	8·8	8·8	10·0	27·4	2·0
	1889	15·0	13·0	14·9	12·2	11·9	19·8	12·0	4·1	11·0	10·0	13·5	21·5	2·0
	1890	17·5	14·1	14·9	12·0	12·7	20·4	18·5	3·9	13·0	14·9	11·8	34·9	2·1
	1891	17·0	14·5	17·2	.	14·2	18·5	18·8	3·7	13·0	15·3	11·6	30·6	2·1
	1892	16·0	14·0	17·0	.	14·1	16·0	14·4	4·4	12·2	12·0	10·7	26·3	2·1
	1893	17·1	15·7	14·3	12·2	13·0	18·3	11·3	4·8	18·3	16·5	12·5	30·4	1·9
	1894	18·6	15·4	16·8	12·0	14·4	17·6	14·5	3·5	12·8	12·5	13·5	28·2	2·2
	1895	15·9	14·2	18·1	12·0	14·5	21·2	15·4	5·1	13·2	12·8	12·6	18·4	1·6

TABLE 16.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones 14 lbs.	Tons.
DUBLIN, . . .	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FERMANAGH, . .	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALWAY, . . .	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KERRY, . . .	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KILDARE, . . .	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KILKENNY, . .	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KING'S, . . .	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEITRIM, . . .	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

Counties.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LIMERICK,	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LONDONDERRY,	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LONGFORD,	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA, CO. OF TOWN,	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAYO,	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEATH,	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONAGHAN,	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUEEN'S,	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ROSCOMMON, . .	1886	13·8	13·0	14·6	14·4	11·3	·	8·0	3·5	12·4	11·8	11·1	29·3	2·3
	1887	12·6	11·3	14·8	11·0	13·8	14·5	8·0	4·2	9·8	12·1	9·0	33·7	1·8
	1888	14·5	14·0	17·5	9·0	14·4	18·0	13·0	2·9	13·3	12·9	11·8	30·0	2·5
	1889	14·3	12·7	16·0	12·0	13·9	18·0	·	3·5	12·1	13·1	11·6	28·0	2·3
	1890	16·5	18·4	21·6	14·0	13·3	17·0	11·0	1·5	13·0	13·3	10·7	30·0	2·5
	1891	19·3	17·5	13·9	14·0	17·0	10·0	11·0	4·2	13·7	13·5	11·9	·	2·8
	1892	14·0	14·4	23·2	9·5	14·8	·	12·5	3·5	10·6	11·4	10·9	·	2·3
	1893	14·9	14·8	15·3	12·0	13·5	17·1	·	3·9	14·6	14·6	14·7	30·0	2·6
	1894	14·2	13·8	19·9	13·8	13·8	·	·	2·2	11·7	11·0	10·4	·	2·7
	1895	15·7	12·9	14·3	12·0	14·2	10·0	11·0	4·7	13·0	12·1	12·1	30·0	2·4
SLIGO, . .	1886	13·4	14·2	23·3	12·1	18·1	14·5	12·0	3·5	14·5	14·1	12·5	30·8	2·4
	1887	12·6	13·0	10·0	12·8	10·0	12·7	13·5	5·4	12·2	13·0	10·3	16·3	2·1
	1888	10·4	12·9	11·4	11·0	13·7	10·0	12·0	2·9	12·4	13·7	11·1	28·9	2·7
	1889	10·5	15·6	14·1	12·0	15·0	12·3	11·5	3·9	10·1	15·7	11·5	31·2	2·5
	1890	13·2	14·1	17·4	11·5	13·1	10·0	8·0	2·0	14·0	14·9	13·4	32·1	2·5
	1891	10·7	15·7	13·2	·	14·0	11·7	7·0	5·3	10·1	10·7	13·1	23·2	2·8
	1892	16·1	17·7	17·2	14·0	14·5	15·0	·	2·9	15·0	13·8	11·2	21·0	2·4
	1893	15·5	16·1	13·3	15·0	13·4	·		5·4	16·4	15·1	10·7	17·6	2·7
	1894	15·1	15·4	15·6	13·8	18·9	12·3	·	2·2	11·7	12·4	10·2	21·7	2·7
	1895	18·9	14·4	15·2	12·0	13·8	·		4·8	10·2	15·2	13·7	37·0	2·3
TIPPERARY, . .	1886	14·0	15·4	17·9	16·5	11·3	21·0	8·5	3·4	11·8	12·8	9·3	25·0	2·1
	1887	14·6	10·7	14·7	14·4	10·6	17·3	11·0	4·4	5·5	8·7	6·8	25·9	1·5
	1888	13·2	14·0	16·7	16·0	11·9	16·8	11·6	3·6	12·7	13·2	8·7	25·0	2·4
	1889	15·1	10·8	17·8	17·1	15·2	16·4	11·3	3·7	13·0	14·2	9·2	·	2·2
	1890	14·3	10·8	10·5	18·1	14·1	10·0	13·0	2·2	14·5	14·8	10·4	·	2·8
	1891	16·8	17·7	19·6	12·7	14·8	·	11·0	4·0	14·1	13·1	10·0	·	2·1
	1892	15·8	16·7	15·9	17·0	12·8	16·0	11·1	3·9	12·6	14·5	9·6	25·0	2·2
	1893	17·0	17·8	17·2	10·8	14·8	10·0	6·0	4·3	10·1	16·7	10·3	·	2·1
	1894	12·0	16·9	16·3	12·8	16·4	24·0	11·0	2·6	13·7	14·6	9·7	·	2·7
	1895	15·4	17·0	16·9	13·5	13·4	15·8	11·0	4·8	15·0	15·2	9·3	·	2·2
TYRONE, . .	1886	13·6	13·9	13·0	12·0	10·5	18·3	11·8	3·1	12·0	8·3	8·1	31·5	2·3
	1887	12·8	11·6	12·1	12·0	10·0	11·5	11·0	4·1	12·8	11·3	8·8	23·1	1·9
	1888	13·1	12·0	12·3	11·6	10·5	13·2	11·7	2·8	8·3	8·0	9·3	30·9	2·5
	1889	14·1	13·2	14·9	12·0	10·4	17·2	12·0	3·8	13·1	12·5	7·8	28·3	2·5
	1890	15·3	13·9	13·3	14·0	13·2	24·9	12·0	2·7	14·3	13·7	7·6	29·5	2·3
	1891	15·5	14·8	14·2	13·0	11·0	20·2	24·0	3·4	14·0	18·0	8·4	23·3	2·5
	1892	14·4	12·4	12·5	10·9	11·1	29·0	13·0	3·1	12·8	9·9	6·7	20·8	2·2
	1893	14·0	14·0	13·9	12·0	13·8	17·4	21·1	4·1	16·4	14·8	10·9	37·3	2·4
	1894	14·4	13·3	12·0	11·0	12·5	15·0	12·0	2·7	13·6	12·5	9·7	32·7	2·5
	1895	13·7	12·8	13·0	10·0	11·7	13·0	·	5·1	13·4	11·8	6·4	22·9	2·0
WATERFORD, . .	1886	13·0	14·5	15·4	11·7	8·0	10·0	·	3·0	11·3	13·6	5·0	·	2·0
	1887	15·3	10·9	13·2	12·0	5·0	10·0	·	4·7	6·4	10·5	4·1	·	1·7
	1888	14·1	13·8	15·2	12·0	7·8	13·0	·	3·4	10·6	12·9	5·8	·	2·1
	1889	18·8	16·8	18·1	13·0	6·0	·	·	3·7	12·7	10·2	6·9	·	2·1
	1890	18·5	16·2	15·0	·	6·7	·	·	1·7	14·2	15·8	8·3	·	2·4
	1891	16·4	17·1	17·1	·	14·0	·	·	4·0	13·5	17·0	8·4	·	2·0
	1892	18·8	17·3	10·4	18·0	7·7	·	12·0	4·1	15·2	15·0	8·3	·	2·0
	1893	17·5	17·0	16·7	12·0	10·4	15·0	·	4·1	15·9	17·8	7·1	·	1·9
	1894	16·4	17·5	19·6	12·0	8·5	·	·	3·0	16·7	17·2	8·3	·	2·3
	1895	18·2	17·9	15·0	12·0	11·2	·	12·0	4·3	16·	18·0	8·9	30·0	2·0
WESTMEATH, . .	1886	16·2	15·5	18·7	13·6	13·0	22·0	8·0	3·0	14·4	13·8	13·2	15·0	2·2
	1887	14·8	10·9	12·4	·	14·9	·	·	4·1	10·1	11·7	9·5	81·0	1·6
	1888	14·3	14·4	16·5	14·0	13·9	17·0	·	2·6	12·1	12·8	11·4	·	2·3
	1889	17·8	14·4	14·8	15·4	12·1	10·0	12·0	2·6	14·8	13·9	13·1	·	2·1
	1890	16·9	15·2	17·9	16·8	12·6	10·0	·	2·0	14·2	13·4	13·2	30·0	2·2
	1891	16·1	15·9	17·6	15·0	14·8	16·7	·	3·4	13·8	18·8	11·0	·	2·1
	1892	15·0	16·0	16·2	17·8	13·9	·	·	3·0	11·0	12·5	10·7	37·0	2·2
	1893	17·8	18·0	17·3	15·0	14·0	13·5	18·0	3·5	17·1	17·2	13·4	·	2·2
	1894	17·9	16·5	14·5	18·0	15·0	18·0	11·0	2·2	11·8	12·0	10·0	·	2·3
	1895	16·3	13·6	16·8	18·0	18·6	15·7	10·0	4·5	13·5	15·0	14·2	·	2·2
WEXFORD, . .	1886	12·2	12·7	12·4	15·0	10·0	14·7	12·0	2·8	11·0	12·1	7·8	·	2·1
	1887	12·5	8·6	10·2	11·1	10·5	7·2	12·2	4·0	8·8	8·8	8·8	·	1·7
	1888	12·8	14·1	16·2	12·0	7·6	7·6	10·4	3·4	12·6	12·6	8·1	30·0	2·4
	1889	14·8	14·0	16·3	12·0	8·2	18·2	11·0	3·8	10·8	12·0	8·4	30·0	2·4
	1890	12·4	13·3	15·2	·	7·8	24·0	11·0	2·3	13·9	14·5	7·8	30·0	2·3
	1891	17·7	17·2	18·8	12·8	14·0	25·6	·	4·2	15·6	18·1	8·3	30·0	2·4
	1892	12·5	14·7	15·6	13·8	8·0	20·7	25·3	3·6	13·8	15·8	7·5	30·8	2·2
	1893	18·5	18·4	14·0	10·8	8·0	11·8	10·0	3·3	14·8	14·1	8·0	31·2	1·8
	1894	15·5	15·0	17·9	11·2	8·7	20·8	10·7	2·3	15·1	15·2	8·1	30·0	2·8
	1895	14·1	14·8	14·7	12·0	5·5	11·6	·	3·0	14·1	12·8	7·0	·	2·4
WICKLOW, . .	1886	18·6	14·1	17·2	14·0	12·3	18·0	18·0	2·7	14·8	18·4	7·3	·	2·0
	1887	18·3	12·4	14·5	14·0	10·5	·	12·0	4·4	8·8	8·6	5·7	15·5	1·2
	1888	13·8	13·3	14·4	·	10·0	13·0	14·0	2·7	13·2	18·8	7·6	·	2·1
	1889	18·2	18·5	16·0	16·0	·	·	·	3·4	14·5	15·7	13·0	·	2·0
	1890	17·4	14·2	17·8	17·8	8·8	·	·	2·1	15·5	16·8	9·8	30·0	2·4
	1891	22·1	14·5	16·7	18·0	11·7	·	·	3·6	17·8	18·7	6·9	·	2·0
	1892	19·0	15·6	19·3	24·0	11·8	·	·	3·5	15·1	16·2	6·6	·	1·0
	1893	17·7	14·8	16·8	·	20·8	·	·	3·8	18·8	18·8	8·0	·	1·4
	1894	20·2	10·2	18·5	·	11·0	15·8	·	2·5	15·2	13·4	7·2	·	2·8
	1895	20·3	14·6	18·2	·	12·0	·	·	3·8	14·5	15·0	8·7	·	1·9

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

AVERAGE OF PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LEINSTER, . .	1886	15·8	14·7	15·0	14·3	12·3	14·8	15·1	3·4	14·0	14·1	10·0	27·8	2·1
	1887	15·7	11·0	12·1	13·1	15·0	7·5	13·4	4·2	7·1	5·8	6·7	15·7	1·5
	1888	15·2	14·6	18·1	13·7	14·3	3·4	14·6	3·5	12·8	13·5	3·5	30·6	2·3
	1889	17·5	15·4	17·6	18·4	15·8	13·0	16·9	3·5	13·2	14·0	10·7	22·7	2·1
	1890	16·4	16·6	16·3	14·7	14·0	23·8	14·6	2·6	15·7	15·4	10·3	31·3	2·1
	1891	18·5	18·4	18·4	14·8	15·3	25·7	18·1	3·6	15·2	16·0	10·5	26·2	2·1
	1892	16·0	15·8	16·3	15·5	14·7	20·7	17·3	5·7	14·8	14·8	3·4	20·8	3·0
	1893	18·9	16·2	18·3	14·5	13·0	12·1	10·0	3·9	16·0	16·4	10·7	34·1	1·9
	1894	16·1	16·2	16·0	13·7	15·0	20·3	15·0	2·5	15·3	14·1	5·7	35·1	2·5
	1895	17·8	14·3	16·2	17·3	13·7	15·2	15·3	4·5	14·6	14·1	11·0	16·7	2·0
MUNSTER,	1886	13·5	14·5	15·7	14·5	10·3	16·4	11·7	3·8	11·7	13·4	8·5	21·4	2·1
	1887	14·0	11·3	14·5	13·3	10·0	13·1	11·6	4·8	7·3	11·3	6·6	22·7	1·6
	1888	15·5	14·0	18·2	14·5	11·1	15·5	11·5	3·4	12·2	13·5	3·5	30·5	2·3
	1889	16·1	16·0	17·6	15·2	11·0	20·1	12·0	3·7	12·9	14·5	3·1	36·6	2·2
	1890	15·8	14·7	16·3	13·0	10·7	13·3	15·7	1·7	13·2	13·3	3·4	35·3	2·1
	1891	17·3	17·1	15·7	12·2	13·3	21·4	11·9	4·4	14·2	15·9	3·2	25·1	2·6
	1892	15·7	16·7	16·3	15·9	12·3	17·3	12·1	5·6	13·7	15·4	8·7	31·4	2·0
	1893	15·8	10·4	10·7	12·6	11·7	17·3	11·9	4·3	15·4	16·8	10·2	35·4	2·0
	1894	15·3	17·0	17·8	13·0	12·5	27·2	11·5	2·8	14·5	15·8	3·6	29·7	2·4
	1895	16·1	17·4	17·3	13·3	12·6	15·4	11·9	4·5	14·7	17·5	3·8	33·2	2·1
ULSTER, . .	1886	14·4	13·3	15·0	13·0	11·0	17·3	13·4	3·6	13·0	12·3	10·3	29·5	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·3	17·5	12·4	11·0	15·4	12·0	4·4	12·2	12·2	3·5	16·6	1·9
	1888	12·7	13·1	18·8	12·3	11·8	15·3	11·1	2·8	8·8	6·9	3·3	29·6	2·8
	1889	14·6	13·0	16·2	12·1	11·7	16·4	11·8	3·6	15·0	15·2	10·7	27·3	2·3
	1890	16·3	14·1	16·1	12·5	8·8	25·6	17·4	2·5	14·4	15·4	3·3	33·4	2·5
	1891	16·4	14·4	16·3	13·2	12·3	22·0	13·3	3·7	14·2	14·1	10·6	29·5	2·2
	1892	15·3	13·3	13·7	13·7	11·0	19·9	12·8	3·4	12·5	12·1	3·7	21·9	2·2
	1893	16·7	14·9	13·0	13·0	14·1	23·1	10·2	4·3	16·3	15·3	11·4	36·5	2·2
	1894	17·6	14·5	17·3	12·5	14·0	22·3	15·4	2·3	15·4	12·6	9·0	34·0	2·5
	1895	16·4	14·3	13·0	12·0	13·4	18·0	12·5	4·0	13·7	13·5	3·9	20·5	2·0
CONNAUGHT, . .	1886	13·7	13·6	16·4	12·3	12·1	15·3	14·9	3·4	12·3	13·4	10·7	27·0	2·2
	1887	14·0	12·1	13·0	11·0	10·6	14·7	12·1	4·9	8·7	11·6	8·8	20·1	2·0
	1888	14·3	14·8	12·4	10·3	14·3	14·4	10·5	3·2	12·6	13·1	10·8	25·9	2·3
	1889	15·5	14·3	14·1	12·2	13·1	14·6	3·8	3·6	13·9	14·2	11·1	26·7	2·4
	1890	12·7	14·3	16·1	12·5	13·0	12·3	3·3	1·7	13·2	13·7	10·3	26·9	2·6
	1891	14·3	15·7	15·7	13·3	13·4	12·9	3·2	4·4	14·1	15·0	11·8	25·9	2·3
	1892	13·0	15·5	16·5	14·4	12·7	13·3	8·8	5·3	12·7	12·3	10·3	23·3	2·3
	1893	14·8	15·5	15·0	13·6	13·5	16·6	11·1	4·3	14·9	15·3	12·2	15·1	2·4
	1894	13·4	14·6	14·8	12·2	12·1	13·3	10·0	2·2	12·1	12·4	10·3	44·1	2·6
	1895	15·3	15·2	15·2	11·7	15·6	13·6	14·5	3·2	14·5	14·6	11·7	29·9	2·6

AVERAGE OF IRELAND.

—	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
IRELAND, . .	1886	14·5	13·9	15·3	13·3	11·6	16·3	14·0	3·3	13·3	16·5	8·7	29·2	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·6	10·9	11·5	12·4	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·8	1·7
	1888	13·8	13·3	15·8	13·5	13·4	12·6	11·8	3·1	11·3	13·6	3·1	29·0	2·3
	1889	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·3	12·3	16·2	12·2	3·6	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2
	1890	15·3	14·6	16·3	13·5	11·3	23·4	15·7	2·3	14·4	14·5	3·4	33·4	2·2
	1891	17·5	15·5	16·6	13·4	13·6	23·5	13·3	4·0	14·5	15·6	10·1	29·5	2·1
	1892	15·7	14·7	16·4	14·6	12·8	20·1	13·4	3·5	13·3	14·5	6·5	21·8	2·1
	1893	16·2	15·5	16·4	13·4	13·2	19·2	10·5	4·2	16·0	16·3	10·8	30·8	2·1
	1894	16·6	15·4	17·1	13·1	12·7	21·6	13·7	2·6	13·7	14·6	6·5	34·0	2·4
	1895	16·3	15·0	16·6	13·0	13·4	16·5	13·1	4·0	14·3	15·6	10·2	20·6	2·1

TABLE 11.—Showing the NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS, and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each COUNTY and PROVINCE of IRELAND, in 1895.

COUNTIES.	Number of Stockholders.	No. of Horses. Two years old and upwards, kept for: Agricultural purposes.	Trade and Manufacture.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle: Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards: Ewes.	Rams and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Pigs. One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Antrim,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armagh,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carlow,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cavan,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clare,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cork,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donegal,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Down,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermanagh,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galway,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerry,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kildare,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kilkenny,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
King's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leitrim,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limerick,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Londonderry,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Longford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mayo,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meath,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monaghan,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roscommon,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sligo,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipperary,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyrone,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westmeath,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wexford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wicklow,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROVINCES.																											
LEINSTER,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MUNSTER,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ULSTER,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONNAUGHT,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of Ireland,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION IN IRELAND, IN 1895.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses. Two years old and upwards kept for Agricultural purposes.	Trade and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle. Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Ewes.	Rams and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Pigs. One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Abbeyleix,	3,665	2,964	113	297	397	465	4,236	383	1,001	3,095	7,458	5,189	4,435	22,942	10,018	5,044	16,804	32,536	298	3,090	3,388	1,649	3,364	13,134	13,487	48,672	81,817
Antrim,	6,600	3,834	149	161	271	178	4,463	5	110	12,115	4,414	6,478	7,512	30,519	6,258	307	5,611	7,207	1,033	8,265	9,348	676	3,357	6,099	16,977	67,077	92,150
Ardee,	2,653	2,647	148	318	930	437	4,380	49	961	3,022	14,151	6,999	2,355	26,510	10,777	1,460	9,730	21,530	600	4,318	4,818	1,480	3,207	3,097	13,171	68,004	88,227
Armagh,	9,856	5,735	392	860	458	890	7,179	69	900	15,358	7,567	10,636	10,668	44,007	3,069	637	3,749	7,640	1,371	10,856	12,200	5,300	11,190	9,930	34,360	100,056	143,584
Athlone,	4,097	2,437	86	180	860	628	3,964	341	2,731	6,161	10,007	6,090	6,030	28,450	25,289	10,531	30,812	66,793	784	5,001	5,787	7,081	6,115	17,000	25,232	77,012	125,441
Athy,	3,815	3,001	133	424	1,127	332	6,927	338	2,046	8,572	8,608	1,134	5,004	27,318	16,415	6,821	13,038	36,284	540	7,204	7,748	1,307	3,097	11,130	17,246	72,938	110,921
Bailieborough,	3,940	1,878	30	24	306	434	2,669	123	663	5,492	2,100	4,561	3,970	16,301	1,148	130	1,612	2,890	1,806	5,862	6,303	2,918	4,177	7,524	14,692	70,065	97,096
Ballina,	4,231	1,752	180	161	630	548	3,188	160	2,704	6,090	6,090	3,941	4,636	20,790	14,147	3,743	13,920	31,810	797	4,230	5,027	703	5,330	16,000	22,355	64,618	104,363
Ballinasloe,	3,383	2,244	156	200	692	664	4,009	221	1,861	4,094	11,650	4,890	3,162	24,604	26,023	23,830	37,538	89,492	872	4,326	5,797	1,317	6,111	16,364	16,834	41,085	80,634
Ballinrobe,	4,630	1,844	62	145	420	530	3,466	180	2,813	5,293	7,298	5,890	4,202	22,864	41,165	10,255	46,322	100,382	884	7,930	8,612	912	3,444	14,888	21,773	57,431	96,401
Ballycastle,	2,520	2,324	77	41	502	475	3,622	1	38	2,210	2,160	3,741	3,938	15,114	13,004	5,300	12,590	35,836	961	6,891	7,835	760	3,921	7,738	13,167	40,890	67,114
Ballymahon,	2,098	1,807	58	196	969	548	3,373	132	664	8,731	9,301	6,737	4,036	25,877	9,356	3,317	9,830	24,453	343	5,717	6,000	2,708	3,373	12,043	18,402	62,327	96,235
Ballymena,	5,460	5,265	421	161	800	453	6,876	0	99	16,188	3,061	6,717	10,582	36,608	6,271	3,078	5,468	14,814	1,321	13,881	15,002	1,125	4,610	31,621	20,810	86,410	146,472
Ballymoney,	4,219	4,800	66	172	618	610	5,718	4	42	10,063	2,281	5,945	9,329	28,196	5,926	1,800	6,235	13,277	1,461	10,859	12,360	1,264	5,067	10,383	20,385	78,006	117,634
Ballyshannon,	4,286	1,154	37	61	243	144	1,661	20	1,150	16,020	4,772	5,918	7,004	30,377	3,372	738	3,030	7,066	910	2,043	2,956	1,112	6,522	13,122	19,098	63,186	107,858
Ballyvaghan,	784	455	41	5	193	118	861	10	475	1,416	2,451	1,977	1,207	7,136	6,940	2,306	6,701	16,087	609	1,307	1,916	1,306	784	3,124	2,422	6,602	12,992
Balrothery,	2,600	1,672	177	800	600	301	3,440	84	592	2,581	12,454	4,247	2,040	20,991	6,638	5,195	8,413	21,001	167	2,079	2,166	872	3,820	2,985	12,004	41,201	61,341
Baltinglass,	2,420	2,465	102	134	792	465	4,010	118	1,120	8,506	6,602	6,018	5,004	29,002	19,357	6,500	18,400	47,063	1,026	6,035	7,061	1,587	4,374	5,494	8,848	36,780	60,556
Banbridge,	6,581	4,877	209	154	385	402	6,097	40	809	11,566	3,930	6,926	9,211	32,474	8,567	830	8,652	17,962	1,486	8,019	9,649	3,011	11,894	6,168	27,114	140,110	190,039
Bandon,	1,907	2,482	36	165	714	540	3,910	180	851	11,351	3,043	4,731	7,448	25,440	11,493	1,460	11,500	24,453	1,097	7,425	8,512	1,102	14,000	14,425	11,160	46,744	91,333
Bantry,	1,773	1,207	24	35	620	264	1,866	80	540	6,869	1,869	2,177	4,004	10,760	3,404	1,040	3,006	7,470	542	5,437	5,979	1,931	2,205	6,617	10,091	41,217	60,450
Bawnboy,	3,783	1,090	50	32	211	161	1,535	37	3,204	10,606	3,261	4,017	6,552	24,478	600	184	600	2,767	1,196	6,474	6,634	2,337	6,197	12,506	21,220	73,353	113,346
Belfast,	4,371	1,004	3,637	207	110	41	5,107	27	218	7,630	1,400	1,401	1,638	12,277	1,024	306	910	2,026	200	4,012	5,305	710	1,951	672	5,801	30,095	47,334
Belmullet,	2,210	880	24	10	122	100	1,167	20	1,205	4,410	4,401	3,205	2,611	11,663	3,847	2,640	6,636	10,186	321	3,040	3,361	530	530	8,466	7,166	22,000	38,140
Borrisokane,	1,730	1,813	115	104	720	308	3,301	168	1,110	3,272	3,305	2,301	1,009	9,940	6,600	5,610	6,101	16,467	496	4,200	4,784	800	4,021	6,124	7,644	27,117	48,646
Boyle,	6,182	1,097	114	107	464	306	2,138	318	3,503	17,328	6,196	6,554	10,111	40,280	4,000	3,311	5,837	12,362	1,234	11,000	12,909	4,463	6,364	23,497	21,837	106,716	163,558
Cahersiveen,	6,120	1,110	37	20	196	167	1,462	202	1,436	14,709	4,617	7,301	9,026	35,920	3,702	3,605	7,644	20,904	300	4,202	4,100	4,271	1,802	12,720	48,704	28,461	86,714
Callan,	3,004	6,030	104	78	628	427	3,315	200	1,437	5,637	6,041	7,471	7,004	31,960	4,000	1,536	6,769	12,157	604	4,665	6,143	1,912	7,457	10,070	16,606	55,979	89,598
Carlow,	4,064	4,600	233	600	1,607	619	7,536	363	2,000	9,630	12,706	9,233	8,666	36,500	28,235	10,020	28,086	66,737	1,600	13,749	15,441	6,120	13,670	16,116	17,726	100,372	148,000
Carrickmacross,	3,595	2,230	117	47	448	498	3,310	200	1,185	4,926	8,151	4,702	8,896	10,796	2,030	736	3,628	7,257	1,140	7,004	8,776	3,310	6,631	6,609	22,330	70,351	107,363
Carrick-on-Shan.	1,076	800	100	63	403	280	1,009	114	2,383	2,306	5,173	7,637	7,145	20,044	3,810	1,373	4,135	6,676	907	8,530	9,490	3,307	8,600	24,855	12,124	50,798	95,776
Carrick-on-Suir,	6,630	1,314	200	146	840	535	3,701	270	1,537	12,395	4,759	6,347	8,011	33,910	4,657	2,090	4,389	10,032	1,037	7,083	8,740	1,460	7,340	3,300	11,360	87,392	94,964
Cashel,	3,100	3,560	96	261	1,074	600	4,640	200	2,300	11,696	13,024	15,436	3,170	44,503	12,470	8,914	13,931	30,809	400	7,300	6,696	2,124	3,129	12,192	14,261	90,665	87,050
Castlebar,	8,112	1,456	96	67	435	437	2,491	111	3,648	7,410	7,192	4,901	4,035	23,348	14,610	3,970	14,226	32,771	1,145	8,200	9,836	1,060	3,081	15,800	21,304	11,400	57,317
Castleblayney,	5,856	3,530	144	55	848	590	4,670	130	1,024	9,322	2,804	6,460	8,630	24,776	1,167	165	1,002	2,344	1,277	9,459	11,004	4,501	10,196	9,196	26,037	117,004	160,340
Castlecomer,	2,010	1,207	34	35	310	263	1,867	26	840	4,501	2,230	3,047	4,102	16,200	2,310	1,049	2,467	6,025	407	3,367	6,134	1,046	6,060	6,840	6,191	34,948	50,782
Castlederg,	2,215	1,553	80	20	141	130	2,383	5	33	7,161	714	2,467	5,379	15,552	2,347	2,592	2,085	8,985	800	2,011	2,811	300	6,748	6,196	15,630	53,178	81,307
Castlerea,	6,335	1,800	114	131	457	363	2,143	795	3,012	8,540	10,961	7,675	6,429	35,697	18,398	8,731	18,734	38,866	1,564	9,963	10,926	8,154	5,702	23,371	29,820	104,200	163,692
Castletown,	1,004	740	10	4	65	123	930	20	261	6,501	1,027	2,874	3,001	13,604	3,703	1,010	3,004	10,017	374	2,500	2,854	262	531	2,746	3,121	15,740	21,846
Cavan,	7,414	3,001	130	124	656	747	1,884	442	3,428	16,842	5,041	8,812	12,020	44,194	9,126	644	3,867	8,136	3,655	17,194	20,836	7,458	7,368	20,442	42,905	150,300	203,630

TABLE 12.—Showing the Number of Stockholders and the Quantity of Live Stock in each Poor Law Union of Ireland, in 1896—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses. Two years old and upwards, kept for Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle. Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Rams.	Ewes.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Pigs. One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Celbridge,	1,881	1,627	189	302	447	391	3,166	33	206	3,613	15,000	6,800	2,177	29,265	10,224	6,142	3,209	20,150	284	1,806	2,161	205	5,107	3,209	6,205	29,881	43,068
Claremorris,	4,107	1,261	95	27	278	686	1,979	1,645	6,930	6,630	5,350	4,746	5,005	61,103	40,083	4,807	43,117	84,001	1,806	6,800	9,020	600	6,806	18,127	30,267	60,815	115,922
Clifden,	2,964	1,145	49	41	331	492	2,305	1	1,885	3,301	4,283	7,109	3,512	17,343	15,116	6,806	21,467	34,796	374	3,637	4,231	114	757	11,010	9,205	34,320	51,307
Clogheen,	2,446	1,884	32	35	497	449	2,942	881	1,720	2,660	3,802	5,039	9,434	29,407	14,072	6,009	47,248	69,338	1,181	8,621	10,502	2,030	7,376	11,035	12,580	45,939	71,684
Clogher,	4,018	2,820	23	70	308	416	3,669	26	208	8,074	5,479	9,305	6,870	29,778	2,100	418	5,397	8,109	306	6,712	7,401	1,021	9,436	10,303	24,705	94,600	138,963
Clonakilty,	8,030	2,390	27	160	600	317	3,711	60	1,099	10,271	6,008	4,805	7,870	28,384	9,715	1,028	10,405	21,193	1,806	7,216	8,811	1,100	11,377	16,000	17,009	60,806	102,795
Clones,	3,262	1,638	95	60	172	343	2,309	65	1,000	7,643	2,700	3,563	6,008	19,256	457	237	4,102	2,816	734	5,012	5,746	1,347	7,209	6,000	17,209	11,580	100,168
Clonmel,	2,012	6,809	109	245	305	308	3,345	263	1,181	6,793	3,481	7,209	4,614	27,300	5,402	5,311	5,600	16,000	646	3,174	6,000	1,054	3,133	7,209	7,047	26,300	34,306
Coleraine,	3,081	3,847	215	306	681	471	5,489	–	64	8,110	3,618	2,619	6,000	24,471	6,000	1,006	7,209	7,100	793	7,264	8,057	937	4,419	5,341	12,809	69,126	102,672
Cookstown,	4,964	3,295	126	34	365	309	1,031	17	209	[illegible]	3,207	3,560	6,002	26,152	2,875	277	2,371	4,673	1,126	5,916	7,096	1,712	5,612	5,866	20,211	104,117	114,814
Cootehill,	4,120	3,784	17	84	281	333	3,409	164	1,234	13,305	2,014	3,032	6,000	20,019	305	111	731	1,071	1,600	9,431	11,060	6,000	7,258	12,401	30,071	100,656	287,430
Cork,	4,354	4,271	1,655	740	1,800	305	8,746	439	1,207	16,062	6,085	7,468	9,601	34,470	15,211	6,000	44,430	34,100	2,102	16,443	15,515	1,784	16,007	20,304	15,306	60,016	120,128
Corrofin,	1,017	681	14	34	243	100	1,022	89	787	2,472	2,378	6,000	3,100	5,635	7,000	3,209	7,806	18,441	274	1,656	1,929	1,005	1,373	5,061	6,000	10,122	19,772
Croom,	2,034	1,309	27	243	460	279	2,309	305	1,001	2,431	2,309	4,704	3,005	36,207	2,343	6,093	5,306	7,300	332	3,953	4,480	1,561	2,904	12,183	9,407	20,746	51,205
Delvin,	1,366	1,481	101	306	474	381	2,502	37	341	1,806	2,306	4,100	2,830	17,306	2,309	3,006	10,702	25,204	201	2,006	2,720	1,309	1,191	4,791	12,304	30,047	69,366
Dingle,	3,908	1,135	15	19	184	308	1,309	237	308	8,329	3,441	6,184	6,009	34,130	13,300	4,720	42,300	60,606	761	2,309	3,406	1,074	879	5,447	10,632	26,329	43,300
Donegal,	4,442	1,504	70	90	159	146	1,987	2	277	8,206	4,412	5,368	6,258	25,296	13,244	4,702	12,870	30,816	1,016	3,021	4,037	287	7,047	42,718	27,465	65,372	113,742
Downpatrick,	6,197	7,389	658	210	1,263	530	9,321	12	208	11,188	5,479	10,874	8,127	37,614	5,065	804	8,303	16,055	1,300	10,048	11,370	6,000	10,516	9,134	26,322	138,079	182,615
Drogheda,	3,008	2,316	614	214	733	387	4,306	87	780	4,146	20,270	7,100	3,920	35,012	16,000	2,006	13,146	30,116	306	6,305	3,616	1,461	5,708	6,100	46,306	60,730	60,044
Dromore, West,	6,060	1,633	17	84	305	306	2,717	91	6,000	4,300	6,000	6,061	6,009	17,001	3,309	6,770	11,300	27,300	281	4,940	6,871	805	6,165	12,000	15,758	42,108	75,536
Dublin, North,	4,087	1,381	4,271	305	305	305	7,087	20	610	4,437	4,785	1,806	1,407	10,000	3,305	3,000	4,511	9,911	305	2,676	3,302	1,543	1,301	1,144	9,300	44,549	56,008
Dublin, South,	2,309	1,109	6,072	746	307	145	9,129	180	421	4,630	2,061	1,730	4,332	10,700	3,440	3,000	4,411	12,192	605	3,100	3,705	1,000	2,670	6,000	10,403	55,749	70,091
Dundalk,	4,350	4,213	640	279	640	379	6,000	67	1,080	6,000	4,079	6,001	6,372	26,401	10,100	1,740	6,401	21,065	1,806	13,500	14,737	6,305	9,220	9,572	33,751	120,309	141,471
Dunfanaghy,	2,016	1,330	81	12	164	733	1,865	1	119	4,740	1,801	3,115	2,806	12,614	10,703	4,016	7,001	23,674	306	2,400	2,871	183	841	6,216	16,872	30,787	54,412
Dungannon,	6,363	3,037	116	130	189	345	4,373	37	306	10,441	4,385	7,001	7,303	40,917	1,301	330	1,074	2,734	667	7,047	7,718	2,121	8,154	5,306	27,255	121,360	170,100
Dungarvan,	3,311	1,667	109	55	709	302	3,002	220	1,000	8,442	3,319	4,610	8,112	32,645	6,600	2,100	6,355	15,411	1,109	8,031	9,812	3,085	2,030	7,337	1,512	37,391	55,175
Dunmanway,	6,079	6,080	11	20	381	411	6,014	34	308	10,065	1,711	6,000	8,100	28,306	6,000	134	4,012	9,974	1,300	1,974	6,030	1,612	6,085	12,106	2,967	30,000	60,006
Dunshaughlin,	1,607	1,179	194	306	314	311	2,097	80	120	1,614	63,717	4,061	6,003	44,074	16,000	3,036	10,301	34,745	80	1,100	1,109	707	6,304	1,806	8,003	27,044	43,081
Edenderry,	2,834	6,000	37	216	1,022	730	4,010	171	1,701	4,409	15,300	2,775	4,143	28,309	16,000	6,085	15,304	46,307	270	4,201	5,006	2,100	7,806	7,794	15,300	46,468	11,806
Ennis,	3,316	1,317	128	216	306	140	6,000	120	1,473	1,542	6,717	8,431	4,330	22,048	11,334	6,351	13,217	30,348	776	3,035	3,835	6,065	6,218	13,209	10,071	21,137	63,791
Enniscorthy,	6,643	6,317	207	402	2,648	1,000	10,404	481	2,030	16,306	7,300	7,043	6,000	60,306	24,346	16,000	60,306	34,100	2,736	26,093	29,411	2,972	11,107	20,363	60,734	176,663	283,279
Enniskillen,	4,008	2,606	100	196	834	331	3,300	72	6,303	16,402	7,307	7,334	13,204	46,004	5,002	904	3,235	7,211	1,000	8,816	9,002	3,036	12,005	10,634	34,127	147,863	214,581
Ennistymon,	6,117	1,541	21	60	402	311	2,309	60	1,018	3,215	3,022	5,175	8,101	20,568	3,644	2,401	4,100	9,911	226	5,351	6,016	2,309	2,072	16,000	18,435	40,047	60,737
Fermoy,	2,772	2,199	308	408	1,411	797	6,001	302	1,487	10,294	4,141	8,127	7,153	30,605	10,511	5,006	30,006	46,853	1,842	11,381	13,804	2,100	16,681	46,475	13,736	45,850	37,300
Galway,	4,061	2,000	306	306	306	207	2,066	147	1,366	6,294	6,004	6,000	4,000	77,700	20,306	13,741	34,430	60,632	4,061	1,000	6,000	6,000	6,071	80,000	20,119	97,853	410,000
Glennamaddy,	3,347	1,612	60	44	881	371	1,672	343	5,401	4,700	4,840	7,209	3,087	18,061	12,361	6,673	12,019	30,914	487	3,173	4,700	784	3,805	42,371	17,806	60,000	86,777
Glenties,	6,709	1,102	60	27	180	93	1,484	1	374	15,005	6,248	5,618	7,379	30,341	20,485	7,013	11,207	40,018	274	2,456	3,310	343	2,510	11,030	20,302	13,605	139,610
Gort,	3,011	3,736	302	163	1,300	672	5,006	343	1,011	8,404	7,700	3,000	3,007	31,118	13,309	6,746	14,806	33,074	1,422	15,000	12,040	1,077	3,350	18,872	16,440	91,306	126,849

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Gort, . .	2,871	1,310	148	81	781	590	8,018	101	1,100	3,171	3,300	4,871	2,331	12,965	23,862	10,767	20,858	54,487	458	8,732	6,189	2,054	8,530	13,475	12,218	32,785	62,605
Granard, . .	4,621	2,484	71	190	950	718	4,403	377	2,110	9,138	6,097	7,725	7,617	32,477	4,731	2,552	5,018	13,203	1,370	12,120	10,499	4,825	7,595	15,874	29,062	81,625	141,056
Inishowen, .	4,070	4,000	66	38	206	388	4,806	.	26	11,090	3,987	5,670	9,024	27,371	14,784	4,456	11,710	20,961	938	9,848	7,088	355	3,751	32,879	29,750	60,951	135,291
Irvinestown, .	2,707	1,574	29	97	250	232	2,163	15	474	7,889	3,458	3,108	5,796	19,251	1,510	163	1,863	3,538	828	4,600	5,928	868	7,720	10,057	13,845	68,770	108,452
Kanturk, . .	3,242	2,620	40	126	845	764	4,136	360	1,753	23,305	3,752	5,662	13,775	40,494	5,432	1,037	7,023	14,112	1,594	10,531	12,125	3,368	7,429	27,764	17,144	62,203	114,042
Kells, . .	2,646	1,782	247	255	802	585	3,021	100	849	8,820	22,884	6,204	3,310	36,236	10,383	6,547	8,889	23,818	613	4,511	5,154	2,313	4,782	8,403	15,299	56,060	81,570
Kenmare, . .	3,114	811	57	38	125	135	1,158	127	887	12,380	4,439	5,521	6,886	29,246	9,845	2,648	5,585	18,078	679	3,417	3,896	3,822	1,157	3,593	7,063	23,603	46,318
Kilkeel, . .	3,497	2,368	72	61	209	448	3,210	9	241	4,937	1,854	8,038	3,417	12,748	18,389	6,803	13,928	35,713	351	3,787	4,141	2,101	4,302	4,425	13,165	55,534	77,416
Kilkenny, . .	3,099	2,669	201	258	644	340	4,520	130	1,290	6,903	6,083	8,188	6,054	28,006	10,460	5,173	11,171	26,803	747	7,935	8,682	1,692	8,843	6,214	11,019	63,975	89,250
Killadysert, .	1,563	1,213	5	38	265	294	1,805	50	727	6,904	1,704	2,852	4,676	15,626	2,298	820	2,191	5,409	438	2,601	3,107	1,223	2,037	7,823	5,810	17,245	31,221
Killala, . .	1,563	1,059	6	20	271	256	1,614	34	920	2,413	4,533	3,309	1,764	12,039	5,102	2,024	5,085	12,211	468	4,131	4,589	147	2,343	8,810	8,354	19,250	38,769
Killarney, . .	4,640	2,033	173	138	407	488	3,229	812	2,778	21,850	5,118	6,769	13,785	47,500	8,948	2,970	6,875	19,391	1,334	10,233	11,567	4,689	7,078	25,658	21,841	74,332	120,603
Kilmacthomas, .	1,224	1,197	97	53	651	319	2,817	144	780	5,926	2,865	3,225	3,987	15,783	2,625	739	2,591	5,955	365	5,250	6,018	1,400	5,803	7,349	7,231	34,850	55,241
Kilmallock, .	3,897	1,358	365	207	597	385	3,502	674	2,721	27,771	7,817	6,344	20,196	62,051	1,377	2,336	2,125	6,318	867	9,897	10,864	3,103	3,076	31,580	19,226	56,631	115,413
Kilrush, . .	4,067	2,761	82	114	770	680	4,441	117	2,667	14,953	3,068	7,264	10,409	35,588	3,317	1,220	2,524	6,058	947	7,713	8,660	2,961	6,110	20,275	15,506	33,621	104,712
Kinsale, . .	1,547	2,010	57	148	780	467	8,391	56	465	5,258	2,762	3,721	4,226	15,960	13,460	2,112	12,184	27,274	1,816	4,810	6,826	1,100	12,085	6,610	8,293	31,792	58,783
Larne, . .	3,820	3,409	201	132	878	810	4,541	7	40	10,199	2,901	4,030	6,966	24,906	11,380	4,944	10,027	26,351	1,318	7,000	8,318	865	2,560	4,829	12,909	62,361	82,650
Letterkenny, .	2,239	2,064	60	48	106	101	2,485	1	42	5,069	3,283	4,424	3,557	16,533	4,392	1,769	3,010	9,169	273	2,057	2,330	486	2,558	6,798	11,031	35,877	56,034
Limavady, . .	3,303	4,094	134	87	449	400	5,164	3	64	8,049	4,325	7,200	6,434	26,008	13,330	4,726	13,770	31,829	839	6,604	7,434	977	7,534	11,942	20,030	75,701	115,210
Limerick, . .	3,429	3,131	858	469	336	649	6,043	556	3,964	21,905	11,203	10,099	13,458	56,663	5,903	5,174	3,795	10,871	1,364	11,890	13,254	8,856	6,002	27,056	22,121	66,485	122,515
Lisburn, . .	3,034	5,055	480	574	384	265	6,558	22	144	12,847	4,960	9,194	8,023	34,762	2,273	728	3,090	6,161	1,177	9,249	10,426	1,455	9,665	9,068	23,755	123,959	168,467
Lismore, . .	2,475	1,606	47	110	716	491	3,090	246	897	8,444	3,368	4,531	4,853	19,196	6,530	2,911	8,575	20,016	870	6,222	7,092	1,154	3,224	7,817	7,067	31,366	50,304
Lisnaskea, .	3,477	1,990	119	70	261	239	2,083	22	1,512	10,048	2,665	4,231	7,270	24,212	509	230	989	1,667	977	6,834	7,811	1,462	6,144	12,110	21,426	81,609	124,377
Listowel, . .	4,712	2,751	30	78	566	595	4,070	585	3,390	25,598	4,108	5,837	13,988	49,531	2,437	631	2,509	5,577	2,404	17,223	19,627	5,487	10,474	34,241	34,614	72,714	142,043
Londonderry, .	3,893	4,680	772	293	537	413	6,601	29	166	11,506	3,967	9,160	8,116	32,935	7,463	1,611	6,811	15,915	972	9,390	10,362	628	8,354	11,411	26,601	75,524	118,970
Longford, . .	4,676	1,900	67	171	612	531	3,091	126	1,969	7,301	4,901	5,603	5,990	23,775	3,096	1,340	3,275	7,711	930	8,031	8,961	3,167	3,792	13,833	24,337	75,457	117,421
Loughrea, .	4,358	2,496	101	123	900	818	4,436	137	1,776	4,072	12,159	7,843	4,389	34,251	32,976	20,682	31,442	91,100	672	6,987	7,659	1,833	5,536	21,270	19,918	55,047	101,878
Lurgan, . .	5,089	2,907	332	215	242	290	3,054	11	581	7,530	3,937	5,278	5,224	21,258	1,118	85	1,010	2,208	407	4,428	4,835	1,050	8,006	6,214	16,812	108,248	151,081
Macroom, . .	2,602	2,038	42	101	444	515	3,738	231	1,000	18,763	2,895	4,663	10,346	36,567	8,950	1,705	9,639	18,994	1,862	11,404	13,266	2,345	10,198	20,091	13,253	67,479	110,021
Magherafelt, .	7,609	5,648	101	93	413	600	6,845	7	340	16,061	3,943	8,021	10,381	38,406	4,876	915	5,107	10,900	2,180	14,114	16,294	2,040	8,744	18,890	87,305	154,892	220,719
Mallow, . .	2,738	2,627	272	280	1,151	778	5,119	302	1,570	14,120	6,278	6,043	9,183	35,624	13,329	3,338	13,364	32,031	1,218	9,063	10,281	2,504	8,277	20,018	15,093	43,023	86,819
Manorhamilton,	4,891	742	81	23	177	191	1,129	40	2,600	12,669	4,832	6,620	16,001	34,121	3,474	633	3,670	7,703	411	4,330	4,741	1,003	7,000	16,138	24,366	70,317	120,718
Midleton, . .	2,179	3,992	211	245	1,346	816	5,693	271	1,000	6,881	4,572	4,706	5,844	22,003	15,095	3,346	14,707	33,269	2,005	12,203	14,208	1,256	11,163	13,459	11,638	49,298	85,496
Milford, . .	3,582	3,027	98	47	310	356	3,638	2	398	7,428	3,329	4,902	4,415	20,032	6,881	1,830	5,856	14,540	897	5,458	6,355	414	8,263	11,721	21,029	51,685	97,888
Millstreet, .	1,302	1,006	24	21	169	191	1,430	103	469	3,003	930	1,707	4,572	10,202	1,732	540	1,847	4,119	709	4,570	5,279	1,120	3,020	9,578	6,606	23,330	44,624
Mitchelstown, .	2,881	1,104	98	73	898	294	2,047	879	1,461	12,183	2,494	3,127	8,487	27,261	4,405	2,143	5,475	12,110	904	8,878	9,883	2,074	4,951	17,184	12,631	41,518	76,262
Mohill, . .	4,103	1,126	90	51	832	270	1,877	105	2,883	9,280	2,674	4,681	5,921	22,514	803	154	798	1,753	1,401	9,961	11,360	3,088	5,338	13,703	22,223	60,254	109,578
Monaghan, . .	6,218	3,550	161	127	232	213	4,378	70	1,310	11,458	3,825	7,101	8,390	36,684	1,700	626	1,888	4,224	1,232	8,919	10,151	3,852	13,556	14,248	35,419	150,014	214,038
Mountbellew, .	3,054	1,527	70	75	409	418	2,580	643	2,239	4,010	4,807	4,375	2,677	15,908	17,901	11,173	16,776	45,850	391	4,788	5,179	1,301	8,537	18,954	13,870	91,234	87,603
Mountmellick, .	8,298	4,332	130	370	1,332	1,327	7,204	720	3,085	9,212	8,930	8,436	6,685	33,263	9,781	4,285	9,611	23,090	1,451	13,058	14,509	2,467	10,687	21,741	33,901	75,909	132,141
Mullingar, .	4,850	3,457	325	417	1,446	1,069	8,734	215	1,908	5,423	26,751	12,746	7,920	53,839	18,019	15,859	20,112	53,981	401	6,443	6,904	2,728	11,917	14,149	20,348	73,065	120,317
Naas, . .	4,580	3,420	470	1,155	314	617	7,191	249	1,927	7,024	22,810	8,149	5,879	44,853	32,126	16,179	29,529	77,833	633	5,166	5,799	1,074	8,567	9,679	17,934	65,724	101,004
Navan, . .	2,360	1,453	237	457	651	366	3,163	77	636	2,586	24,700	8,567	2,312	36,445	14,008	4,069	12,268	31,834	216	1,803	2,019	1,292	5,624	2,378	11,809	50,143	69,731
Nenagh, . .	4,170	3,291	192	169	1,417	803	5,851	208	2,489	13,200	8,401	10,613	10,929	41,253	17,515	9,170	20,327	47,020	2,147	12,015	14,162	3,148	9,070	25,001	17,233	53,015	134,399
Newcastle, .	3,574	2,010	70	70	504	350	3,001	436	3,444	22,137	4,671	4,826	12,680	44,264	2,944	1,078	3,326	7,348	1,443	9,257	10,700	2,854	4,027	26,854	16,792	44,137	94,410
New Ross, .	4,744	6,312	238	207	2,237	1,786	10,680	1,080	2,765	11,938	6,673	8,825	8,898	37,934	16,958	6,330	20,055	43,343	2,911	21,629	24,540	2,035	20,148	16,553	23,974	107,955	200,330
Newry, . .	8,139	5,336	381	139	423	792	7,633	78	934	13,463	4,636	7,672	9,520	35,491	10,485	2,813	10,921	24,318	1,601	11,588	13,189	4,790	16,792	11,466	42,700	160,340	231,298
Newtownards, .	4,708	4,867	587	235	326	817	6,302	22	120	10,040	2,784	4,573	7,054	24,456	2,891	893	3,424	8,078	778	8,623	9,401	790	7,478	5,210	15,721	87,987	116,402
Oldcastle, . .	2,708	1,614	70	127	595	458	2,769	145	1,018	3,064	8,709	5,064	8,029	21,506	7,267	2,823	7,681	17,751	897	5,846	6,843	2,917	4,713	7,179	16,128	60,396	88,418
Omagh, . .	6,018	5,987	185	210	439	523	7,314	8	221	21,532	4,381	8,723	15,143	49,787	10,553	2,470	11,096	24,126	2,053	11,132	13,185	2,262	15,905	23,941	47,326	163,098	250,200
Oughterard, .	3,171	849	90	29	300	260	1,503	5	1,122	4,771	3,560	3,653	3,103	15,267	23,693	10,906	18,439	51,038	478	3,845	4,324	1,216	967	11,291	13,400	30,188	59,806

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1893—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses. Used for Agricultural purposes.	No. of Horses. Traffic and Manufactures.	No. of Horses. Amusement or Recreation.	No. of Horses. One year old and under two years.	No. of Horses. Under one year.	No. of Horses. Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	No. of Cattle. Other descriptions. Two years old and upwards.	No. of Cattle. Other descriptions. One year old and under two years.	No. of Cattle. Other descriptions. Under one year.	No. of Cattle. Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Rams.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Ewes and Wethers.	No. of Sheep. Under one year.	No. of Sheep. Total.	No. of Pigs. One year old and upwards.	No. of Pigs. Under one year.	No. of Pigs. Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Turkeys.	No. of Poultry. Geese.	No. of Poultry. Ducks.	No. of Poultry. Ordinary Fowl.	No. of Poultry. Total.
Parsonstown,	5,636	2,945	210	233	1,278	941	6,724	340	2,910	8,156	11,100	6,611	4,737	30,993	16,663	10,000	17,217	44,500	1,411	5,649	11,270	2,687	29,734	29,000	22,102	43,094	123,410
Portumna,	7,302	1,340	41	81	534	348	2,335	130	571	2,100	4,148	2,640	1,733	10,791	18,100	8,775	14,187	36,180	282	3,206	8,400	609	3,784	3,347	3,601	26,570	42,292
Rathdown,	5,663	944	1,387	1,044	816	138	4,330	85	435	4,344	1,970	1,771	1,945	9,601	16,027	4,448	9,318	32,410	309	2,613	3,778	794	1,231	1,474	8,297	38,403	60,000
Rathdrum,	3,726	3,232	211	214	1,390	463	5,436	109	1,431	9,433	8,929	7,000	6,368	31,924	60,073	26,239	30,701	90,203	1,430	4,427	8,838	5,003	4,841	3,504	10,481	64,160	87,000
Rathkeale,	2,606	1,000	204	187	941	653	3,006	201	1,658	8,252	6,494	6,093	6,813	26,402	2,010	4,738	6,077	10,400	764	5,336	6,100	1,001	4,064	10,104	11,136	31,200	64,700
Roscommon,	2,567	1,637	104	104	695	500	3,061	109	1,830	4,081	7,048	5,474	2,977	21,585	20,300	17,488	26,097	64,041	605	5,412	3,071	2,301	5,020	16,151	18,434	40,209	86,575
Roscrea,	3,441	2,670	109	215	915	530	4,469	267	1,355	8,730	12,358	7,632	4,336	30,132	11,101	6,045	12,108	29,270	609	9,368	10,211	1,009	7,100	14,006	14,042	44,300	83,091
Scarriff,	3,316	2,214	81	43	409	300	2,951	124	1,173	4,190	4,303	4,044	3,442	15,870	4,497	609	4,181	8,304	651	4,215	4,376	1,241	3,006	13,212	6,330	23,761	46,730
Shillelagh,	3,661	2,006	109	144	621	414	3,346	98	1,000	6,463	4,640	4,410	3,913	19,636	11,000	8,706	16,308	41,236	1,087	3,006	3,700	2,074	3,436	9,700	9,913	64,971	86,019
Skibbereen,	5,674	2,492	37	86	437	609	3,609	48	1,216	13,464	1,010	3,621	3,072	21,144	4,000	897	3,457	10,302	3,012	10,807	13,819	1,704	3,096	15,100	11,209	60,075	90,200
Skull,	1,000	363	13	20	140	243	1,077	18	609	6,920	1,100	2,411	4,203	14,000	1,601	609	1,309	4,410	722	6,100	6,822	1,079	1,852	5,400	6,922	26,530	40,794
Sligo,	6,682	1,793	600	600	609	680	3,006	185	7,200	11,775	6,141	6,361	6,551	33,001	8,000	4,076	10,049	22,665	887	7,013	7,900	1,707	10,074	19,000	25,306	76,261	131,453
Strabane,	4,658	4,100	600	131	352	600	5,281	1	73	11,194	4,370	6,000	11,029	30,661	11,100	3,006	6,500	26,445	1,852	7,007	8,100	1,000	6,300	17,030	26,500	64,430	109,309
Stranorlar,	2,641	1,734	81	11	120	101	2,042	8	97	6,194	2,302	3,625	4,100	16,220	8,707	3,383	7,613	16,100	109	1,315	1,440	259	3,074	4,030	14,455	44,200	66,317
Strokestown,	3,473	601	82	100	445	447	1,653	74	1,200	6,100	6,175	5,044	4,025	20,000	3,737	4,737	7,100	17,368	300	5,674	6,077	2,348	3,006	12,716	22,065	57,100	97,740
Swineford,	7,650	667	131	20	300	600	1,600	672	6,677	10,714	5,001	3,006	6,500	26,479	4,656	1,542	3,006	14,012	1,000	13,841	15,317	2,317	3,712	20,620	26,544	101,357	160,353
Thomastown,	2,006	2,730	60	184	115	632	4,034	184	863	6,201	4,200	4,302	4,300	18,811	12,006	3,006	12,471	30,341	871	6,272	7,143	1,200	4,310	9,200	7,000	60,290	78,470
Thurles,	3,907	3,132	173	140	1,343	300	5,441	263	2,470	8,300	7,417	6,920	2,154	24,500	10,207	8,383	11,501	30,661	1,600	12,994	14,570	2,056	7,000	51,785	11,345	30,711	90,611
Tipperary,	3,010	2,544	100	302	300	609	4,025	381	3,044	27,300	8,358	8,165	20,307	65,400	7,443	4,285	7,344	19,174	1,300	10,312	10,880	3,094	7,584	28,931	22,071	74,400	133,603
Tobercurry,	5,615	727	60	67	314	311	1,479	109	2,147	8,150	6,344	4,622	5,100	22,065	6,745	1,731	7,148	15,422	600	5,641	6,230	2,100	7,140	14,132	22,427	30,341	106,240
Tralee,	4,564	2,355	140	155	550	836	4,300	400	3,182	24,674	5,211	2,134	15,748	34,300	8,108	6,000	8,117	18,938	4,000	14,818	16,800	3,796	6,100	21,478	24,000	72,049	127,341
Trim,	3,048	1,930	194	400	878	548	4,219	100	357	3,049	20,800	6,300	3,300	34,348	11,107	10,060	13,421	37,130	141	2,000	2,234	1,226	6,311	2,520	13,167	34,485	81,421
Tuam,	3,000	2,000	140	144	201	665	4,840	561	6,718	8,275	8,358	6,602	4,554	28,470	29,651	37,309	39,201	110,304	1,243	10,121	11,364	1,211	3,814	22,387	24,031	101,100	161,721
Tulla,	1,607	1,265	95	60	454	600	3,336	100	1,600	5,700	4,235	4,700	3,416	18,348	5,794	3,238	6,400	14,918	601	4,352	4,300	2,000	2,503	13,006	10,075	23,001	50,737
Tullamore,	4,107	2,026	100	100	1,000	600	3,806	401	2,111	8,686	8,878	6,617	4,440	28,751	17,027	9,007	13,001	34,200	810	7,004	8,814	2,006	11,200	17,944	20,636	66,220	116,349
Urlingford,	7,943	1,300	15	74	491	600	2,878	84	1,102	3,033	4,561	4,737	3,450	15,600	10,118	6,248	11,314	29,303	417	4,604	3,011	1,000	4,815	8,774	8,743	30,152	42,503
Waterford,	4,913	3,848	934	545	1,100	841	7,815	604	1,538	14,197	8,116	3,006	8,958	36,361	3,975	1,073	3,931	8,951	1,731	15,492	17,228	1,493	17,600	7,310	17,014	83,100	121,097
Westport,	6,205	2,640	148	105	400	601	4,100	14	2,619	10,184	12,006	7,000	6,471	24,779	24,515	12,370	27,001	73,200	787	6,702	7,450	794	3,015	26,230	10,002	65,730	110,621
Wexford,	6,205	6,053	307	340	1,777	1,000	8,840	848	2,467	3,418	8,230	8,250	8,400	32,231	12,249	6,143	12,000	30,300	1,819	15,330	17,104	1,769	30,045	12,739	20,119	41,929	101,638
Youghal,	1,911	1,852	178	75	667	609	3,915	100	1,300	4,667	6,811	3,724	3,970	16,871	4,788	1,026	5,361	11,400	600	7,300	8,865	365	4,283	7,359	11,111	30,794	60,807
Total,	590,774	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	913,706	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ANTRIM:	1886	23,977	1,708	1,590	76	488	85,524	34,139	36,881	38,757	25,349	8,822	51,901	3,121	477,813
	1887	25,716	1,370	1,668	61	553	84,985	32,180	37,043	42,431	29,431	7,963	62,713	3,293	518,774
	1888	26,173	1,894	1,983	112	511	83,086	33,722	38,304	43,963	32,943	8,045	64,743	6,713	520,430
	1889	26,781	2,161	1,957	120	502	76,296	31,432	37,958	51,314	35,734	7,132	52,914	5,791	538,025
	1890	27,400	2,358	2,160	157	534	78,614	31,222	40,087	50,034	45,539	6,370	63,867	9,157	569,220
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1891	27,288	2,603	2,267	104	676	81,716	33,700	42,123	57,559	34,694	7,660	60,456	3,359	573,384
	1892	26,727	2,444	2,178	104	714	85,834	30,592	39,050	69,146	61,360	6,117	44,020	6,547	551,063
	1893	27,870	2,519	2,053	97	719	87,462	34,528	37,193	61,369	47,400	8,849	49,042	3,805	576,715
	1894	28,569	2,491	2,204	76	622	88,627	32,441	37,617	56,799	39,971	7,655	60,585	5,724	580,856
	1895	29,580	2,627	2,104	66	687	85,486	31,299	41,177	58,792	39,434	7,216	53,989	6,392	606,665
ARMAGH:	1886	11,590	731	909	460	2,600	42,906	20,278	22,142	6,513	8,973	3,754	24,943	8,902	403,289
	1887	11,904	954	853	318	2,266	42,632	19,985	16,811	7,167	8,650	3,653	26,390	6,692	411,591
	1888	11,654	662	942	300	2,603	41,663	19,579	19,627	7,011	7,101	3,903	28,082	6,421	414,404
	1889	12,027	802	883	279	2,475	39,909	20,636	19,280	7,062	7,044	3,379	26,593	8,160	420,719
	1890	12,181	1,037	936	215	2,447	41,013	22,055	19,841	8,417	8,183	3,606	28,550	10,371	459,534
Area, 313,086 Acres.	1891	12,420	1,067	1,220	253	2,459	43,842	22,911	21,971	12,787	12,480	3,612	27,830	10,836	470,673
	1892	12,089	1,015	1,151	212	2,218	44,930	24,949	23,234	11,895	12,660	2,680	22,066	10,596	487,017
	1893	12,251	1,072	1,031	228	2,340	46,754	22,813	20,968	10,966	10,940	2,891	22,712	10,218	536,161
	1894	12,676	822	1,072	267	2,270	43,886	20,451	20,227	6,731	9,584	3,734	28,115	9,272	501,380
	1895	13,194	939	1,074	160	2,332	44,455	20,165	21,717	9,192	9,482	3,402	24,555	9,216	540,093
CARLOW:	1886	5,770	1,328	1,116	376	2,460	24,020	11,067	10,254	42,464	25,161	2,776	20,011	3,433	183,376
	1887	6,012	1,350	1,062	342	2,376	24,431	10,686	9,770	36,299	24,713	2,977	22,468	3,364	186,642
	1888	6,672	1,394	1,174	343	2,669	22,860	10,738	9,553	37,785	26,256	2,420	19,633	3,433	173,590
	1889	5,932	1,419	1,259	355	2,579	23,117	10,078	9,343	41,580	29,233	2,381	20,516	3,380	190,803
	1890	6,815	1,462	1,205	361	2,597	23,703	11,320	10,007	44,020	35,181	2,730	23,373	3,325	196,454
Area, 221,285 Acres.	1891	6,800	1,579	1,286	366	2,768	24,522	11,828	10,660	50,924	38,196	2,438	22,133	3,957	198,728
	1892	6,770	1,644	1,303	359	2,705	25,786	12,744	10,857	58,370	41,754	2,185	18,777	3,681	201,110
	1893	6,052	1,760	1,248	349	2,785	26,443	12,392	9,705	60,827	40,913	2,127	19,131	3,403	210,055
	1894	6,116	1,880	1,046	344	2,948	26,264	10,655	8,950	52,192	32,616	2,412	19,787	3,309	202,162
	1895	6,359	1,764	1,029	341	2,876	24,104	10,164	8,519	49,516	31,176	2,387	20,173	3,387	204,516
CAVAN:	1886	8,284	1,003	1,203	1,137	7,940	60,363	23,175	29,658	7,519	8,465	6,772	32,201	16,462	607,389
	1887	8,290	1,047	1,397	1,109	8,161	59,231	22,881	29,292	6,385	7,182	7,376	37,300	17,166	623,573
	1888	8,246	1,134	1,438	1,105	8,180	58,634	21,523	28,845	6,111	7,916	7,693	39,666	16,207	549,040
	1889	8,380	1,171	1,517	1,029	8,260	57,610	22,084	29,305	6,271	6,156	7,704	39,781	18,773	553,519
	1890	8,538	1,221	1,847	1,006	6,543	59,614	23,016	29,628	10,508	10,386	8,761	49,261	20,370	590,364
Area, 467,025 Acres.	1891	9,759	1,486	2,007	1,053	6,793	62,631	27,281	31,331	12,916	12,716	6,395	42,689	20,843	594,330
	1892	8,708	1,869	2,418	1,005	8,985	60,353	27,905	31,747	15,238	14,908	6,776	30,594	19,156	606,491
	1893	8,628	1,627	2,061	647	6,707	64,384	25,597	29,074	12,249	11,031	7,090	34,888	18,404	621,635
	1894	9,057	1,795	2,301	697	9,101	64,149	24,889	31,496	11,130	11,062	6,650	45,308	18,996	625,563
	1895	9,315	1,712	2,066	624	9,242	60,424	25,280	31,720	6,862	8,698	6,357	43,440	18,581	649,093
CLARE:	1886	11,041	2,609	2,509	738	9,692	86,672	39,579	41,777	72,052	48,287	6,138	39,574	13,452	413,020
	1887	12,086	2,480	2,585	705	10,032	85,850	37,103	43,805	67,268	43,765	6,354	43,121	14,640	406,504
	1888	12,007	2,739	2,605	873	10,230	85,040	37,893	42,568	86,973	48,024	5,213	38,595	15,220	396,322
	1889	12,214	3,120	3,044	789	10,801	82,241	37,070	42,476	70,885	52,327	6,628	43,068	16,381	421,029
	1890	12,127	3,263	3,260	842	11,098	86,140	39,435	43,452	77,909	55,599	6,791	45,524	18,150	416,927
Area, 766,266 Acres.	1891	11,901	3,306	3,225	638	10,646	87,058	42,637	43,587	83,161	58,236	4,984	33,306	17,882	408,686
	1892	11,607	3,774	3,109	681	10,585	90,163	42,654	39,144	82,514	57,089	4,436	28,962	18,081	410,213
	1893	12,267	3,795	3,124	730	10,715	93,382	39,104	40,284	79,070	55,091	5,340	33,170	18,315	436,382
	1894	12,274	3,969	3,077	726	10,874	90,547	39,782	42,022	72,494	52,665	5,717	40,365	16,619	416,822
	1895	12,851	3,974	3,006	784	11,312	86,134	41,500	43,604	68,421	48,844	8,011	36,430	17,721	429,274
CORK:	1886	36,791	7,156	7,012	2,100	11,666	228,632	72,880	98,113	172,942	131,757	21,762	134,515	20,770	1,083,349
	1887	37,200	7,134	7,270	2,208	11,840	217,380	64,990	98,547	182,504	134,490	24,401	149,209	20,350	1,122,000
	1888	36,291	7,533	7,742	2,391	12,461	214,155	68,970	98,940	178,106	140,545	21,460	135,211	21,934	1,097,875
	1889	37,240	7,049	7,384	2,436	12,480	208,309	64,590	104,452	181,103	150,811	23,381	142,398	21,258	1,154,455
	1890	37,111	6,183	8,545	2,453	12,820	214,011	70,104	118,168	156,510	175,580	24,490	155,576	22,818	1,179,400
Area, 1,836,921 Acres.	1891	37,671	8,619	6,959	2,488	13,052	224,295	73,321	119,965	229,566	166,857	19,950	127,489	24,551	1,125,955
	1892	37,942	6,606	9,084	2,453	13,943	229,060	78,107	112,778	231,378	160,596	18,972	101,094	25,561	1,152,663
	1893	38,770	10,512	6,707	2,990	15,006	240,819	76,453	103,703	209,812	156,848	18,128	112,029	25,124	1,214,955
	1894	39,178	10,659	8,651	2,625	15,721	242,473	70,288	104,280	181,671	142,074	20,547	129,698	26,723	1,246,715
	1895	40,613	10,676	8,464	2,032	16,602	235,079	68,223	117,039	172,886	139,232	20,442	135,031	26,261	1,279,991
DONEGAL:	1886	20,246	1,222	1,516	86	2,770	98,341	38,192	42,438	107,757	63,159	4,399	25,112	3,757	648,416
	1887	19,628	1,144	1,667	35	2,517	96,714	38,685	42,432	109,655	65,200	5,016	31,470	3,569	687,078
	1888	20,616	1,356	1,953	27	2,156	98,846	40,963	44,898	114,367	73,298	5,236	40,790	3,447	715,785
	1889	20,116	1,440	1,806	32	2,300	91,472	38,535	43,828	116,089	78,016	4,834	33,316	5,621	669,626
	1890	20,035	1,779	2,141	37	2,269	87,844	38,014	44,006	121,540	76,267	6,063	37,143	4,049	719,795
Area, 1,190,268 Acres.	1891	19,680	1,424	2,091	28	2,500	91,176	40,516	46,602	123,308	79,497	4,983	31,065	3,702	706,797
	1892	19,395	1,547	1,898	14	2,717	96,108	42,400	43,214	126,716	82,033	4,111	26,500	3,960	701,252
	1893	19,868	1,532	1,882	16	2,396	102,410	42,194	43,657	129,613	79,497	3,811	24,048	3,504	713,630
	1894	19,682	1,703	1,861	21	2,237	100,787	42,006	44,069	114,759	72,018	4,316	33,063	6,864	720,102
	1895	20,454	1,655	1,814	16	2,116	96,917	41,552	43,485	112,672	70,340	4,322	29,992	2,655	762,652
DOWN:	1886	27,335	2,232	2,355	112	1,425	75,114	36,926	37,205	34,858	28,678	8,616	41,645	10,731	646,816
	1887	27,562	2,149	2,653	134	1,597	72,546	34,095	35,616	36,623	31,022	8,645	42,360	11,367	669,070
	1888	27,154	2,455	2,633	149	1,579	70,723	33,835	36,376	34,170	33,401	7,290	47,448	12,442	668,539
	1889	27,310	2,432	2,561	160	1,398	69,325	31,322	35,404	41,376	36,960	5,397	40,828	12,351	673,223
	1890	26,756	2,742	2,540	142	1,491	69,809	32,716	37,516	47,169	42,564	5,920	46,732	16,797	741,840
Area, 611,927 Acres.	1891	26,621	2,787	2,691	92	1,302	71,973	37,667	40,041	53,464	48,407	6,384	45,369	13,761	719,692
	1892	27,386	3,184	2,983	114	1,429	80,293	41,473	39,716	58,055	52,657	6,065	34,614	12,874	736,336
	1893	27,874	3,568	2,994	114	1,422	81,088	36,629	36,639	55,406	46,920	6,515	36,851	12,740	794,185
	1894	28,378	3,188	2,704	148	1,548	78,684	35,179	36,698	53,982	42,910	6,003	45,978	16,194	809,672
	1895	29,185	3,063	2,788	126	1,359	76,186	38,101	38,994	51,091	41,700	5,327	40,124	12,838	822,123

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
DUBLIN:	1886	19,127	1,402	744	384	1,847	44,684	11,770	7,310	30,571	17,267	1,182	9,145	4,007	231,372
	1887	19,180	1,295	804	368	1,876	45,120	10,959	7,487	31,101	16,851	1,132	10,114	5,105	216,556
	1888	19,317	1,355	797	330	1,844	41,770	11,601	6,963	32,616	19,929	852	9,094	5,556	232,083
	1889	19,454	1,237	781	342	1,906	43,942	10,949	7,521	34,513	20,561	1,429	9,349	5,405	244,616
Area, 226,821 Acres.	1890	19,536	1,299	976	381	2,194	43,502	11,563	8,317	41,830	24,509	1,811	11,626	5,815	243,083
	1891	20,123	1,173	844	342	1,862	45,790	13,988	8,735	47,361	30,882	1,321	11,473	5,766	250,093
	1892	20,402	1,332	1,034	359	1,780	46,347	13,810	8,551	48,375	31,394	718	8,161	5,877	250,261
	1893	21,219	1,324	933	389	1,808	47,380	13,115	7,674	41,791	22,413	1,167	9,561	5,864	274,638
	1894	21,262	1,692	1,017	354	1,923	45,981	11,301	6,626	40,034	21,454	1,385	9,101	4,886	260,577
	1895	21,358	1,680	951	354	1,941	44,257	10,353	6,924	36,382	20,783	1,299	8,796	4,710	265,801
FERMANAGH:	1886	6,766	409	472	149	4,049	52,735	14,640	26,151	4,177	3,674	2,481	18,735	4,110	390,605
	1887	5,916	453	514	211	4,163	53,173	14,479	26,110	3,063	3,981	3,436	22,513	4,015	432,461
	1888	6,139	620	618	161	4,181	54,327	14,488	27,781	5,509	5,331	3,410	24,172	4,421	425,365
	1889	6,240	677	555	134	4,307	53,892	15,673	27,242	8,135	7,473	2,791	22,939	4,907	451,156
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1890	6,506	836	754	184	4,642	53,473	14,503	27,463	8,151	7,734	3,380	25,104	5,458	435,266
	1891	6,633	830	736	154	4,547	56,468	17,270	28,087	9,689	9,053	2,952	21,990	5,450	439,011
	1892	6,487	928	820	143	4,729	55,683	17,736	28,318	9,813	8,761	2,443	19,917	5,441	430,369
	1893	6,330	991	807	151	4,550	55,420	17,238	25,173	9,536	8,179	2,403	19,147	4,892	433,019
	1894	6,614	952	703	131	4,522	54,114	14,717	27,974	6,519	6,065	2,455	22,318	4,432	452,034
	1895	6,772	907	619	113	4,837	53,795	16,159	28,444	5,730	5,396	2,746	21,235	4,748	440,355
GALWAY:	1886	18,883	4,654	5,135	2,131	16,017	108,790	43,874	30,332	349,897	187,564	8,298	56,556	11,024	745,131
	1887	18,686	5,147	5,741	2,045	16,158	115,170	49,272	31,468	343,511	196,510	8,354	55,478	11,642	737,289
	1888	18,427	5,250	5,907	2,204	16,754	113,952	47,183	30,748	371,420	211,200	8,133	60,702	12,808	770,417
	1889	18,874	5,508	6,011	2,182	16,758	109,186	50,023	31,132	370,104	218,315	8,979	60,170	12,879	799,063
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1890	18,906	6,005	6,294	2,128	17,761	112,124	50,676	33,660	427,007	254,170	8,545	68,071	14,054	851,224
	1891	18,844	6,157	5,253	2,074	16,373	114,126	52,774	33,288	429,643	258,817	6,830	56,295	14,028	838,009
	1892	18,361	5,002	6,099	2,176	17,000	116,879	53,329	33,720	440,017	257,060	6,174	48,077	15,182	822,475
	1893	18,713	5,905	5,870	1,968	17,283	117,650	40,764	34,904	415,157	227,183	6,400	51,360	13,751	854,408
	1894	18,829	6,011	5,765	2,022	18,142	117,251	45,744	31,481	407,206	220,978	6,147	54,981	14,175	875,931
	1895	19,854	5,623	5,776	2,113	17,907	109,149	40,274	32,820	396,450	216,484	6,232	57,268	13,207	871,143
KERRY:	1886	11,046	1,406	1,845	2,533	9,443	120,002	33,263	49,315	61,732	34,096	7,425	41,715	20,986	470,069
	1887	10,910	1,347	1,736	2,356	9,467	124,243	30,703	51,053	56,940	32,822	8,329	48,310	19,874	482,240
	1888	10,978	1,416	2,024	2,638	10,309	127,315	38,220	51,073	65,086	40,312	8,280	52,073	24,107	498,697
	1889	11,174	1,400	2,184	2,889	10,920	123,021	33,048	60,673	67,047	43,101	9,116	58,975	26,455	514,579
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1890	11,605	1,601	2,238	2,849	11,551	132,372	37,035	60,327	72,971	51,067	9,902	65,788	27,283	544,001
	1891	11,670	1,942	2,562	2,686	11,402	135,106	30,417	69,279	78,620	53,556	8,026	54,037	26,462	552,012
	1892	11,495	1,968	2,515	2,847	12,148	134,093	41,560	60,165	81,946	55,248	6,663	42,762	24,201	550,787
	1893	11,283	1,846	2,287	2,446	12,212	130,951	38,293	55,380	81,297	51,186	5,974	40,106	26,862	553,700
	1894	11,438	1,852	2,300	2,506	12,438	137,530	35,560	55,586	77,730	45,173	7,009	47,945	26,544	566,250
	1895	11,557	1,845	2,184	2,690	12,304	131,394	37,021	64,780	71,405	44,380	7,856	52,343	21,590	557,238
KILDARE:	1886	6,295	2,383	1,696	556	3,905	57,320	20,430	12,357	71,701	44,292	1,711	13,795	4,170	233,701
	1887	9,446	2,606	1,639	600	4,312	60,354	20,100	12,111	71,196	41,895	1,563	13,391	3,893	226,041
	1888	9,471	2,507	1,717	710	4,120	56,435	20,156	11,367	74,726	47,684	2,057	11,387	3,505	213,206
	1889	9,681	2,903	1,881	587	4,016	61,531	21,420	12,897	80,893	49,103	1,616	13,647	3,669	226,869
Area, 416,496 Acres.	1890	9,533	2,578	1,656	635	4,256	60,610	22,389	14,044	90,348	59,253	2,278	15,134	4,030	227,916
	1891	9,415	2,607	1,718	520	4,160	60,866	22,930	14,061	100,535	67,834	1,578	13,304	3,991	209,203
	1892	9,824	2,668	1,785	612	4,145	61,203	22,695	14,398	104,547	60,621	1,257	10,501	4,008	206,306
	1893	9,962	3,350	2,176	606	4,344	66,096	21,938	12,251	97,120	54,664	1,903	11,290	3,880	233,673
	1894	10,464	3,119	1,938	518	4,310	63,850	20,582	11,884	88,772	47,842	2,316	12,012	6,536	223,385
	1895	10,640	2,931	1,803	577	4,235	62,371	10,031	11,161	78,348	48,533	1,601	12,152	3,389	222,558
KILKENNY:	1886	12,370	2,844	2,273	1,094	5,224	63,533	31,213	26,725	47,687	29,401	5,251	35,970	5,007	382,447
	1887	12,597	3,043	2,421	1,159	5,306	62,513	29,471	27,342	49,385	31,130	5,560	42,483	6,213	417,475
	1888	12,281	3,257	2,631	1,150	5,533	58,290	28,756	26,486	47,172	33,231	4,345	36,325	6,749	394,475
	1889	12,350	3,426	2,510	1,067	5,478	57,128	29,091	26,772	50,711	33,527	4,881	35,745	7,117	432,601
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1890	12,537	3,622	2,765	1,147	5,601	59,456	31,001	29,768	51,536	44,416	5,034	43,244	7,703	450,814
	1891	12,426	3,909	3,106	1,089	5,993	62,261	35,038	31,760	71,904	49,616	5,627	39,164	6,619	448,113
	1892	12,720	4,283	3,223	1,112	5,810	66,266	35,327	32,325	70,022	51,830	4,155	31,520	6,579	457,137
	1893	13,027	4,823	3,178	1,089	6,000	63,048	33,965	29,544	68,731	44,716	4,376	31,584	8,190	458,230
	1894	13,396	4,727	3,035	1,049	6,170	66,191	31,694	30,041	62,914	43,176	4,874	36,720	8,029	458,723
	1895	13,799	4,150	2,742	1,047	5,801	62,718	31,959	31,138	62,114	42,916	4,252	34,692	7,386	489,160
KING'S:	1886	9,788	2,352	1,938	1,026	6,422	44,400	16,377	11,268	59,377	35,154	3,075	21,784	4,300	270,790
	1887	9,707	2,578	2,091	1,081	6,436	43,098	17,401	11,488	57,897	36,907	6,733	23,721	4,004	275,571
	1888	9,817	2,809	2,286	1,169	6,611	42,761	17,727	11,513	50,848	39,401	3,024	22,104	5,418	270,577
	1889	9,717	2,636	1,988	1,082	6,457	42,370	18,809	10,744	60,707	37,999	3,028	28,496	4,960	304,627
Area, 493,263 Acres.	1890	9,805	2,887	2,360	1,060	6,784	42,438	18,791	12,814	68,091	44,702	3,723	30,089	5,802	307,346
	1891	9,865	2,763	2,471	1,116	6,980	44,640	21,205	18,291	76,291	47,973	2,905	25,479	6,307	300,050
	1892	9,761	3,150	2,411	1,208	6,080	47,102	23,792	13,694	80,429	50,068	2,701	20,985	6,281	304,391
	1893	10,045	3,182	2,372	1,149	6,881	47,958	20,658	12,492	70,298	41,693	2,078	21,717	5,053	311,059
	1894	10,106	3,226	2,441	1,104	6,971	47,358	19,725	12,811	68,332	35,914	3,042	24,925	6,344	296,006
	1895	10,209	3,025	2,294	1,105	6,735	48,131	16,404	12,543	59,146	37,370	2,476	22,113	5,712	292,858
LEITRIM:	1886	6,007	540	497	348	9,503	46,926	15,596	24,102	7,814	4,925	2,691	18,963	7,564	310,040
	1887	6,034	621	473	310	9,300	47,097	16,802	24,022	6,842	5,245	2,923	23,722	6,965	304,973
	1888	6,023	604	612	254	9,816	47,585	17,008	24,097	7,245	6,360	3,016	26,326	8,722	336,890
	1889	2,890	715	644	254	8,940	47,968	18,889	25,812	8,443	7,174	3,262	25,025	9,036	337,266
Area, 678,510 Acres.	1890	2,928	742	677	328	8,976	49,017	19,093	27,200	10,874	9,350	4,153	29,904	10,537	360,965
	1891	3,076	769	703	342	9,042	48,461	18,008	27,625	10,660	9,187	3,732	23,868	9,407	344,922
	1892	3,005	801	800	309	9,265	50,368	16,771	25,544	11,164	9,410	2,497	16,936	9,492	342,061
	1893	3,030	895	720	288	8,932	50,040	18,254	22,808	11,700	9,734	2,460	17,508	6,486	333,959
	1894	3,269	877	618	278	9,258	49,640	17,969	24,071	11,108	8,431	3,336	25,406	8,532	366,323
	1895	3,273	916	655	239	6,050	47,830	19,015	25,111	9,034	6,279	3,057	24,278	8,672	373,163

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LIMERICK:	1886	11,829	1,377	1,590	2,053	9,218	122,649	29,940	62,966	31,882	16,886	7,561	61,489	10 694	424,609
	1887	12,011	2,141	1,891	2,334	9,409	125,101	26,097	65,932	33,024	21,740	7,880	58,227	10,391	444,748
	1888	11,683	1,946	1,848	2,076	9,231	117,113	30,384	56,942	31,276	26,203	6,92[illegible]	45,570	11,723	415,634
	1889	11,840	2,425	2,048	2,196	9,781	121,878	30,387	66,598	38,854	23,296	7,334	53,340	12,288	431,091
Area,	1890	12,229	2,575	2,392	2,302	8,842	128,791	32,965	70,576	41,605	25,612	7,424	59,057	12,269	437,828
682,973 Acres.	1891	12,377	3,011	2,300	2,152	10,815	133,328	36,837	71,746	49,498	30,102	8,167	47,757	14,356	446,074
	1892	12,839	3,210	2,541	2,176	10,845	130,915	34,173	65,701	45,586	27,303	4,609	37,541	13 748	448,944
	1893	12,551	3,270	2,335	2,334	11,194	131,017	33,180	61,694	48,119	22,889	5,11[illegible]	41,047	13,987	466,747
	1894	12,772	3,185	2,273	2,340	11,459	138,873	31,984	58,384	35,488	21,103	5,762	48,197	13,967	479,526
	1895	12,819	2,959	1,989	2,318	11,612	128,170	29,197	63,028	38,600	20,646	5,443	43,645	13,128	455,567
LONDONDERRY:	1886	17,148	1,426	1,515	30	402	54,914	24,385	29,117	24,531	16,801	4,0[illegible]	29,636	5,187	393,271
	1887	17,582	1,455	1,731	21	481	54,557	24,648	28,006	25,362	21,901	5,686	34,343	6,143	447,047
	1888	17,639	1,536	1,942	24	470	55,083	25,814	29,266	29,469	24,022	5,17[illegible]	38,949	6,354	450,122
	1889	17,947	1,504	1,743	28	583	51,924	23,769	26,501	27,026	22,574	4,394	31,861	6,233	449,921
Area,	1890	17,099	1,571	1,927	37	649	54,045	24,403	27,407	33,688	28,863	5,5[illegible]	36,396	6,001	451,938
513,388 Acres.	1891	17,703	1,817	2,057	54	535	56,124	26,333	29,403	39,305	31,155	4,954	33,187	6,694	459,452
	1892	17,511	1,922	2,196	46	590	58,994	30,650	29,776	38,362	30,158	4,20[illegible]	30,674	6,356	482,010
	1893	17,671	1,861	2,054	50	526	58,447	28,415	28,541	34,088	27,006	4,04[illegible]	32,450	5,812	494,610
	1894	18,303	2,309	2,227	60	605	58,459	27,089	27,604	35,148	27,945	5,48[illegible]	40,015	6,187	533 668
	1895	16,566	1,85[illegible]	1,758	39	594	55,110	27,354	29,684	34,399	26,830	4,53[illegible]	35,044	5,664	526,122
LONGFORD:	1886	4,607	1,304	1,194	581	3,290	30,96[illegible]	13,551	13,215	14,425	10,361	2,49[illegible]	14,540	7,118	216,912
	1887	5,072	1,197	1,270	711	3,224	30,324	13,123	12,910	13,522	9,585	2,35[illegible]	17,799	7,422	220,699
	1888	4,806	1,426	1,297	580	3,401	28,16[illegible]	13,225	12,732	14,503	11,317	2,21[illegible]	18,175	8,177	229,933
	1889	4,862	1,451	1,378	505	3,193	29,91[illegible]	14,356	12,753	15,067	11,670	2,31[illegible]	17,946	8,289	224,307
Area,	1890	4,954	1,538	1,409	6[illegible]	3,283	29,379	14,663	13,519	18,465	12,870	2,4[illegible]	2[illegible],448	9,429	242,125
257,770 Acres.	1891	4,923	1,747	1,606	667	3,668	31,453	16,777	14,954	21,[illegible]	16,692	2,1[illegible]	29,470	9,679	251,395
	1892	5 028	1,796	1,573	55[illegible]	6,027	32 081	15,906	14,117	20,471	13,694	1,7[illegible]	16,168	9,034	240 530
	1893	5,220	1,69[illegible]	1,557	55[illegible]	3,896	32,17[illegible]	15,251	13,268	18,78[illegible]	13,297	1,9[illegible]	16,100	9,328	270,177
	1894	6,165	1,634	1,441	482	3,742	31,341	15,050	13,619	16,14[illegible]	12,506	2,385	20,838	8,881	266,004
	1895	5,411	1,667	1,383	443	3,854	30,12[illegible]	14,918	13,461	15,274	11,794	1,932	19,439	7,890	27[illegible],355
LOUTH & DROGHEDA, Co. of Town:	1886	7,879	1,297	1,101	226	1,562	23,761	11,261	7,086	23,12[illegible]	13,358	1,339	13,958	5,128	229,854
	1887	8,032	1,361	1,330	233	1,730	22,75[illegible]	10,981	6,750	23,727	18,037	1,773	14,606	5,176	228,751
	1888	7,891	1,448	1,384	230	1,693	21,777	10,710	7,187	26 538	20 254	1,706	16,394	5,249	224,817
	1889	8,204	1,303	1,274	213	1,865	21,412	10,278	6,796	25,940	20,361	1,664	15,986	4,674	233,173
Area,	1890	7,878	1,314	1,190	226	1,691	22,208	10,623	7,575	29,793	25,406	1,844	16,568	5,726	245,081
201,618 Acres.	1891	7,598	1,207	1,250	189	1,570	23,870	10,818	7,732	30,470	24,918	1,515	16,129	5,744	240,579
	1892	8,054	1,708	1,803	187	1,620	25,530	13,261	8,202	28,849	23,166	1,960	12,598	5,890	243,648
	1893	7,929	1,647	1,426	231	1,572	26,604	12,649	7,693	27,628	19,669	1,382	15,031	5,384	273,544
	1894	8,514	1,899	1,426	187	1,833	27,964	12,119	7,715	25,265	18,452	1,893	16,925	5,758	257,660
	1895	8,624	1,881	1,431	198	1,664	26,970	11,087	8,190	22,929	18,156	1,841	16,451	6,022	259,381
MAYO:	1886	12,350	2,2[illegible]	3,629	2,280	21,745	97,073	34,809	32,[illegible]00	149,618	98,988	6,620	47,213	7,949	656,563
	1887	12,259	1,989	3,192	2,629	23,112	99,224	34 363	33,176	147,420	102 016	6,458	50,095	8,255	714,249
	1888	12,653	2,035	3,402	2,671	22,406	98,430	36 625	34,056	169,646	120,585	7,242	56,761	8,863	702,424
	1889	12,154	2,337	3,421	2,514	23,597	99,367	39,350	36,682	173,886	123,745	8,594	54,943	9,051	711,150
Area,	1890	12,372	2,271	3,339	2,030	24,553	104,477	37,800	35,344	200,324	145,012	7,036	60,778	8,953	753,772
1,318,130 Acres.	1891	11,596	2,185	2,959	1,976	23,666	103,328	36,597	34,858	208,308	148,035	6,058	47,258	8,979	751,892
	1892	11,988	2,265	3,054	2,130	22 554	110,612	39 646	35,611	218 124	145 832	5,367	42,825	10,197	732,637
	1893	11,983	2,403	3,404	2,387	23,377	113,293	38,085	33,950	208,160	132,587	5,334	44,262	7,811	745,852
	1894	11,914	3,021	3,350	2,171	23,921	110,535	40,064	35,943	195,286	134,478	6,586	69,721	8,856	771,495
	1895	12,628	2 830	3,511	2,221	23,623	105,835	38,917	35,078	181,8[illegible]	126,328	7,623	60,231	7,855	775,800
MEATH:	1886	11,152	3,029	2,016	594	3,055	136,958	34 268	15,006	101,41[illegible]	62,239	1,183	14,022	7,211	330,893
	1887	11,499	3,000	2,085	604	3,045	142,036	36 017	15,322	102,[illegible]	67,453	1,999	15,229	7,327	349,194
	1888	11,460	3,016	2,338	682	3,190	135,973	38,685	14,019	108,0[illegible]	70,606	2,511	14,901	7,711	346,993
	1889	11,405	3,024	1,986	621	2,705	138,817	38,442	13,761	113,44[illegible]	69 953	1,441	14,119	7,554	348,107
Area,	1890	11,320	3,09[illegible]	2,264	553	2,987	134,928	36,634	16,249	125,681	78,386	2,103	16,007	8,366	365,191
676,298 Acres.	1891	11,433	3,3[illegible]	2,441	504	2,845	138,280	37,625	16,448	136,405	88,627	1,430	16,828	8,887	350 548
	1892	11,553	3,796	2,558	549	3,075	143,478	37,206	17,017	133,665	88 542	1,3[illegible]	12,722	9,053	[illegible]
	1893	12,047	4,148	2,494	814	3,383	144,340	36,463	14,272	120,134	72,887	1,318	14,076	8,391	397,750
	1894	12,119	4,[illegible]	2,458	535	3,225	153,050	31,732	13,752	111,754	66 395	1,378	15,497	8,377	372,341
	1895	12,434	3,07[illegible]	2,245	482	3,286	153,110	32,757	15,222	110,245	66,933	1,380	13,836	7,675	380,942
MONAGHAN:	1886	8,277	72[illegible]	869	436	3,623	40,225	17,461	20,377	6,304	5,203	3,20[illegible]	21,721	11,732	442,372
	1887	9,457	74[illegible]	882	461	3,695	39,015	16,800	19,576	5,677	6,981	3,95[illegible]	24,348	12,262	454,183
	1888	9,538	866	1,122	462	3,816	39,148	16,116	19,551	7,033	6,648	3,547	26,899	13,374	489,262
	1889	10,641	80[illegible]	1,093	453	3,703	40,882	17,439	21,329	8,057	7,832	3,740	29,806	13,357	494,689
Area,	1890	10,177	8[illegible]	1,221	450	4,007	40,108	18,145	21,239	8,024	8,422	4,1[illegible]	30,503	14,998	497,516
318,806 Acres.	1891	10,008	1,02[illegible]	1,185	803	4,210	41,950	21,084	22,150	10,305	11,073	3,965	32,230	14,339	517,518
	1892	9,949	1,28[illegible]	1,418	596	4,373	44,009	22,874	22,982	11,192	12,168	2,877	24,048	13,906	496 914
	1893	10,044	1,276	1,378	511	4,353	45,096	21,497	21,618	8,678	9,455	3,31[illegible]	24,859	13,311	549,908
	1894	10,412	1,224	1,388	551	4,768	43,439	19,263	22,056	7,403	7,948	4,382	32,640	13,392	548,283
	1895	11,150	1,1[illegible]	1,378	453	4,350	42,457	20,303	22,334	8,303	7,917	4,09[illegible]	30,703	13,086	561,411
QUEEN'S:	1886	8,440	2,16[illegible]	1,891	1,035	5,733	41,060	18,050	14,856	35,783	22,165	3,093	27,484	4,722	260 512
	1887	9,686	2,13[illegible]	1,856	1,041	5,688	47,126	19,251	14,466	36,024	24,032	3,789	31,208	4,393	284,010
	1888	9,782	2,521	1,780	1,076	5,851	44,505	18,767	13,419	35,813	24,604	2,942	27,168	4,674	261,677
	1889	9,992	2,350	1,814	1,064	5,663	44,693	17,434	12,647	39,184	24,668	3,518	28,835	5,343	272,493
Area,	1890	9,893	2,374	1,860	1,082	6,012	44,337	18,452	15,274	48,17[illegible]	31,990	4,019	33,233	6,302	281,596
424,853 Acres.	1891	8,867	3,[illegible]	2,083	1,027	5,818	46,909	21,741	17,534	66,479	38,616	3,810	31,049	6,250	280,369
	1892	9,902	2,705	2,025	1,085	6,041	48,864	21,326	15,643	5[illegible]	36,540	3,306	24,444	5,755	264,491
	1893	10,270	3,031	2,081	1,109	5,905	40,115	21,804	14,898	52,541	33,132	3,352	27,526	5,313	306,111
	1894	10,408	3,220	1,910	1,166	6,178	48,492	17,893	13 912	47,7[illegible]	27,940	4,112	30,072	5,167	289,038
	1895	10,819	3,05[illegible]	2,007	1,270	5,861	46,328	18,995	15,267	41,60[illegible]	28,003	3,153	28,167	6,014	287,553

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ROSCOMMON:	1886	8,627	1,819	1,559	1,644	9,460	59,243	26,750	22,551	94,826	51,737	3,370	30,751	11,236	472,009
	1887	9,045	2,107	1,881	1,762	9,690	61,371	29,099	22,364	92,998	55,079	3,414	34,736	11,965	482,001
	1888	5,976	2,295	1,933	1,681	10,277	60,200	28,519	23,820	101,166	57,500	4,318	35,186	13,206	490,367
	1889	6,165	2,246	2,000	1,741	10,070	60,794	31,489	24,887	104,094	55,659	3,797	36,697	14,435	501,498
Area, 565,407 Acres.	1890	6,391	2,318	2,020	1,741	10,678	62,861	30,273	24,516	112,983	72,735	4,147	39,533	16,257	514,219
	1891	6,649	2,436	2,174	1,574	10,639	64,347	33,860	26,297	119,211	77,094	3,662	33,897	15,707	500,083
	1892	6,603	2,615	2,105	1,687	10,841	68,403	31,698	25,316	128,059	78,680	3,601	28,455	15,484	511,327
	1893	6,513	2,774	1,851	[illegible]	10,853	65,441	29,500	23,256	110,211	76,354	3,613	28,820	14,821	531,441
	1894	7,094	2,454	2,114	[illegible]	10,666	66,869	30,886	26,205	114,737	69,642	3,712	35,751	14,277	517,289
	1895	7,118	2,464	2,131	1,705	10,916	64,703	31,001	25,940	108,472	64,743	3,901	34,278	14,279	535,498
SLIGO:	1886	5,941	1,500	1,588	[illegible]	8,561	50,390	19,534	24,068	39,511	31,819	4,654	20,875	5,021	337,595
	1887	5,630	1,505	1,217	788	8,190	50,474	19,810	22,818	40,368	30,538	4,198	22,109	5,191	349,379
	1888	6,727	1,528	1,493	828	8,986	50,097	19,504	23,181	42,737	33,001	4,003	26,982	6,509	362,152
	1889	5,751	1,611	1,201	736	9,640	48,845	20,699	22,820	44,352	34,154	3,344	24,445	5,928	362,896
Area, 451,815 Acres.	1890	5,591	1,448	1,318	747	6,445	46,755	19,479	22,977	50,004	37,855	3,620	26,716	5,704	366,454
	1891	6,484	1,506	1,350	684	8,835	48,132	20,748	24,496	55,012	35,216	2,913	21,835	6,980	359,244
	1892	5,675	1,584	1,322	[illegible]	8,801	50,973	21,103	23,777	54,093	40,469	2,009	20,003	7,202	366,155
	1893	5,587	1,825	1,359	560	8,769	52,817	21,439	23,252	46,804	32,762	2,265	19,123	6,690	369,970
	1894	5,882	1,657	1,297	648	9,126	50,685	21,707	23,687	45,087	35,422	2,742	26,404	6,789	402,316
	1895	5,761	1,860	1,230	597	9,045	48,395	22,295	23,774	42,014	32,060	2,918	24,626	6,393	402,447
TIPPERARY:	1886	19,319	4,480	3,487	[illegible]	13,568	138,097	53,695	68,812	118,773	76,985	10,256	74,865	12,516	674,184
	1887	20,151	4,810	3,901	2,218	13,796	136,707	57,057	69,041	111,308	82,343	11,199	85,692	12,895	683,708
	1888	19,636	5,360	4,309	2,248	14,640	133,091	56,831	66,611	117,978	86,024	10,360	72,817	13,824	664,622
	1889	19,843	5,130	4,132	[illegible]	14,180	132,664	55,864	69,610	116,517	85,893	10,574	75,628	13,993	677,390
Area, 1,048,968 Acres.	1890	20,339	5,316	4,878	[illegible]	14,905	140,093	68,130	65,184	135,081	102,174	12,112	88,758	15,083	661,641
	1891	20,377	6,365	4,865	[illegible]	15,091	146,546	65,812	68,752	156,036	116,033	10,142	77,553	16,796	661,863
	1892	20,455	7,107	5,186	[illegible]	15,124	148,894	64,183	66,479	151,032	118,154	8,255	62,624	16,891	667,472
	1893	21,147	7,299	5,021	2,291	15,392	149,619	61,002	63,224	149,119	109,116	8,678	65,188	15,912	713,737
	1894	21,828	7,332	4,607	2,304	15,712	149,249	59,109	61,036	138,942	98,890	8,534	75,698	15,541	706,492
	1895	21,465	7,035	4,460	[illegible]	15,716	144,220	58,832	65,416	127,960	93,899	8,611	72,663	15,532	688,476
TYRONE:	1886	20,860	969	1,456	[illegible]	1,020	88,978	33,693	47,373	27,180	19,835	4,481	34,485	8,434	773,742
	1887	21,330	1,120	1,838	102	1,144	86,221	32,424	45,910	27,434	22,318	5,883	40,890	9,207	847,372
	1888	21,589	1,299	1,691	93	1,141	87,700	32,941	47,512	31,407	24,160	7,263	47,925	9,637	837,214
	1889	21,039	1,451	1,711	99	1,240	83,640	31,070	40,276	30,484	28,376	5,081	40,441	9,222	848,603
Area, 778,945 Acres.	1890	22,193	1,437	1,889	98	1,218	85,687	30,881	49,185	44,476	32,921	6,951	46,723	10,082	856,995
	1891	22,231	1,832	2,074	92	1,532	89,728	35,026	51,061	50,703	38,100	5,001	42,310	11,021	850,583
	1892	22,497	1,833	2,051	86	1,468	91,004	37,433	49,931	46,642	37,073	5,155	34,074	9,494	856,210
	1893	21,508	1,586	1,827	89	1,150	90,752	35,871	47,252	44,006	32,840	4,561	32,510	8,446	854,809
	1894	21,773	1,576	1,872	91	1,278	90,947	34,624	48,520	48,475	32,291	5,433	44,562	9,717	908,906
	1895	22,988	1,662	1,853	91	1,381	89,294	33,872	51,216	39,290	29,435	6,449	40,512	8,597	925,737
WATERFORD:	1886	9,122	2,004	1,968	942	4,318	57,941	19,992	20,443	32,436	23,869	5,210	39,291	5,310	230,058
	1887	9,247	2,340	1,860	1,024	4,062	58,756	19,679	23,113	30,435	23,384	6,176	45,004	9,057	270,276
	1888	9,068	2,511	1,903	1,023	4,550	51,712	20,691	21,124	29,059	24,440	4,857	49,196	6,100	265,381
	1889	9,379	2,667	1,843	959	4,451	49,698	19,313	22,875	30,080	25,802	4,085	37,081	6,028	273,546
Area, 456,198 Acres.	1890	9,301	3,000	2,280	1,010	4,738	53,000	20,925	20,137	33,142	30,600	5,900	43,675	6,702	276,606
	1891	9,408	3,191	2,244	1,010	5,105	57,398	24,430	26,975	47,359	37,778	4,601	40,194	6,790	273,003
	1892	9,607	3,410	2,306	1,067	5,336	61,364	25,257	26,864	47,479	34,900	3,971	29,099	8,835	285,158
	1893	9,983	3,793	2,340	1,097	5,416	62,494	21,215	24,941	41,944	30,223	4,119	29,546	7,302	295,455
	1894	10,273	3,933	2,356	1,040	5,635	60,940	23,212	24,061	35,481	31,467	4,088	35,975	7,374	300,514
	1895	10,795	3,589	2,120	1,146	5,924	57,178	21,611	20,079	36,249	26,964	5,127	39,036	5,784	293,843
WESTMEATH:	1886	8,376	2,551	2,087	659	4,391	61,721	25,006	13,551	74,180	44,265	1,671	15,632	6,811	265,750
	1887	8,148	3,024	2,062	620	4,466	61,082	28,549	15,360	74,420	46,560	1,478	17,887	6,718	281,581
	1888	8,171	2,985	2,073	595	4,413	59,156	25,070	15,140	78,932	48,035	1,372	17,422	7,262	266,970
	1889	8,350	2,377	3,118	689	4,587	59,500	26,693	15,509	79,610	51,424	1,287	16,371	7,773	292,797
Area, 434,918 Acres.	1890	8,107	2,656	2,098	698	4,706	60,263	26,706	16,364	86,039	55,914	1,562	21,143	7,764	280,025
	1891	8,334	2,773	2,179	584	4,740	60,692	30,243	16,993	88,060	53,426	1,094	18,198	7,717	294,250
	1892	8,278	3,013	2,390	615	4,848	64,457	30,098	16,107	86,588	59,202	1,117	14,680	7,763	302,445
	1893	8,451	3,030	2,307	599	4,851	64,720	27,309	14,917	80,928	52,090	964	15,592	6,922	304,026
	1894	8,754	3,913	2,091	609	4,964	67,267	26,459	14,625	82,775	50,326	1,238	19,177	7,170	301,622
	1895	8,964	2,802	2,135	624	4,870	67,417	26,380	15,084	78,748	47,390	1,063	17,381	7,126	305,467
WEXFORD:	1886	20,268	4,216	3,397	1,767	8,031	66,293	32,008	28,114	74,036	47,507	7,982	59,496	6,369	571,107
	1887	20,065	4,233	3,255	1,802	7,934	62,400	29,314	27,254	79,139	50,057	8,455	52,003	5,738	583,680
	1888	19,870	4,755	3,833	1,778	7,929	61,312	30,520	26,456	74,701	54,108	8,553	60,674	7,055	578,181
	1889	19,894	5,246	3,054	1,738	8,176	57,690	27,897	24,923	78,478	57,784	8,805	61,489	7,659	605,819
Area, 576,687 Acres.	1890	19,752	5,465	4,045	1,875	8,181	59,292	27,868	28,248	97,045	78,335	10,390	74,045	7,913	622,703
	1891	19,717	8,216	4,862	1,752	8,241	63,545	33,427	26,969	115,418	87,882	8,859	71,609	8,324	599,058
	1892	20,346	7,228	4,806	1,917	8,700	66,642	35,770	29,336	124,699	94,819	8,332	59,910	8,925	610,174
	1893	20,507	7,678	4,848	1,826	8,548	72,476	35,042	27,570	120,396	90,487	7,580	50,681	8,142	674,695
	1894	21,252	7,144	4,155	1,878	8,730	68,484	31,487	23,978	107,727	78,315	8,155	62,585	7,905	660,045
	1895	21,987	8,408	4,490	2,169	8,311	65,462	30,262	28,460	97,640	77,025	8,126	67,838	8,279	671,700
WICKLOW:	1886	8,402	1,697	1,201	361	3,465	46,860	13,592	16,087	118,005	51,329	2,061	19,448	6,278	205,284
	1887	8,581	1,888	1,228	386	3,345	45,410	17,589	15,395	112,186	54,557	3,001	21,179	5,505	211,179
	1888	8,288	1,967	1,385	364	3,459	43,599	17,744	14,871	116,795	59,635	2,928	19,964	6,973	203,395
	1889	8,412	1,968	1,253	348	3,387	42,041	18,884	15,511	117,648	62,800	3,032	19,447	6,423	209,471
Area, 498,822 Acres.	1890	8,593	1,882	1,372	348	3,555	42,581	18,003	16,774	118,029	70,133	3,670	23,491	6,977	229,210
	1891	8,528	1,929	1,501	323	3,907	44,951	18,811	17,247	133,689	81,682	3,093	20,372	8,760	226,878
	1892	8,690	2,175	1,558	302	3,462	40,493	20,079	16,982	153,639	84,368	3,122	17,276	8,792	233,257
	1893	8,599	2,400	1,336	324	3,543	47,092	15,762	15,822	144,003	76,347	3,183	17,106	8,493	250,098
	1894	8,747	2,431	1,418	491	3,635	45,711	17,800	14,884	135,578	71,492	2,970	18,998	8,056	226,063
	1895	9,313	2,317	1,312	352	3,315	42,815	16,954	15,278	132,189	70,580	3,176	19,366	8,883	229,787

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TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1886 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LEINSTER:	1886	126,487	26,865	20,749	8,662	49,423	640,549	247,083	177,868	693,615	400,829	84,584	264,495	65,906	3,379,130
	1887	127,797	27,373	21,191	8,953	49,790	647,334	242,951	176,263	675,461	422,177	86,406	292,200	66,720	3,483,670
	1888	126,429	29,287	22,703	9,016	50,413	616,919	236,193	170,396	703,316	455,720	85,020	273,441	70,760	3,398,834
	1889	128,261	29,640	21,156	8,612	40,816	622,098	234,748	169,374	738,601	471,143	85,374	292,793	72,286	3,584,448
Area, 4,842,105 Acres.	1890	127,781	29,859	23,306	8,933	51,057	622,692	247,9[illegible]	189,183	829,919	561,277	42,317	331,176	78,479	3,700,056
	1891	128,041	32,016	24,946	8,384	52,845	646,909	274,75[illegible]	198,338	847,427	636,246	35,980	308,463	81,690	3,660,226
	1892	130,445	35,489	26,248	8,804	53,010	676,462	281,422	194,732	981,113	636,188	31,062	248,614	81,600	3,702,678
	1893	133,530	37,359	25,830	8,637	53,457	691,876	270,531	170,004	911,086	562,729	31,991	259,551	78,883	3,960,696
	1894	136,314	38,244	24,418	8,667	54,627	673,948	245,367	174,803	835,462	504,425	26,155	287,588	74,933	3,806,596
	1895	139,932	35,711	23,796	8,951	53,690	667,609	241,234	168,120	784,385	501,211	34,700	262,024	71,464	3,822,466
MUNSTER:	1886	100,047	19,641	18,171	10,483	66,207	702,893	280,357	328,326	484,617	383,089	58,576	384,479	63,928	3,527,288
	1887	101,713	20,109	19,241	10,898	59,284	746,213	287,029	341,401	461,480	338,544	64,319	431,163	83,007	3,410,125
	1888	99,661	21,307	20,426	11,039	60,881	727,234	247,989	323,164	484,290	360,548	57,098	380,664	92,994	3,336,981
	1889	101,730	22,400	20,036	11,437	62,680	718,810	240,842	355,081	508,803	301,092	62,[illegible]	410,420	97,003	3,489,890
Area, 5,934,601 Acres.	1890	102,802	23,933	23,574	11,653	64,954	749,702	239,184	393,844	565,618	440,722	66,026	450,577	101,802	3,537,270
	1891	103,412	28,544	24,245	11,297	66,114	783,791	281,134	400,264	844,248	483,476	53,870	381,236	106,837	3,488,803
	1892	104,175	29,081	24,811	11,271	67,981	799,425	287,164	371,531	652,022	473,806	43,907	292,052	105,248	3,510,2[illegible]7
	1893	106,001	30,505	24,882	11,588	69,047	816,292	275,847	349,239	604,161	431,863	47,549	318,940	107,582	3,683,284
	1894	107,769	30,780	23,283	11,541	71,027	809,621	260,931	346,529	514,806	390,373	54,117	377,076	107,768	3,720,305
	1895	110,100	30,298	23,202	12,060	73,270	793,233	256,384	381,842	500,072	374,703	53,490	379,738	99,975	3,714,380
ULSTER:	1886	146,692	10,530	11,977	2,531	24,327	597,122	242,898	261,637	256,833	172,789	42,937	280,578	73,436	4,681,217
	1887	147,384	10,782	13,708	2,462	24,530	589,075	235,987	284,980	204,816	194,006	49,614	327,333	75,984	4,978,947
	1888	148,446	11,842	14,327	2,499	24,619	589,140	239,027	292,669	201,106	218,503	51,581	360,672	82,814	5,000,789
	1889	151,474	12,607	13,846	2,343	24,735	567,850	232,787	287,413	304,811	235,062	45,035	317,531	83,415	5,039,701
Area, 5,823,334 Acres.	1890	151,684	13,841	15,415	2,444	23,800	570,098	235,134	296,264	342,007	263,278	52,797	306,209	61,366	5,322,468
	1891	161,217	14,458	16,377	2,320	26,554	595,412	262,603	318,350	380,216	297,484	48,197	334,935	92,284	5,332,248
	1892	150,409	15,972	17,090	2,220	27,323	627,098	282,021	307,372	331,160	302,421	39,266	271,707	88,321	5,347,994
	1893	151,633	16,092	16,085	2,197	26,142	631,833	266,380	291,615	305,901	273,564	39,964	273,637	84,141	5,597,872
	1894	155,414	16,250	16,432	2,322	26,948	619,506	251,501	296,550	390,946	249,790	50,013	352,309	84,770	5,720,345
	1895	161,100	15,577	16,748	1,961	26,839	603,104	254,585	306,979	329,049	289,408	46,643	319,594	81,975	5,808,657
CONNAUGHT:	1886	46,008	10,749	11,508	7,410	64,296	362,421	140,837	134,113	641,260	374,763	25,045	172,358	42,814	2,522,178
	1887	45,628	11,271	12,351	7,531	65,950	373,336	146,846	134,340	631,064	390,588	25,252	185,141	44,018	2,587,901
	1888	45,802	11,727	13,037	7,717	67,239	370,242	148,036	135,893	692,920	430,722	27,392	206,957	49,106	2,670,196
	1889	45,834	12,415	13,357	7,446	69,095	369,290	158,458	140,833	701,129	449,044	25,976	201,780	61,175	2,702,403
Area, 4,234,224 Acres.	1890	46,265	12,784	13,648	8,982	70,407	375,234	157,323	143,703	900,842	519,731	27,701	225,002	83,483	2,848,634
	1891	45,631	13,073	13,439	8,650	70,755	379,594	162,682	146,502	613,054	526,419	23,195	182,374	35,770	2,914,830
	1892	45,432	13,267	15,809	6,852	69,280	395,237	164,502	143,968	857,487	531,424	19,568	157,176	57,397	2,774,650
	1893	48,820	13,892	13,210	6,780	85,184	399,247	157,041	135,550	900,032	472,620	19,559	161,127	62,367	2,865,689
	1894	48,978	14,020	13,338	6,818	71,113	394,350	156,570	142,294	773,424	467,946	22,893	208,345	51,429	2,933,333
	1895	48,834	13,795	13,308	6,868	70,601	376,210	159,502	143,730	727,110	448,508	23,480	200,581	51,405	2,963,993

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep		No. of Pigs		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1886	419,234	67,486	65,488	29,086	196,245	2,270,985	900,305	931,944	2,075,183	1,359,330	180,832	1,309,216	266,176	13,909,822
	1887	422,522	68,895	65,288	29,929	190,918	2,355,964	900,413	998,088	2,032,921	1,345,085	177,611	1,230,845	271,729	14,460,643
	1888	420,341	74,968	70,498	30,871	203,198	2,303,529	874,848	921,631	2,161,140	1,400,863	171,091	1,226,784	295,676	14,408,400
	1889	427,367	77,062	69,895	29,838	206,226	2,274,098	866,835	958,301	2,252,846	1,335,341	168,046	1,312,024	303,998	14,836,517
Area, 20,332,346 Acres.	1890	428,532	80,417	73,928	30,012	213,818	2,317,790	899,526	1,023,804	2,638,366	1,785,009	180,342	1,281,093	327,144	15,408,428
	1891	437,721	88,091	75,907	28,660	216,289	2,405,796	991,173	1,061,843	2,784,865	1,937,688	160,642	1,207,079	286,387	15,276,128
	1892	430,884	93,821	81,338	29,303	217,600	2,486,817	1,015,109	1,017,804	2,881,752	1,946,025	133,983	979,549	332,780	15,235,749
	1893	426,983	97,848	79,083	29,309	218,720	2,532,747	969,309	986,068	2,681,180	1,740,575	139,856	1,018,361	323,179	16,097,461
	1894	448,455	99,194	77,492	29,348	224,312	2,517,495	914,299	960,169	2,492,698	1,619,543	163,206	1,226,176	318,207	16,180,804
	1895	459,966	95,381	75,056	29,840	224,400	2,439,156	911,705	1,017,171	2,349,567	1,568,882	156,307	1,161,967	304,820	16,309,625

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1895, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Irish Whites.	Magnum Bonums.	Sharry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM, . . .	40,251	23,967	598	7,962	1,445	3,123	825	127	143	171	311	.	.	.	.	.	1,266
ARMAGH, . . .	24,602	18,550	1,018	250	929	948	919	148	79	638	36	4	.	.	.	.	1,080
CARLOW, . . .	8,315	7,512	815	2	1	24	34	131	62	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
CAVAN, . . .	24,791	20,849	2,694	13	189	145	212	130	155	313	.	.	.	.	.	.	75
CLARE, . . .	20,547	15,841	2,044	3	.	174	240	161	329	18	.	149	971	.	.	.	322
CORK, . . .	53,758	48,400	3,765	30	3	187	824	323	286	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	532
DONEGAL, . . .	42,446	26,134	2,241	5,258	687	494	2,364	259	301	283	.	783	.	.	17	33	3,577
DOWN, . . .	46,053	25,134	1,054	136	3,319	2,308	403	232	297	458	1,267	.	.	.	.	.	5,409
DUBLIN, . . .	7,459	4,710	277	22	84	17	82	1,509	184	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	632
FERMANAGH, . . .	14,484	11,170	1,770	407	213	363	144	26	33	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	225
GALWAY, . . .	38,900	33,906	3,510	75	25	184	345	114	137	9	.	.	.	159	.	.	409
KERRY, . . .	25,283	22,368	1,667	257	.	117	341	33	47	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	321
KILDARE, . . .	7,341	6,025	785	11	12	45	65	213	110	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
KILKENNY, . . .	14,818	13,136	1,286	18	1	14	70	83	36	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
KING'S, . . .	13,652	11,731	1,259	13	.	19	144	96	184	90	.	12	.	.	.	.	131
LEITRIM, . . .	14,801	12,629	1,359	24	30	107	63	23	65	280	.		.	.	2	.	187
LIMERICK, . . .	18,887	14,480	1,797	20	.	88	127	59	32	.	.	47	16	.	31	.	23
LONDONDERRY, . .	30,370	17,712	1,329	3,414	1,981	2,040	751	141	155	148	27	95	.	.	.	.	2,026
LONGFORD, . . .	10,449	8,031	988	4	36	44	13	32	31	217	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	10,471	8,022	992	25	545	123	192	278	91	40	.	1	.	.	.	.	181
MAYO, . . .	42,144	36,084	3,625	147	7	149	1,007	113	100	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	826
MEATH, . . .	10,390	8,430	844	13	38	89	150	368	186	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	300
MONAGHAN, . . .	21,427	17,298	2,591	111	102	291	409	187	118	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	340
QUEEN'S, . . .	14,033	12,098	1,019	19	.	20	241	59	219	107	.	.	.	.	.	.	125
ROSCOMMON, . . .	20,939	17,479	2,142	211	8	20	124	77	70	87	.	.	.	20	.	1	273
SLIGO, . . .	18,557	14,151	1,880	12	55	182	90	81	18	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	297
TIPPERARY, . . .	27,185	24,074	2,420	32	2	74	270	95	107	65	.	.	.	.	5	.	51
TYRONE, . . .	41,091	29,134	3,087	8,576	420	1,886	1,018	243	326	425	.	148	.	.	8	.	1,300
WATERFORD, . . .	11,878	10,922	914	46	.	7	29	20	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19
WESTMEATH, . . .	8,099	7,374	379	18	7	48	107	100	133	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	75
WEXFORD, . . .	21,855	16,842	1,474	30	42	34	218	234	341	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	304
WICKLOW, . . .	9,067	8,007	327	11	16	4	65	485	24	94	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
PROVINCES.																	
LEINSTER, . . .	136,635	114,874	10,842	190	721	820	1,392	3,609	1,630	922	.	13	.	.	.	.	1,895
MUNSTER, . . .	155,865	136,873	12,507	387	5	625	1,331	729	798	85	.	280	987	.	37	.	1,767
ULSTER, . . .	285,455	187,033	18,952	24,180	15,249	11,101	9,256	1,413	1,919	2,593	2,155	985	.	.	23	33	15,865
CONNAUGHT, . . .	133,011	114,286	12,318	467	159	583	1,715	360	410	398	.	.	.	178	2	1	2,159
Total of Ireland, 1895,	710,486	552,065	52,817	25,243	16,128	12,817	10,558	6,110	4,439	3,993	2,155	1,278	987	178	62	34	21,679
Per-centage in 1895,	100·0	77·7	7·4	3·5	2·3	1·8	1·5	0·9	0·6	4·3							
Total of Ireland, 1894,	717,090	562,674	54,685	17,237	17,863	14,778	9,869	3,890	4,734	3,683	2,292	1,671	982	263	101	57	19,944
Per-centage in 1894,	100·0	78·5	7·6	2·4	2·5	2·1	1·4	0·5	0·6	4·0							

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1895, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Irish Whites.	Magnum Bonums.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	4,659	3,984	362	4	.	5	118	26	7	151	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Antrim,	7,195	4,748	94	706	327	771	33	.	19	30	227	.	.	.	.	.	284
Ardee,	3,001	2,372	910	.	40	20	42	151	13	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Armagh,	11,245	8,618	716	84	249	840	149	106	91	231	18	4	.	.	.	.	523
Athlone,	4,459	3,709	629	2	.	5	43	37	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Athy,	4,307	3,521	462	2	1	29	21	109	94	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Bailieborough,	4,016	3,458	398	.	2	3	15	7	80	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Ballina,	4,980	4,436	418	1	1	18	30	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Ballinasloe,	4,099	3,758	276	.	6	10	3	11	7	9	.	.	.	20	.	.	.
Ballinrobe,	4,871	4,318	484	.	.	9	26	19	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Ballycastle,	4,135	2,236	38	1,404	107	46	27	11	28	37	43	.	.	.	.	.	159
Ballymahon,	2,852	2,487	275	.	2	3	34	14	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymena,	11,560	7,388	151	2,886	237	308	75	49	22	49	336	.	.	.	.	.	102
Ballymoney,	8,498	4,609	113	2,585	653	827	305	7	63	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	423
Ballyshannon,	3,491	2,734	393	31	17	71	100	27	60	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	55
Ballyvaghan,	675	530	100	.	.	17	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Balrothery,	2,901	1,746	113	1	15	9	41	589	116	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	277
Baltinglass,	3,289	2,810	227	3	3	16	39	142	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
Banbridge,	9,819	7,141	317	24	466	819	115	43	144	140	113	.	.	.	.	.	495
Bandon,	3,072	2,855	148	.	.	.	9	16	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Bantry,	2,323	2,145	113	.	.	29	.	5	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Bawnboy,	4,695	3,794	678	13	25	41	20	36	30	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	61
Belfast,	1,476	719	70	20	32	141	12	29	11	.	219	.	.	.	.	.	226
Belmullet,	3,260	2,018	258	8	.	22	734	14	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Borrisokane,	2,150	1,908	186	1	.	2	12	19	1	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Boyle,	6,277	5,237	897	99	21	29	76	19	17	36	.	.	.	.	.	1	143
Cahersiveen,	3,706	3,287	227	1	.	30	25	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121
Callan,	2,267	1,988	271	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	6,071	5,349	487	.	1	3	30	63	36	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Carrickmacross,	4,653	3,971	478	20	30	48	68	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
Carrick-on-Shannon,	4,472	3,909	349	23	.	15	7	4	7	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,074	1,847	102	1	.	9	17	13	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cashel,	3,368	3,074	243	.	.	3	17	9	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Castlebar,	5,265	4,422	655	19	.	13	60	19	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
Castleblayney,	7,269	5,952	717	.	95	44	169	14	7	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	197
Castlecomer,	2,081	1,909	142	2	.	.	30	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlederg,	3,427	2,284	144	379	74	26	53	12	11	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	137
Castlereagh,	6,598	5,871	382	147	.	18	63	37	6	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	145
Castletown,	1,769	1,664	74	.	.	23	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	9,052	7,628	1,018	19	61	85	100	33	56	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Celbridge,	1,449	1,185	97	5	11	3	8	102	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Claremorris,	5,358	4,654	518	2	7	15	17	16	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
Clifden,	2,537	2,004	365	.	.	6	108	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Clogheen,	3,730	3,234	318	6	.	16	75	26	32	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Clogher,	4,635	3,366	544	244	41	114	129	34	21	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Clonakilty,	3,741	3,242	196	.	.	12	47	24	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	203
Clones,	3,060	2,299	412	28	.	155	73	26	12	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
Clonmel,	1,924	1,624	213	.	.	2	51	13	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coleraine,	6,646	3,155	234	1,304	863	263	139	105	41	31	14	.	.	.	.	.	472
Cookstown,	7,182	4,496	488	735	121	603	353	4	18	114	.	.	.	.	.	.	250
Cootehill,	6,239	5,268	657	10	129	37	43	9	35	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
Cork,	5,445	4,699	481	1	9	16	44	49	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
Corrofin,	888	781	75	.	.	6	10	1	12	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	16
Croom,	1,828	1,514	240	1	.	12	21	10	.	.	.	22	2	.	.	.	4
Delvin,	1,508	1,278	140	1	5	4	9	26	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Dingle,	2,600	1,958	156	241	.	34	111	11	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	28
Donegal,	4,768	3,252	406	279	5	91	198	10	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	571
Downpatrick,	12,840	4,821	137	71	4,435	829	5	41	35	19	364	.	.	.	.	.	2,064
Drogheda,	2,381	1,930	100	9	2	84	119	173	73	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	24
Dromore West,	3,616	2,892	404	1	21	45	23	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Dublin, North,	1,929	1,081	37	11	1	3	15	547	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	284
Dublin, South,	1,050	714	19	.	13	2	11	224	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
Dundalk,	7,170	5,586	680	27	517	36	57	41	22	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	161
Dunfanaghy,	3,767	2,385	216	436	80	88	427	15	10	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Dungannon,	8,483	5,966	997	521	79	399	297	9	58	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	274
Dungarvan,	2,661	2,469	176	.	.	2	10	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunmanway,	3,145	2,915	201	.	.	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Dunshaughlin,	934	796	43	.	4	1	10	67	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Edenderry,	3,022	2,568	244	14	.	20	41	30	84	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Ennis,	2,709	2,221	398	.	.	19	41	20	19	.	.	1	18	.	.	.	34
Enniscorthy,	8,112	7,001	547	22	13	20	94	35	36	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	222
Enniskillen,	5,633	4,617	726	182	43	71	27	10	11	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Ennistymon,	3,330	2,300	234	.	.	62	24	1	110	.	.	.	282	.	.	.	337
Fermoy,	4,397	3,939	314	.	.	17	13	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
Galway,	5,710	4,840	437	22	8	24	53	10	48	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	170
Glennamaddy,	4,131	3,547	455	.	.	12	6	34	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
Glenties,	7,471	3,313	844	1,163	.	88	355	42	116	191	.	36	.	.	4	.	1,708
Gorey,	3,559	3,282	197	1	27	8	29	35	17	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Gort,	3,224	2,724	363	.	.	10	21	.	16	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1895, and the extent under each description of that Crop—*continued*.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Irish Whites.	Magnum Bonums.	Sherry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Crofts.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard, . . .	5,478	4,740	577	.	24	3	9	8	18	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Inishowen, . .	7,050	4,915	297	1,128	61	87	554	70	93	.	.	419	.	.	13	28	354
Irvinestown, . .	3,536	2,503	341	466	.	54	28	6	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	125
Kanturk, . . .	3,839	3,520	211	9	.	7	34	23	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Kells, . . .	3,108	2,556	277	.	9	34	55	64	81	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Kenmare, . . .	2,739	2,463	179	.	.	2	23	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
Kilkeel, . . .	5,463	2,552	84	.	1,902	268	.	.	11	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	628
Kilkenny, . . .	3,490	3,113	309	.	.	1	19	9	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Killadysert, . .	1,558	1,000	194	.	.	40	39	18	22	3	.	133	17	.	.	.	16
Killala, . . .	1,944	1,721	198	11	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Killarney, . . .	5,532	5,070	375	1	.	6	41	3	9	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	16
Kilmacthomas, . .	1,447	1,344	92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Kilmallock, . .	4,185	3,795	359	.	.	9	13	.	3	.	.	6	8	.	.	.	.
Kilrush, . . .	5,780	3,902	441	2	.	17	94	106	160	.	.	6	677	.	.	.	375
Kinsale, . . .	2,522	2,251	181	2	.	12	5	15	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Larne, . . .	4,983	3,261	116	420	102	754	138	38	10	15	49	.	.	.	.	.	80
Letterkenny, . .	2,825	1,650	159	536	73	28	231	33	21	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	74
Limavady, . . .	6,472	3,881	300	867	489	258	169	9	21	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	453
Limerick, . . .	4,705	3,887	679	3	.	12	46	15	27	10	.	.	11	.	12	.	3
Lisburn, . . .	9,014	5,157	242	102	690	1,146	52	35	87	108	428	.	.	.	.	.	967
Lismore, . . .	3,210	2,930	213	43	.	4	3	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5
Lisnaskea, . .	4,443	3,348	485	44	100	168	44	7	11	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	122
Listowel, . . .	5,636	5,133	319	1	.	28	74	24	27	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	29
Londonderry, . .	7,336	4,303	802	727	447	35	146	27	37	.	9	243	.	.	.	.	921
Longford, . . .	4,807	4,143	441	4	12	42	.	18	23	146	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Loughrea, . . .	3,855	3,488	309	.	.	5	33	3	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Lurgan, . . .	7,118	4,550	253	80	589	748	66	39	54	80	39	.	.	.	.	.	619
Macroom, . . .	5,113	4,675	373	1	.	2	25	19	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Magherafelt, . .	11,782	7,576	561	611	238	1,337	349	23	32	131	19	.	.	.	.	.	905
Mallow, . . .	3,369	2,901	274	1	.	9	36	30	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Manorhamilton, . .	3,924	3,348	464	2	.	88	9	4	19	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Midleton, . . .	3,944	3,219	259	2	.	16	10	94	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Milford, . . .	5,608	4,135	133	440	20	64	308	37	26	52	.	79	.	.	.	5	315
Millstreet, . .	1,929	1,703	155	.	.	9	23	24	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mitchelstown, . .	2,840	2,463	324	.	.	9	10	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Mohill, . . .	5,011	4,299	376	11	6	32	23	8	28	161	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Monaghan, . . .	7,610	5,849	1,150	69	27	132	123	83	104	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Mountbellew, . .	3,495	3,133	295	.	.	10	7	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Mountmellick, . .	6,529	5,504	490	1	.	11	120	51	212	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
Mullingar, . . .	3,602	3,048	331	7	.	35	26	31	58	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Naas, . . .	3,202	2,741	284	2	1	10	26	96	23	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Navan, . . .	1,694	1,271	176	4	9	18	5	55	116	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Nenagh, . . .	4,549	4,066	380	17	.	19	81	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle, . . .	3,551	3,178	239	18	.	45	24	18	2	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	14
New Ross, . . .	7,072	6,200	551	9	.	39	36	95	132	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Newry, . . .	10,824	8,063	674	132	898	160	150	5	9	436	9	.	.	.	.	.	288
Newtownards, . .	5,778	2,971	104	20	1,500	979	260	92	47	3	271	.	.	.	.	.	321
Oldcastle, . . .	3,553	3,136	289	1	13	.	28	4	9	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Omagh, . . .	10,341	6,287	579	2,925	9	148	125	80	88	79	.	.	.	.	4	.	240
Oughterard, . .	2,982	2,466	177	50	.	81	72	87	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Parsonstown, . .	5,600	4,922	348	17	.	9	85	10	84	66	.	.	.	.	2	.	32
Portumna, . . .	1,627	1,508	181	.	.	3	3	4	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Rathdown, . . .	1,202	954	103	7	9	4	28	108	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
Rathdrum, . . .	3,506	3,048	180	9	9	6	26	219	6	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Rathkeale, . . .	2,646	2,379	248	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	5
Roscommon, . . .	3,062	2,653	349	2	.	1	4	3	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Roscrea, . . .	3,695	3,317	295	11	.	13	27	13	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Scarriff, . . .	2,078	1,803	220	.	.	8	5	7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Shillelagh, . .	3,330	3,046	66	.	.	.	10	136	.	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Skibbereen, . .	4,480	3,938	263	27	.	6	41	27	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Skull, . . .	1,851	1,680	124	.	.	7	5	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Sligo, . . .	4,921	4,224	580	.	22	42	20	12	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
Strabane, . . .	8,207	4,794	388	1,489	147	138	325	117	157	131	.	188	.	.	2	.	463
Stranorlar, . .	3,311	2,239	130	776	35	9	51	5	9	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Strokestown, . .	3,628	3,096	372	2	6	6	24	8	32	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Swineford, . . .	9,779	8,830	643	55	.	47	92	84	16	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	382
Thomastown, . .	2,820	2,424	278	.	1	10	3	26	28	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Thurles, . . .	4,614	4,208	347	6	.	13	28	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, . . .	4,584	4,026	492	.	2	4	21	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	24
Tobercurry, . .	4,554	4,028	407	.	26	19	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
Tralee, . . .	5,729	5,062	458	13	.	19	77	14	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75
Trim, . . .	1,995	1,582	161	2	3	10	36	83	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
Tuam, . . .	7,629	6,787	675	1	11	16	38	13	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Tulla, . . .	2,070	1,778	228	1	.	7	26	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Tullamore, . . .	5,332	4,559	512	1	.	7	46	80	48	79	.	12	.	.	.	.	11
Urlingford, . .	2,606	2,314	241	14	.	9	6	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Waterford, . . .	3,406	3,094	259	.	.	9	15	21	7	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Westport, . . .	6,383	5,947	446	.	.	1	77	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107
Wexford, . . .	5,018	4,829	318	4	2	18	62	55	102	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	77
Youghal, . . .	2,470	2,267	172	.	.	1	4	7	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Total of Ireland, .	710,406	552,065	52,917	25,243	16,128	12,817	10,698	5,118	4,439	3,990	2,155	1,278	987	179	62	34	21,679

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per Statute acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1895.

COUNTIES.	Average Rate of Produce per Statute Acre of														
	Champions.	Flounders.	Irish Whites.	Magnum Bonums.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ANTRIM, . . .	102	73	122	98	91	71	74	60	79	78	.	.	.	.	.
ARMAGH, . . .	87	69	62	92	77	78	78	76	79	78	120	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, . . .	100	73	60	.	61	66	83	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAVAN, . . .	71	71	.	67	63	70	70	116	66	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE, . . .	120	103	.	.	92	66	61	94	.	.	.	113	.	.	
CORK, . . .	108	60	80	.	62	71	54	64	58	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL, . . .	108	106	115	84	99	111	134	130	111	.	181	.	.	100	86
DOWN, . . .	98	77	95	106	89	70	81	62	67	90	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, . . .	110	72	.	107	51	89	101	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMANAGH, . .	83	71	116	92	69	57	61	53	90	.	.	.	.	.	.
GALWAY, . . .	115	91	.	92	106	90	96	100	61	.	.	.	78	.	.
KERRY, . . .	110	93	69	.	83	101	76	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILDARE, . . .	82	65	.	57	52	54	32	39	69	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY, . . .	80	69	112	.	.	73	53	60	42	.	.	.	.	.	.
KING'S, . . .	101	87	.	.	98	104	64	83	36	.	.	.	.	.	.
LEITRIM, . . .	66	77	.	40	68	81	62	78	69	.	.	.	.	136	.
LIMERICK, . . .	100	83	.	.	78	74	128	89	.	.	.	82	.	.	.
LONDONDERRY, . .	106	90	104	113	86	87	111	77	68	.	119	.	.	.	.
LONGFORD, . . .	100	82	.	.	180	38	38	146	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town,	101	60	.	90	59	72	67	94	47	.	67	.	.	.	.
MAYO, . . .	119	107	63	.	93	92	121	203	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH, . . .	80	64	48	79	45	49	62	65	68	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONAGHAN, . . .	96	82	.	89	98	114	87	49	74	.	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S, . . .	117	91	.	.	60	95	50	61	121	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON, . . .	100	96	105	62	46	61	49	105	83	.	.	.	70	.	.
SLIGO, . . .	108	90	38	90	76	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, . . .	103	75	.	.	70	92	121	36	141	.	.	.	.	102	.
TYRONE, . . .	112	73	112	124	161	93	116	76	95	.	145	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD, . . .	88	69	.	80	70	64	45	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WESTMEATH, . . .	91	64	.	71	81	75	78	72	63	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, . . .	66	72	.	68	81	101	73	70	68	.	.	.	.	.	.
WICKLOW, . . .	83	86	83	95	.	39	66	40	64	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE 17.—Showing, by Counties and Provinces, the

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	BREED.											
	THOROUGHBRED.			HALF-BRED.			HACKNEY.			SHIRE.		
	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.
LEINSTER.												
Carlow,	8	8	16	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	1	1
Dublin,	13	15	28	1	.	1	4	3	7	2	1	3
Kildare,	18	12	30	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	4
Kilkenny,	17	14	31	25	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	13	8	21	17	.	17	.	.	.	.	1	1
Longford,	16	3	19	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	8	4	12	8	1	9	3	.	3	.	1	1
Meath,	28	15	43	13	.	13	2	1	3	2	2	4
Queen's,	12	13	25	10	.	10	2	1	3	.	.	.
Westmeath,	11	10	21	13	.	13	.	1	1	1	1	2
Wexford,	34	15	49	43	2	45	5	1	6	1	.	1
Wicklow,	18	3	21	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of LEINSTER,	183	131	321	177	3	180	16	7	23	7	10	17
MUNSTER.												
Clare,	9	7	16	27	.	27	2	1	3	.	.	.
Cork, E.R.,	46	53	82	47	2	49	4	1	5	2	4	6
Cork, W.R.,	18	8	26	25	.	25	3	4	7	1	3	4
Kerry,	5	5	10	9	.	9	1	2	3	1	2	3
Limerick,	39	16	55	23	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary N.R.,	21	9	30	30	.	30	.	1	1	.	.	.
Tipperary S.R.,	28	15	43	21	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	13	14	27	18	2	20	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total of MUNSTER,	175	105	273	204	4	208	11	8	20	4	9	13
ULSTER.												
Antrim,	4	10	14	15	.	15	5	3	8	1	1	2
Armagh,	9	1	10	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	9	.	9	17	.	17	1	.	1	1	.	1
Donegal,	4	3	7	5	.	5	8	9	17	1	1	2
Down,	17	15	32	27	.	27	3	4	7	.	3	3
Fermanagh,	3	3	6	8	.	8	2	1	3	1	.	1
Londonderry,	7	4	11	13	.	13	11	2	13	.	3	3
Monaghan,	7	5	12	5	.	5	.	1	1	.	1	1
Tyrone,	13	2	15	15	.	15	3	.	3	1	3	4
Total of ULSTER,	71	44	115	110	.	110	32	21	53	5	12	17
CONNAUGHT.												
Galway,	21	5	26	40	.	40	3	2	5	1	1	2
Leitrim,	4	.	4	18	.	18	.	1	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	10	2	12	11	1	12	1	6	7	.	.	.
Roscommon,	17	5	22	7	.	7	1	.	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	5	8	13	9	.	9	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total of CONNAUGHT,	56	20	76	86	1	87	6	9	15	1	1	2
Total of IRELAND,	483	300	783	574	8	582	63	48	111	17	32	49

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* For a detailed statement of the Horses tabulated

Number of SIRES serving MARES in Ireland in the Year 1895.

BREED.												
CLYDESDALE.			AGRICULTURAL.			ALL OTHER BREEDS.			TOTAL.			COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.
Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	
												LEINSTER.
1	.	1	16	.	16	.	2	2	35	8	43	Carlow
20	7	27	6	.	6	3	1	4	51	27	78	Dublin.
6	.	6	17	.	17	3	.	3	50	19	69	Kildare.
1	3	4	26	.	26	.	1	1	65	16	81	Kilkenny.
7	1	8	17	1	18	3	3	6	57	14	71	King's.
.	.	.	10	.	10	.	1	1	47	7	54	Longford.
9	2	11	20	1	21	.	3	3	38	17	55	Louth.
13	3	16	20	2	22	.	2	2	76	32	108	Meath.
3	1	4	11	.	11	2	1	3	39	13	52	Queen's.
4	2	6	13	.	13	.	.	.	45	17	62	Westmeath.
7	.	7	86	.	86	3	3	6	112	21	133	Wexford.
2	.	2	12	.	12	1	.	1	45	9	54	Wicklow.
73	22	131	158	4	158	12	16	28	458	195	653	Total of LEINSTER.
												MUNSTER.
3	3	6	12	.	12	.	.	.	52	11	63	Clare.
6	.	6	25	1	26	5	3	8	130	36	166	Cork, E.R.
3	.	3	20	.	20	3	1	4	75	11	86	Cork, W.R.
7	1	8	23	.	23	4	2	6	25	12	37	Kerry.
3	1	4	8	.	8	1	.	1	71	17	88	Limerick.
7	1	8	9	1	10	1	.	1	38	12	50	Tipperary, N.R.
4	.	4	8	.	8	.	.	.	55	19	74	Tipperary, S.R.
1	.	1	4	.	4	2	.	2	55	13	68	Waterford.
57	9	66	108	3	111	14	6	20	348	144	492	Total of MUNSTER.
												ULSTER.
8	3	11	7	.	7	1	2	3	43	20	63	Antrim.
4	1	5	3	1	4	3	.	3	23	3	26	Armagh.
7	.	7	14	5	19	.	1	1	58	5	63	Cavan.
9	3	12	18	.	18	.	1	1	49	17	66	Donegal.
4	8	12	3	.	3	.	.	.	24	34	58	Down.
2	.	2	3	.	3	.	1	1	23	5	28	Fermanagh.
12	11	23	4	.	4	1	3	4	53	23	76	Londonderry.
3	1	4	5	3	8	1	.	1	23	10	33	Monaghan.
2	1	3	10	.	10	5	.	5	43	5	48	Tyrone.
61	20	81	72	5	77	6	8	14	348	101	388	Total of ULSTER.
												CONNAUGHT.
12	.	12	42	.	42	5	5	10	137	9	146	Galway.
.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	1	19	1	20	Leitrim.
3	.	3	24	1	25	1	4	5	80	14	94	Mayo.
3	1	4	13	.	13	.	1	1	41	7	48	Roscommon.
3	.	3	6	.	6	.	.	.	27	5	32	Sligo.
20	1	21	92	1	93	10	7	17	274	40	314	Total of CONNAUGHT.
188	61	249	458	12	470	42	37	79	1,894	488	2,382	Total of IRELAND.

under the head All other Breeds, in 1895, see page 20.

TABLE 18.—Showing, by Counties and Provinces, the number

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	BREED.														
	SHORTHORN.			HEREFORD.			ABERDEEN ANGUS.			NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK RED POLLED.			KERRY.		
	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.
LEINSTER:															
Carlow, ...	118	.	118	4	.	4	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin, ...	102	6	108	3	.	3	6	7	13	3	.	3	5	.	5
Kildare, ...	70	.	70	.	.	.	11	.	11	1	.	1	6	.	6
Kilkenny, ...	300	1	301	3	.	3	4	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	2
King's, ...	88	1	89	5	.	5	10	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	2
Longford, ...	100	.	100	1	.	1	3	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.
Louth, ...	81	1	82	.	1	1	4	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath, ...	176	.	176	31	2	33	13	2	15	7	2	9	.	.	.
Queen's, ...	128	2	130	1	1	2	15	4	19	3	.	3	3	.	3
Westmeath, . . .	77	3	80	34	8	42	17	4	21	1	2	3	1	.	1
Wexford, ...	266	5	271	16	.	16	7	.	7	1	1	2	2	.	2
Wicklow, ...	167	1	168	2	.	2	9	1	10	1	.	1	4	.	4
Total of LEINSTER,	1,673	20	1,693	95	12	107	102	23	125	18	5	23	24	.	24
MUNSTER:															
Clare, ...	343	.	343	.	.	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	6	.	6
Cork, E.R. . . .	788	2	790	3	1	4	1	4	5	3	.	3	16	.	16
Cork, W.R. . . .	386	.	386	2	.	2	6	.	6	1	.	1	17	.	17
Kerry, ...	318	5	323	11	1	12	4	4	8	.	.	.	328	.	328
Limerick, ...	849	.	849	10	.	10	2	.	2	2	.	2	12	.	12
Tipperary, N.R., . .	105	.	105	3	.	3	3	.	3	2	2	4	.	.	.
Tipperary, S.R., . .	498	2	500	16	.	16	1	1	2	2	.	2	6	.	6
Waterford, ...	318	.	318	6	.	6	3	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	2
Total of MUNSTER,	3,605	7	3,612	55	2	57	26	7	33	10	2	12	377	.	377
ULSTER:															
Antrim, ...	401	4	405	4	1	5	38	2	40	2	1	3	8	.	8
Armagh, ...	171	1	172	2	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, ...	222	.	222	2	.	2	3	1	4	1	.	1	.	.	.
Donegal, ...	224	2	226	4	.	4	28	3	31	3	1	4	2	.	2
Down, ...	413	4	417	5	.	5	7	3	10	2	2	4	4	.	4
Fermanagh, . . .	204	2	206	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3
Londonderry, . . .	217	1	218	.	.	.	11	1	12	1	.	1	2	.	2
Monaghan, ...	190	1	191	1	.	1	2	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.
Tyrone, ...	298	2	300	2	.	2	7	1	8	2	2	4	2	.	2
Total of ULSTER, .	2,329	18	2,347	22	1	23	98	13	111	14	6	20	21	.	21
CONNAUGHT:															
Galway, ...	135	.	135	8	1	9	14	9	23	1	2	3	8	.	8
Leitrim, ...	174	2	176	2	.	2	4	1	5	1	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo, ...	116	6	122	.	1	1	32	11	43	2	.	2	8	.	8
Roscommon, . . .	184	1	185	7	.	7	4	3	7	1	.	1	.	.	.
Sligo, ...	122	1	123	.	.	.	10	3	13	2	.	2	.	.	.
Total of CONNAUGHT,	731	10	741	17	2	19	57	27	84	7	2	9	18	.	18
Total of IRELAND,	8,338	55	8,393	189	17	206	286	77	363	49	15	64	440	.	440

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of BULLS of the Principal Breeds, &c., in Ireland in the year 1895.

BREED.									TOTAL.			COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.
DEXTER.			GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND ALDERNEY.			CROSS-BRED, OR NOT INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.						
Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	Bred in Ireland.	Imported.	Total.	
												LEINSTER:
.	.	.	2	.	2	24	.	24	161	1	162	Carlow.
1	.	1	8	6	16	20	4	24	666	21	233	Dublin.
1	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	19	107	.	107	Kildare.
2	.	2	6	.	6	62	1	66	468	2	416	Kilkenny.
1	.	1	4	.	4	66	.	36	160	1	161	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	124	.	124	Longford.
.	.	.	3	1	4	11	.	11	66	3	106	Louth.
2	.	2	3	.	3	17	1	16	173	3	167	Meath.
6	.	3	3	1	4	41	.	41	136	3	206	Queen's.
1	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	8	163	17	606	Westmeath.
.	.	.	1	.	1	111	.	111	401	7	408	Wexford.
.	.	.	6	.	3	166	.	166	352	2	354	Wicklow.
13	.	13	39	7	38	668	6	669	2,514	73	6,587	Total of LEINSTER.
												MUNSTER:
.	1	1	.	.	.	133	.	163	408	3	411	Clare.
8	.	8	16	2	16	456	2	456	1,237	31	1,298	Cork, E.R.
.	.	.	1	.	1	411	.	411	822	.	822	Cork, W.R.
48	.	48	.	.	.	428	1	424	1,133	7	1,160	Kerry.
1	.	1	.	2	2	835	1	836	1,466	3	1,461	Limerick.
1	.	1	1	.	1	104	.	104	234	3	266	Tipperary, N.R.
.	.	.	.	.	.	361	10	661	767	13	786	Tipperary, S.R.
.	.	.	.	.	.	324	.	394	854	.	954	Waterford.
60	1	37	18	4	18	2,462	14	2,676	6,508	36	6,347	Total of MUNSTER.
												ULSTER:
1	.	1	4	1	6	176	1	174	624	17	441	Antrim.
2	.	2	.	.	.	71	.	71	261	1	462	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	79	.	76	311	1	612	Cavan.
1	.	1	.	1	1	233	.	283	496	7	603	Donegal.
1	.	1	16	.	16	66	.	60	533	9	842	Down.
6	.	8	1	.	1	54	.	84	276	3	374	Fermanagh.
2	.	2	.	1	1	92	1	36	628	4	326	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	93	.	60	646	1	247	Monaghan.
1	.	1	1	1	2	126	.	123	381	13	441	Tyrone.
18	.	16	16	4	23	976	9	377	3,486	62	3,838	Total of ULSTER.
												CONNAUGHT:
1	.	1	1	.	1	113	3	117	504	14	613	Galway.
.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	70	601	6	234	Leitrim.
.	1	1	1	.	1	86	1	87	940	60	263	Mayo.
2	.	1	1	.	1	60	.	30	225	4	613	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	62	160	4	133	Sligo.
2	1	6	3	.	3	553	3	356	1,193	45	1,243	Total of CONNAUGHT.
54	2	86	60	15	81	4,658	25	4,575	14,001	209	14,213	Total of IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

TABLE 19.—Showing the Number of AGRICULTURAL MACHINES in Ireland in 1895, having for their object the diminution of Manual Labour, the power employed in working them, and the Total Number in the Years 1865, 1875, 1881, 1886, and 1890, respectively.

NAMES OF MACHINES.	1895.					Total in 1890.	Total in 1886.	Total in 1881.	Total in 1875.	Total in 1865.
	POWER EMPLOYED				Total Number					
	Water.	Steam.	Horse.	Manual.						
Bone Crushing Machines,	.	.	1	.	1	6	3	6	13	18
Churning Machines,	71	13	9,128	29	9,241	2,736	8,652	6,856	2,366	648
Furze Cutters,	.	.	47	234	281	856	531	680	2,872	388
Grubbers,	.	.	464	1	465	302	218	885	741	819
Harrows (Steam),	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	8	1	.
Hay, Chaff, and Straw Cutters,	24	29	106	216	376	805	254	6,154	1,438	1,298
Hay Collectors and Rakes,	.	.	7,184	.	7,184	4,131	3,525	4,420	8,618	2,478
Hay-making Machines,	.	.	969	.	969	2,069	1,958	9,839	3,887	1,797
Hoes,	.	.	15	.	15	5	.	7	3	95
Land Rollers,	.	.	98	.	98	111	44	362	444	387
Manure Distributors,	.	.	15	.	15	13	6	8	17	.
Mowing Machines,	.	.	12,539	.	12,539	6,487	7,648	11,708	10,616	1,685
Mowing and Reaping Machines (*Combined*)	.	.	2,155	.	2,160	5,043	1,688			
Oat Pressers,	1	9	8	8	26	113	40	19	124	17
Oil Cake Breakers,	6	11	16	24	57	40	47	163	128	70
Ploughs (Steam),	.	6	.	.	6	6	8	6	8	.
Potato Diggers,	.	.	477	.	477	598	178	38	18	36
Reaping Machines,		1	8,791	.	8,792	2,087	1,855	3,642	2,903	413
Root Pullers,	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	28	98	27
Root Pulpers,	18	13	185	728	944	809	661	3,586	2,090	899
Scufflers,	.		86	1	87	84	53	60	105	155
Threshing Machines,	109	392	7,785	95	8,381	7,894	7,043	13,308	12,416	3,180
Turnip, Corn, &c., Sowing Machines,	.	1	2,287	61	2,349	2,026	1,359	2,866	4,843	3,324
Turnip Slicers and Root Cutters,	8	5	103	703	819	570	500	1,461	1,891	782
Turnip Thinners and Rakes,	.	.	2	.	2	4	6	19	15	18
Winnowing Machines,	6	14	211	1,210	1,441	1,444	679	2,255	2,118	1,019
Total,	389	495	40,644	6,229	44,848	56,373	90,394	86,839	39,814	24,955

In addition to the above-named machines, 1,550 others were enumerated in the Returns for 1895, including 336 threshing and churning machines, 326 corn drills, 213 reaping and binding, 112 corn, oat, and furze bruizers, 83 self-binders, 64 binders, 28 hay lifters, 18 mowing and raking machines, 18 threshing and winnowing machines, 17 clod crushers, 15 haycock shifters, 15 mowing and self-binding machines, 15 turnip slicers and pulpers, 14 cultivators, 13 turnip drills, 12 cabbage cutters, 11 threshing and mowing, and the following worked by electricity—1 threshing, reaping, and churning machine, 1 threshing machine, 1 hay cutter, 1 oats cutter.

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 19TH OCTOBER, 1895, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagenalstown D.*—28th Oct.—The crops generally have been very fair. The potato crop is unusually large. Barley and oats were a good crop, but suffered somewhat from heavy rain just before they were cut. *Carlow D.*—1st Nov.—The yield of the crops here this year was very unequal and varied in a remarkable manner in districts quite close to each other. On the whole oats were fairly good, but damaged by excessive rain. Barley suffered much in quality from the same cause. Roots were fair on the whole, but in places failed from early drought. Early hay was good in quality, but light in yield. Late hay, on the other hand, was abundant, but damaged by rain. Potatoes were everywhere good both in quality and quantity, and there is very little disease.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—1st Nov.—The past season has been on the whole favourable for agriculturists, the early hay crop and the turnip crop prospect being alone much below the average, owing to the dryness of the spring and early summer months. There has not been any extensive damage to crops from insects or fungi. In the district around Lusk the potato crop has suffered from fungi somewhat, the estimated damage being about 20 per cent. *Clontarf D.*—5th Nov.—The yield of grain crops in this district has been very good as regards quantity, but owing to the constant rainfall in July and August the quality has been very much deteriorated. The early hay crop was very light, but was of a very good description, as the weather was very favourable for saving it. There was a very good second crop, which was also well saved, the weather in September having proved fine. Green crops promise to be a very fair crop, having got the rain in July and August. Potato crop is very good as regards quantity and quality. There is no injury, as far as I can learn, from insects or fungi to the crops, as the farmers generally burn all weeds after the removal of the crops from the ground. *Chancery Lane D.*—31st Oct.—The several crops were good owing to the richness of the land, except that the turnip crop and hay was not so good as expected on account of the dry weather in the commencement of the season. *Kingstown D.*—1st Nov.—All crops are up to the usual average. The weather was slightly against farmers owing to the drought in June last. Mangolds and turnips had in many cases to be sown a second time. Again, the wet weather in August left the harvest late, otherwise it is believed to be a good season. There are no complaints of insects, fungi, or weeds in this district during the season. *Dundrum D.*—30th Oct.—The crops have been good all through this district. The fine autumn gave the various crops a good opportunity for ripening and being saved. *Lucan D.*—5th Nov.—The yield generally of the crops was above the average both in quantity and quality, and there is a good deal to be attributed to the very fine weather in September. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. The reports from all quarters respecting the potato crop are highly favourable.

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KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—1st Nov.—The drought in May and June was unfavourable to hay and turnips, but most favourable to potatoes. The potato crop is quite above the average. First crop hay was very light owing to the drought, but the later meadows were not so bad. Oats and other grain crops are fair, and the weather for harvesting was for the most part favourable. Straw is very light owing to drought in the months of May and June The wet weather in July and August brought on the root crops, which are very fair. I cannot ascertain that any unusual damage was done by insects, fungi, or weeds.—*Kildare D.*—1st Nov.—I have no reports of injury being done by insects or fungi. Potatoes have been good; grain crop light, but something better than at first expected; the wet weather was much against it. Turnips and mangolds on the whole fair. First cut hay bad, owing to wet; that cut later on much better. *Naas D.*—4th Nov.—The low rates of produce are owing to the very wet weather prevalent in July and August. In some few cases, where the land is in large farms (*e.g.*, Celbridge) the crops have been very good, potatoes especially, which are elsewhere inferior. In places the first crop of oats being beaten down by rain, a second crop was self sown, and, as at Thomastown, the farmers allowed the first crop to waste so as to secure the second, hence the bad yield. *Robertstown D.*—4th Nov.—The crops are up to the average this year. Corn has yielded fairly well as the season favoured it. Root crops are also good, and there are no complaints of injury by insects, fungi, &c. Weeds only exist on neglected farms, and where, of course, only poor crops were grown.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—4th Nov.—The good yield of the potato crop may be ascribed to the warm season, and the poor yield of hay may be attributed to the same cause. The various other crops have produced scarcely anything above or below the average yield. No injury has been done by insects or fungi. *Castlecomer D.*—1st. Nov.—There was a considerable amount of second growth in oats and barley due to the heavy rains in July and August, yet the yield is above the average. Potatoes are a good crop, unusually so, in places; in heavy lands there was a large proportion of diseased tubers. Wurzel and turnips are a light crop; failing altogether in some places. Where sown late, however, the yield is good. Hay on old meadows was very heavy, but first crop hay was light and not nearly up to the average. This is also owing to the long drought followed by heavy rains. Cabbage did well on damp and boggy land, but was not so good on light land. *Johnstown D.*—22nd Oct.—The harvest has been a very good one, except first crop hay, which was rather a light crop, potatoes especially very good. Seasonable weather has had much to say to this, and also use of good seeds and treatment of the land. No special injury to crops by insects, &c., to report. *Kilkenny D.*—6th Nov.—The potato crop is somewhat beyond the average produce, owing to the dry weather in the early part of the season. Straw is somewhat short, and old meadow, rather below the average, owing to the long continued dry weather in the early season. The grain of the

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different corn crops suffered somewhat in consequence of the heavy rains in August, but on the whole there is a fair average produce. Turnips and mangolds suffered from insects in the early part of the season owing to the drought, but made rapid progress when the rain came and are a fairly good crop. There have been no cases discovered of injury to crops from fungi, nor from insects except what has been mentioned regarding turnips and mangolds. *Pilltown D.*—30th Oct.—There has been no injury done to the crops by fungi or insects. All the crops have been fairly good. *Thomastown D.*—6th Nov.—The potato crop was an excellent one owing to the fine dry weather in May and June. Oats and barley are not as good a crop as usual owing to the wet weather in August and September. The early crop of hay was light owing to the continued dry weather, but the after grass or second crop was very fair. No injury was done to the crops by insects or fungi.

KING'S COUNTY.—*Banagher D.*—15th Nov.—All attribute the good potato crop this year to the favourable season and the absence of blight. One sergeant (a very intelligent man) gives an additional reason, viz., that owing to the severe frost in early spring the growth of tubers was retarded, and thus retained full strength when sown. Barley and oats are fully 20 per cent. below average of previous years, which is attributed to prolonged drought in early summer. Same remark applies to turnips and hay which are below the average. *Edenderry D.*—9th Nov.—Generally speaking the increase or decrease is of such small consequence that special remarks as to the cause regarding any particular crop seem unnecessary. The turnip crop is, perhaps, the exception, as owing to the very dry summer which prevented the growth of the seed a second sowing was in many cases necessary. Insects, fungi, or weeds have done no special injury this season. *Parsonstown D.*—31st Oct.—No complaint has been made of any special injury to crops by insects or fungi. The poor yield in first-crop hay is attributable to the continued drought that prevailed in the months of May and June. Oats, barley, and turnips also suffered from the same cause. Potatoes were a very plentiful crop owing to the dry weather and no blight appearing. *Shinrone D.*—7th Nov.—The yield of the crops has been affected only by the somewhat abnormal weather that has prevailed throughout the year, and I cannot ascertain that any special injury has been caused to the crops by insects or fungi. *Tullamore D.*—1st Nov.—The cereals are under the average on account of the long drought in the early part of the season. The barley crop, however, has been fairly good. Potatoes are a good crop—very abundant—but an increasing proportion is getting black as the season advances. Hay is a light crop, owing to the early drought. The turnip crop is under the average for the same reason. There has been no special injury from insects or fungi. On the whole the harvest has been fairly good in this district.

LONGFORD COUNTY.—*Ballymahon D.*—30th Oct.—The potato crop of all kinds is generally good, and scarcely any disease noticeable in them, and this is attributed to the dry season. Hay, oats, turnips and mangel wurzel have suffered from the dry weather in the early part of the season, and are not up to the yield of other years. There was no special injury done to any crops in this district by insects, weeds, or fungi. *Granard D.*—13th Nov.—The potato crop was considerably above the average owing to the drought in the early summer and the absence of "blight." The drought prevented the growth of weeds. In the case of oats, on the other hand, the yield was somewhat below the average owing to the drought, and the same applies to hay cut before the rains in July and August. Turnips were greatly checked after sowing by insects, and in many cases seed had to be again sown, but the crop was very fair. This is the only case of injury to crops from insects or fungi that is recorded. *Longford D.*—29th Oct.—The potato crop is in general very considerably better this year than last, except those grown in moor land, which were injured by May frost. The good yield is attributed to the excellent spring and summer weather, and the absence of "blight" until late in the season. Turnips and mangolds are a generally bad crop owing to the very dry weather at time of their being planted. Oats, rye, and hay.—The bad yield of these crops is attributed to the very dry season. However, oats is considered above the average in deep soil.

LOUTH COUNTY.—*Ardee D.*—1st Nov.—Oats, very light crop, attributed to drought in May, June, and July. Barley a fair average crop, better able to stand drought than oats. Potatoes, an abundant crop, some blight in August. Hay, first crop, very light, owing to drought; second crop, very good, owing to fall of rain at end of July and during August. Turnips, a light crop, owing to drought after sowing, the seed being one month late in sprouting overground. No special injury done to crops by insects, weeds, or fungi. *Collon D.*—1st Nov.—The crops were all good, owing probably to the fine weather in the early part of the season. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the season. *Drogheda D.*—22nd Oct.—The hay crop has been short, owing to the very dry months of early summer. Turnips, mangolds, and carrots were favoured by the wet weather in August and September. Same remarks apply to the potato crop, but the large yield has been curtailed in value by the quantity of diseased potatoes. Oats has been abundant, as the season was very favourable; same applies to all cereal crops. No crops have suffered from fungi or insects to any extent. *Dundalk D.*—5th Nov.—This year's harvest has not been up to the average. The long-continued drought in the spring, which was followed by excessive rains during July and August, was most detrimental to the growth of crops. Were it not that the weather in September and for a great portion of October was so exceptionally fine, the crops would have been irretrievably damaged. I have not heard of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi.

MEATH COUNTY. *Athboy D.*—2nd Nov.—The crops generally throughout this district are quite up to the average. The injury done to some of the crops by the frost and drought in June was mitigated by the growth which took place late in the autumn. This was particularly noticeable in the heavy crops of late and second cutting hay and also in the turnips. The potato crop is light and a good deal of disease is showing itself. This remark does not refer to the Crossakeel portion of this district (bordering on the co. Cavan), where the "spray" treatment appears both to have improved the crop and averted the disease. As the treatment with "Bordeaux mixture" is not expensive, it is greatly to be wondered at that it is not more extensively used in this county. There has been no special injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Dunshaughlin D.*—25th Oct.—With reference to the apparently low average in some of the electoral divisions in this district the cause arises from the fact of the land being too long under tillage. This is especially the cause of the low average in the case of potatoes, which, although a fairly good crop at the beginning of the season, became black in this old tillage land after the heavy rainfalls we have had recently. I have not heard of any injury resulting to the crops from the presence of insects or fungi during last season. *Kells D.*—28th Oct.—The extraordinarily good crop of potatoes may be attributed to the very warm and dry early part of summer and to the rain which came in July and August. The bad yield of oats is owing to the early months of summer being very dry, and when the oats were beginning to mature wet weather set in and prevented them from filling properly. Scarcely any disease in potato crop in this neighbourhood. *Navan D.*—4th Nov.—The crops generally suffered from the continual drought in May and June Owing to this cause the hay crop was much lighter than usual and turnip crop became almost a partial failure. The corn crop was generally short owing to same cause, but the yield of grain was not affected and is therefore good. The dry summer was favourable to the potato crop, which offers to be an abundant one, notwithstanding the injurious effect of the August rains. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Slane D.*—2nd Nov.—Hay was a light crop, not up to the average, owing to drought in the early summer, while continued wet weather late in the season interfered much with the making up of meadows. The oat crop, too, was inferior and straw short owing to continued dry weather. For the same reason the turnip crop is not up to the average. The early sowing missed owing to prevalence of fly. Potatoes are a heavy crop, but there are numerous complaints of disease on account of heavy rains late in the season. No special information forthcoming as to fungi or insects. *Trim D.*—12th Nov.—Wheat was an average crop but is not much sown. Oats are a fair crop but stunted by drought in early part of season. Barley is very little sown; it was an average crop. Bere and rye fair but little sown. Beans and pease fairly good; scarcely worth mentioning, they are so little sown. Potatoes are a good crop; some injury was inflicted by heavy rain in August and September. Turnips are below the average in consequence of the drought in early part of season. Mangel wurzel and beet root are not much sown; they were an average crop. Cabbage was a fairly good crop. Vetches and rape fair, but very little sown. Carrots, parsnips, and other green crops sown in small quantities; they were a fair crop. No flax sown. New meadows were light in consequence of the drought. Old meadows were fairly good, having been improved considerably by the rain in July and August. Pasture grass was bad in early part of season, but afterwards improved and became plentiful for same reason as foregoing. I cannot find that there has been any special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season.

Queen's County. *Abbeyleix D.*—29th Oct.—The partial failure of the turnip crop is, I believe, to be attributed to continuous drought after sowing, necessitating in many cases two and three sowings in the same field. The year was exceptionally good for potatoes, caused by the heat of the summer and the excellent weather experienced while maturing. I have heard no complaints of any injury from noxious insects or fungi. *Ballylynan D.*—29th Oct.—The crops this season are well up to the average—the potato crop, especially, being a good one. No special injury to crops has been caused by insects or fungi. *Maryborough D.*—1st Nov.—The potato crop has been decidedly above the average, probably owing to the dry spring and the absence of late frosts. Hay, except the earliest crops, is not well saved or very good. Oats and barley are not up to the average in quantity or quality, and the straw is short. Turnips and mangolds have not done well, though the crop is better than was anticipated. Speaking generally, the drought in the spring and earlier summer, with the wet weather which succeeded in July and August, militated greatly against the crops, but the extreme warmth and fineness in September turned the scale again and enabled farmers to reap a not altogether unfavourable harvest. There was no special damage done by insects, weeds, or fungi. *Mountrath D.*—28th Oct.—All the crops in this district are an average yield, hay in general is light, owing to dry season. The potato crop was never known to be so good. None of the crops are injured by insects or fungi.

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Westmeath County. *Ballynacarrigy D.*—27th Nov.—The good yield of crops, potatoes and oats especially, was attributed to the fine season following the late spring rains; these crops in particular exceeded the expectation of the farmers. The hay crop was light in the early season, but improved well later on. Regarding special injury to crops by insects, none suffered any save the turnips, one-half of which were destroyed by the "*Fly*"; if its ravages could be prevented it would be an invaluable boon to agriculturists every year. Weeds injurious to farm crops—none more so than one called by an Irish name "*Praissagh buidh*" is to the oat crop—as the seed of this weed mixes with the grain, thereby reducing its marketable value very much. *Castlepollard D.*—20th Oct.—There is nothing that requires special mention as to crops in this district. The season has been a favourable one, and crops have done well. I have heard of no complaints about bad crops, nor have I heard of any injury being done by insects or fungi. The season has been a dry one. *Delvin D.*—1st Nov.—All the crops in this district for the present season have been up to a fair average. The light crops of hay in the earlier months have been compensated for by heavy growth of after-grass, which has been turned into good hay in many cases. Potatoes ought to be very good, and are an abundant crop. Turnips and mangolds, which threatened to turn out a complete failure, have turned out a fine yield from second or even third sowings. No harm appears to have been done by insects or fungi in past season. The book on these subjects is most interesting and useful. *Kilbeggan D.*—1st Nov.—The exceptionally good yield of potatoes is owing to the fine season and the absence of frost in May, and of blight till very late in the season. The crop of oats, barley and rye, is not so good, in all probability owing to the very dry weather in June and July. Turnips and mangolds are fair, but would have been better if there had been more rain in June and July. Carrots are not grown in large quantities in this district, but what there is of them is fair. The early meadows were very poor owing to the want of rain, but the late meadows made up for this, and the crop of hay is considered very fair. *Moate D.*—26th Oct.—The yield of all crops, contrary to general expectation, is good, and is due to the beneficial rainfall succeeding dry and warm weather in early summer, again succeeded by favourable weather in late summer and early autumn. The first crop hay was deficient, because the dry weather lasted too long so far as it was concerned. *Mullingar D.*—8th Nov.—The potato crop in this district is far above the average owing to the dry and favourable season. Hay is light, as the dry weather was unfavourable to it. Mangolds are a fair crop, but the weather was not altogether favourable to them. Turnips are far under average owing to dry weather. There does not seem to have been any injury to the crops from insects or fungi.

Wexford County. *Enniscorthy D.*—26th Oct.—The wet weather at harvest time damaged many of the crops, otherwise they would have been better. There was no sign of disease or special injury to any crops. *Gorey D.*—29th Oct.—The corn crop has turned out fairly well, though in a few parishes in district the farmers complain about the small yield in oats. Still, on the whole, it has been up to the average, and what it has lacked in quantity is well made up in quality. All the farmers agree that there has been a very large yield in the potato crop. The weather appears to have suited it admirably. No reports as to the ravages of insects or fungi have reached me. Any discontent that prevails is on account of the price of farm produce being so low. *New Ross D.*—1st Nov.—The small yield in the hay crop was caused by the very dry weather in months of April and May, while all grain crops were injured to a very great extent by the continuous wet weather in July and August. There has been no special com-

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plaint regarding insects, fungi, or any special class of weeds. *Taghmon D.*—31st Oct.—Wheat, oats, barley, beans—The partial failure of these crops is mainly attributed to the long-continued drought in the early part of the season. Potatoes—The good yield of this crop is said to have been produced by the fine dry weather of spring and early summer; and also in consequence of the blight not having made its appearance so early this year as it had in previous years. Turnips, mangel wurzel, carrots, cabbage—A poor crop, owing to the dry season after the seed was sown. Hay—A very light crop, on account of the dry early summer. No complaints as regards injury to crops by insects or fungi during the past season. *Wexford D.*—18th Nov.—There has been very little variation in the yield of crops compared with recent years. There is an increase in the potato crop, which I consider is due to the favourable weather experienced for early planting in the spring, but the very wet weather of July and August has considerably injured the quality of the tubers. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi in this district.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Arklow D.*—1st Nov.—The yield of the various crops in my district appears to be about the average, except potatoes, which are considerably above the average, the good yield being attributed to the favourable weather in early summer, which matured the crop sufficiently to enable it to escape disease when wet weather was prevalent in late July and in August. The yield of turnips is bad, the first sowing having failed in most cases in consequence of the long drought in early summer, at which time also the insect, commonly called "the fly," did much damage to this crop. *Bray D.*—5th Nov.—The good yield of crops this harvest is due to fact of rain coming at end of June, just in the nick of time. Every sort of crop at that time was very backward, and, indeed, gloomy anticipations were foreshadowed, but the copious rain set all right, crops quickly revived, and apprehensions were soon removed, with the result of generally average crops, and the subsequent harvest weather was all that could be desired. No injury from insects or fungi. *Dunlavin D.*—28th Oct.—The only crop necessitating special mention is the potato crop. It is exceptionally good, due probably to the fine weather of early summer, following the spring rains. Other crops are well up to the average, so the year is a good one. *Wicklow D.*—1st Nov.—The decrease in the yield of hay is caused by the great drought of the months of April, May, and June. The late hay was well up to the average in yield. The lightness of the yield of oats and barley is attributable to the dryness of the season. For the same reason the straw was very short, and yielded not half as much as average years. Very little wheat sown in this district. The yield was up to the average. The decrease in the produce of potatoes is caused by the almost constant rains of the months of July and August. Blight did not make its appearance till the tubers were well matured. Turnips and mangolds are a light crop in consequence of late sowing. The seeds put in in the usual time failed through drought. Wire-worm did some damage to lea oats, and with this exception no damage appears to have been caused by insects or fungi.

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CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaghan D.*—29th Oct.—The exceptionally good potato crop is attributed to two reasons—first, the dry, warm weather that has prevailed almost since they were planted, and second, the excellent seed potatoes supplied by the Guardians. Wheat, oats, and barley, though not as productive in straw as in other years, are, on the whole, a fair crop, the grain being very good. Hay is unusually deficient in quantity, but excellent in quality, owing to the excessive drought, which was peculiarly injurious to the light soil in this craggy country. Turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage are a fair crop, as, though they suffered from the drought of summer, they recovered under the moisture of August and September. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi, the unusually dry weather counteracting their efforts. *Corrofin D.*—28th Oct.—The only crops sown in this district are oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel, cabbage, and hay, and the probable cause of the good or bad yield is as follows, viz.:—Oats, good, owing to the early part of the season being dry. Rye, good, same cause as above. Potatoes, very good, owing to the dry season and non-appearance of blight until the crop was nearly matured. Turnips, fair, early part of season too dry for them. Mangel wurzel, good, owing to the dry season and the moist land in which sown. Cabbage, good on peaty or low soils. Hay, middling, owing to the early part of the season being too dry. No special injury has been caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Ennis D.*—1st Nov.—The only green crops grown here are potatoes, turnips, and mangolds. I am not aware that much injury is done to these crops by insects or fungi, but certainly much injury must be done, particularly to the potato crop, by weeds, which in some cases strangle the crop. *Ennistimon D.*—1st Nov.—The only cases where the crops are not up to the average in this district this year is owing to the poorness of the land. Generally, the crops are good, and beyond the average. I regret to say that the farmers in the district pay very little attention to the extermination of weeds—the wonder to me is how they have such good crops from their negligence of this matter. The crops have not suffered this year from insects or fungi. *Killadysert D.*—29th Oct.—Corn grown on dry, or uplands, made a very poor return, and the straw was very short; this was principally owing to the drought which followed the seed-sowing season; in bog-lands the yield was considerably better; rye, for this reason, was good. Potatoes are excellent, and have made a far better return than in previous years, which was principally owing to the favourable weather for this crop. Turnips are not up to the average, owing to the very dry weather at the seed-sowing season, which prevented a considerable amount of the seed from taking root. The same remarks apply to the mangold crop. No special injury was caused by insects or fungi. Weeds, the farmers call "crowfoot," "prasha," and "scutch grass," have been much complained of, and they say that it is only by considerable labour they can be cleared away wherever they appear. *Killaloe D.*—1st Nov.—I am of opinion that the rates of produce are higher this year than last year in almost every crop, except hay, which, I believe, was a heavier crop last year. As regards the potato crop, the produce this year exceeds anything we had for some years past. Wheat is very little sown here. Oats is a better crop than last year. I attribute the good yield to the very good dry summer weather which we had. I have heard no complaints about any injury to crops from insects or fungi *Kilrush D.*—4th Nov.—The potato crop has been abundant this year, owing to the good seed supplied generally by the Board of Guardians, and the favourable season. Other green crops have also been good. Meadow is light, but the hay well saved. No injury from insects or fungi. *Sixmilebridge D.*—28th Oct.—All the crops show a fair average yield. The potato crop has not been so good for several years past. There was no special injury to crops by insects,

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&c. *Tulla D.*—11th Nov.—The average yield of the various crops in this district is looked on as satisfactory. The potato crop has been excellent owing to the fine season, and the plants escaping disease. The crop of hay is below the average in consequence of the dry weather which prevailed in the early summer. In one part of the district turnips were attacked by a disease known as the "finger and toe" disease, and though this seems to have been confined to a few farms, the loss is estimated at from 60 to 80 tons. In another part of the district turnips suffered severely from the "turnip fly," which is said to have attacked the turnips sown in May. Its appearance is attributed to the warm dry weather experienced. No efforts were made to destroy the insect.

CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballincollig D.*—1st Nov.—There was a good yield of the various crops in this district, but the oats and barley were damaged by the wet weather which prevailed at the time of harvesting same, and the grain was soft and not of so good a colour as it might have been. The root crops which did not promise so well in the early part of the season were greatly improved by the rains in August and turned out a fair crop also. Potatoes are a very good crop this year about here. *Charleville D.*—31st Oct.—Wheat, a fair crop but little grown; slightly injured by heavy rains in month of August. Oats, this is a very good crop, which is attributed to the rather favourable weather in early portion of the season, the grain appears sound and healthy, on the whole, though in a limited area of district, a small portion got injured by the heavy rains of August. Barley, this crop is not grown in district. Bere and rye, very little grown. Same remarks apply to this crop as to wheat. Peas and beans, none grown in district. Potatoes (Champions), this is the favourite kind grown in district, the yield was excellent owing to a rather favourable season, and the absence of "blight" until the crop was nearly matured, but recent heavy rains appear to have had a bad effect, as portion of crop is becoming diseased. Turnips, this crop was rather stunted by the dry weather in June and July in portions of district where the soil was of a calcareous nature, and got injured by the "Fly," but the rains of August afterwards improved it a good deal, and the yield on the whole is very fair. Mangel wurzel, a good average crop. Same remarks as to turnips. Cabbage, this is a very good crop, but not much grown in district. Hay, this was a fair crop, but not well saved, owing to the wet weather in latter part of July and month of August, and is rather of an inferior quality on the whole. There was no special injury done to crops from weeds or fungi as they were on the whole well attended to. *Cork, North D.*—30th Oct.—The crops grown in this district include potatoes, mangolds, turnips, oats, hay, and cabbage. Potato crop was a good one owing to the season setting in favourably. Mangolds, a good crop for similar reasons. Turnips, rather a poor crop in consequence of the very dry weather, the seeds having failed for want of moisture, but the crop is much improved for the past month. Oats and barley were a good crop, the straw was short in consequence of the dryness of the season. Hay, rather poor owing also to the dry weather. Cabbage, a very good crop. No special injury was done to crops by insects, &c. *Cork, South D.*—1st Nov.—The crops are good with the exception of the hay crop which was a light one owing to the dry weather in May and June. Mangolds and turnips turned out a good crop. Wheat and oats suffered a good deal from the wet weather of July and August but yielded a fair return. No injury has been caused by insects, fungi or weeds to the crops in this district. *Fermoy D.*—28th Oct.—Wheat, not sown. Potatoes, a very good sound crop, about twenty five per cent. over last year's crop. Oats, hay, turnips, a light crop owing no doubt to the early drought. Oats, ten per. cent., turnips, twenty per cent., and hay, twenty-five per cent., under last year's average. Mangolds, an excellent crop. None of the crops have been injured by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Kanturk D.*—20th Oct.—The rates of produce all round are a good average. The potato crop is, I think, the most plentiful, and may be attributed to the warm weather just when the crop most required it. Turnips are not up to the average of recent years, owing to the long drought which set in after sowing. In many instances the seed had to be put in secondly, and in some places, oftener. Hay in consequence of the rather wet weather in August is not as well saved as formerly, but it is not by any means scarce. There is nothing particular to note as regards other crops. *Kinsale D.*—1st Nov.—The yield in the various crops in the several electoral divisions in this district is somewhat better than in former years, especially the potato crop, which is very abundant, and is attributable to the favourable season, and absence from blight. I have made inquiries, and am informed that no special injury has been done to crops in this district during the past season by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Mallow D.*—25th Oct.—The potato crop has been generally a very good one. There has been a good yield from all the varieties of seed, but I hear many complaints that the "Champions," though apparently abundant in tubers, are to a great extent rotten in the centre. There is a feeling among farmers that the "Champion," as a seed potato, no longer suits this country, and some people tell me that in Scotland the same result has been experienced. Oats sustained some injury in the early dry weather, and from the heavy fall of rain just at the time when it was fit to cut, but, on the whole, it is a good crop. Turnips are a fair crop, although some injury was sustained from the fly in the early dry weather, so much so that some farmers found it necessary to make two and even three fresh sowings. Fungi did not show much in turnips. Farmers say that they are most prevalent in fields where the same crop has been repeated. Mangolds are a good sound crop, and show no signs of special injury. *Middleton D.*—30th Oct.—The crops in this district generally are fairly good, and in quantity well up to the average. The first crop barley, extensively grown, suffered very much from the almost continuous rain late in July and throughout August. It was greatly discoloured and was unfit for malting, and not much more than half the ordinary price per barrel was got for it. The second crop barley has been a good crop, and sold pretty well. Oats is a very fair crop, and up to the average in quantity. The rain did not injure it much. Wheat is hardly grown. The potatoes are excellent and abundant. There was very little disease. Champions still are the standard crop. Turnips in many cases had to be sown twice. They are a fair crop, and mangolds are sound, large and plentiful. Hay has been a light crop in many places, and suffered from the rain. Straw is plentiful. All garden produce has been well up to the average. There was plenty of grass from the middle of July. The fine September saved the harvest in this district. *Mitchelstown D.*—29th Oct.—With the exception of potatoes, turnips, and hay, the crops grown in this district are all up to the average. There is an appreciable increase in the potato crop, due chiefly to the dry season, and the absence of blight until late in the year. Hay is not so good as in former years owing to the drought in May. The late crop suffered much when being saved. The turnip crop also suffered from the dry weather, and in many instances had to be resown, and was therefore late, and will not yield as well as in previous years. I find that the crops have not suffered from insects or fungi during the past season. *Newmarket D.*—2nd Nov.—The harvest has been good generally. Early in the season the hay crop suffered considerably from the inclement weather. The late crop was well saved. Potato crop has been the best for many years, and the oat crop equally good, the price of which is less than in other years. No crops injured by any insects. *Queenstown D.*—20th Nov.—

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the following are the causes to which the good or bad yield of crops may be attributed. Cereal crops—The yield of wheat, oats, and barley, promised to be good up to harvest time, but then in consequence of wet weather the quality became very much deteriorated, thereby losing in value. Green crops—Turnips were bad in consequence of the months of May and June being too dry, and fly attacking the crop, causing farmers to resow in some instances three times. Mangolds were very good, being earlier and stood the dry weather, the fly did not attack the crop. Hay crop—Hay on new meadows was a good crop owing to the rains, but all meadows were bad in consequence of the rain later in the season. There was no special injury to crops from insects, fungi, or mildew, except in the case of the turnips which suffered from flies as before stated, and only on lands which were insufficiently manured or badly cultivated, have the crops suffered from weeds. *Youghal D.*—13th Nov.—The potato crop this year shows a great improvement owing to the absence of disease, and fine weather in the early part of the season. Other crops, except hay, are probably slightly under the average owing to the wet harvest. The yield would have been quite up to or over the average if the weather had been favourable for saving the crops. New meadow hay is very light owing to the dry season when it was cut. Old meadow heavy, but badly saved. Some farmers report that there is slight damage done to the turnip crop by fungi and fly, but not to any considerable extent.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—1st Nov.—The various crops are good, and of a fairly good average, which is attributed to the continued moisture of the season. The potato crop in particular is very good. There was no special injury done to crops from fungi or insects. *Bantry D.*—30th Oct.—I have no information as to the probable cause of the generally good yield of the crops this year. No special injury appears to have been done by insects or fungi, and there has been a marked absence of potato blight. *Castletown Bere D.*—24th Oct.—The crops, generally, in this district are fairly good this year. The oat crop was slightly damaged by the August rains. However, oats is not an extensive crop in this district and therefore the farmers are not much affected by a partial failure in it. Neither fungi nor insects have injured the crops so far as I can learn. *Clonakilty D.*—1st Nov.—Wheat, oats, and barley are below the average, owing to the excessive rains during the month of August. Potatoes, a very good crop, 50 per cent. above the average, owing to favourable season, and dressing with sulphate of copper, which has been very extensively used in this district. Mangold, a good crop owing to favourable season. Turnips below the average owing to continued wet weather, developed foliage instead of roots. Hay, first early crop good, owing to favourable weather. The second or late crop bad owing to continued wet weather. These are the principal crops grown in this district. *Dunmanway D.*—2nd Nov.—The crops this season are all good, especially the potato crop, which has a yield nearly three times as great as in past years. Supposed to be caused by the dryness of the season. The turnip crop is somewhat late as the seed sown at first failed in a good many cases and fresh seed had to be sown instead. This was caused by the great drought. *Macroom D.*—28th Oct.—The crops are generally good. The potato crop in particular is a very fine one, owing to the season being so favourable, and absence of blight. The hay crop in some parts of the district is rather light owing to the drought in May and June, this also applies to the mangold and turnip crops which failed in many places, so that the seed had to be re-sown. There is a complete absence of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Millstreet D.*—28th Oct.—Oats, hay, and root crops suffered less or more in the beginning of the year from the continuous dry weather, and oats and hay later from the wet weather which followed. The potato is a good crop and is above the average, a dry season suits this crop in this district. All the other crops are fair, scarcely up to the average of other years. The hay crop is less or more damaged. There was no injury done by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Skibbereen D.*—1st Nov.—The yield of the various crops in this district generally has been over the average of past years. The increase has been attributed to the favourable season, the weather having been suitable to this part of the country. It was expected that the straw would be short, but the rain came at a good time, before the growth had stopped, and the crop on the whole has been very fair. It is generally admitted that the spraying was of benefit to the potato crop. It was resorted to by a comparatively large number of the farmers in the district, and no serious effects of blight have been observed. Some slight damage was done to the turnip crop by fly, and the drought in the early part of the season was unfavourable to the growth of root crops. *Skull D.*—1st Nov.—Grain crops not so good in quality or quantity as in previous years, and may be attributed to the very dry spring and wet autumn. Potatoes of all kinds have been exceptionally good and free from disease, this is due to the almost total absence of blight and to the very extensive use of spraying machines. Root crops are not so good as in former years; they appear to have suffered from insects during the summer. Hay is not quite up to the average of other years, the early meadows were light in consequence of the dry spring. There was no injury to crops from insects or fungi save that done by the former to root crops during the summer, especially to turnips.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—30th Oct.—The crops, generally, are good. The good weather in the early part of the year materially assisted the potato crop, the greater portion of which is manured with sea-weed and sand. There has been no injury caused to any class of crop by insects, &c. Farmers of this district pay very little attention to weeding; in fact the greater portion of them do not weed their potatoes at all. If they did weed, I believe a greater yield would be obtained annually. *Castleisland D.*—6th Nov.—The good yield of the various crops is owing to the very favourable weather during the growth of those crops. The season, on the whole, was very mild; rain and heat came alternately, and at the proper time, and to this I attribute the good yield. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi this year. *Dingle D.*—25th Oct.—The potato crop, owing to the blight not appearing until an advanced stage of the season, and even then in a mild form, is the finest experienced for years. The other root crops, owing to the rainfall at the end of the summer, are a very fair average. The oat crop is a good one, but straw is short, owing to the drought in the early summer. The hay crop is also light for the same reason. Scarcely any other crops are sown. *Kenmare D.*—1st Nov.—The bad yield of crops is attributed to the wet climate and the farmers not changing their seeds frequently, also not keeping their tillage land properly clean of weeds. There was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during season. *Killarney D.*—1st Nov.—All crops grown have been up to a good standard this year, especially potatoes. The latter crop has scarcely ever been excelled, but as a good deal of them are still in the ground, they may suffer from frost. The weather was favourable on the whole. The wet weather in July just took up in time to save the corn crops in this county. *Killorglin D.*—3rd Nov.—The crops, as a whole, were remarkably good. The potato crop was very heavy, and there was no disease. The imported seed did very well, and the season was favourable. The oat and hay crops were good. The early crops of hay were rather light; those cut later were heavier, and the quality very fair. The oat crop was very heavy, the straw being very heavy, and the seed good. There was no injury done to crops by disease, or by insects or fungi, the potato crop especially being almost entirely free from blight. *Listowel D.*—2nd Nov.—The various crops are good, but particularly the potato crop. The only cause to be assigned for this is owing to the very dry and warm weather during the summer. The growth, in the early part of spring, was much retarded by the frost, which was severe in this locality, but this was more than counterbalanced by the heat which afterwards set in. I cannot discover that any special injury has been done to the crops in this district this season by insects or fungi. *Tralee D.*—5th Nov.—The yield of the various crops has been good. Potato crop very good, which may be attributed to the favourable weather and the absence of blight until the crop had nearly reached maturity. Yield of grain crops good, owing to the fine season we have had. Root crops are all generally good, owing to same cause. No injury to the crops has been done by either insects or fungi during the past season.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeyfeale D.*—12th Nov.—There is no information of interest to be stated regarding the crops in this locality. The yield, generally, has been good, especially that of the potato crop, which is considerably above the average. The cause to which the good yield may be attributed is mainly due to the long term of dry weather we have had during the summer and autumn months. No injury to crops, from either insects or fungi, was perceptible during past season. *Adare D.*—9th Nov.—The rates of produce have been up to the usual standard, except in the case of hay and oats. The deficiency in these was due to the very dry May and June. The potato crop was exceedingly good. There has not been such a yield since 1886. Weeds were not numerous, and no appreciable injury was done by insects or fungi. *Bruff D.*—6th Nov.—There is not much tillage. The land is good, and it is chiefly under pasture and meadow. This year potatoes were a good crop. The yield was abundant, but a pretty considerable share suffered from disease. The oats crop was rather light, so were early meadows. This is attributed to the dry weather in May, June and July. However, I believe the oats turned out better than was expected, an improvement having set in when there was a fall of rain after July. To this rainfall may be attributed the very fair yield of hay in old meadows. There is very little wheat in this district. Turnips and mangolds are a fair crop, but they also suffered by the long drought in early part of season. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Kilfinnane D.*—2nd Nov.—I attribute the good crops all through this district to the great heat we had in June, and moisture in July and August. The hay crop was rather light, owing to the drought in June. The potato blight did no harm worth mentioning. All through it has been a bountiful year. *Limerick D.*—1st Nov.—No injury to crops from insects or fungi occurred. There was no special cause affecting the crops beyond the state of the weather. Being dry in early part, and very wet in July and August, hay, root crops and corn were here affected similarly to other portions of the country. The fine weather in September and October, however, materially improved crops of every kind, and enabled harvesting to be successfully carried out. *Newcastle West D.*—28th Oct.—The yield of the several crops in this district has been good this year. The potato crop has been above the average of previous years, and this is attributable to the season being favourable. *Newpallas D.*—5th Nov.—The potato crop is the only one in which there is any perceptible increase in yield over last year. The cause is attributable to very dry and warm weather from the middle of August to the end of September. Hay, turnips and mangolds are deficient in yield, attributable as regards hay to dry, harsh, and frosty weather during the months of April and May, and, as regards turnips and mangolds, to failures in the seed, owing to drought in June and July, also ravages of the fly on the young turnip plants. All the other crops appear up to the average. There has been no special injury done to crops from insects or fungi. *Rathkeale D.*—24th Oct.—Wheat—This crop produced a fair average yield. Oats—Considered a fairly good yield, but the straw is rather short, owing to the dryness in the early part of the season. Barley—Considered a good yield. Potatoes—This crop was very good, and produced a good average yield. The crop was fully grown before the blight set in. Turnips and mangel wurzel—These crops are considered only a fair average yield, owing to the drought in the months of May and June. Cabbage—A fairly good yield. Hay—This crop is considered only a fair average yield, owing to the dry season.

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TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R. *Borrisokane D.*—1st Nov.—The early hay crop as well as the turnip and mangold crops were injured seriously by the drought in May and June. The same cause rendered the straw of oats and barley very short, and it is rather scarce this year. The very dry weather in September improved the corn crops and rendered the potato crop one of the best we have had for many years. I have heard no complaints regarding any injury done by insects or fungi. *Nenagh D.*—8th Nov.—The oat, turnip, and mangold crops are somewhat deficient owing to the very dry period in May and June; also the hay crop, for a like reason. The potato crop on the other hand is exceptionally good, as the cause referred to had a contrary effect on it. I cannot discover that any injury has been caused to the crops from insects or fungi. *Newport D.*—30th Oct.—The various crops have given a fairly good yield, and the farmers from whom the information was obtained have declared that they have no cause of complaint. *Roscrea D.*—1st Nov.—The good yield of corn crops is attributed to the dry season. The soil being naturally cold, a warm season produces a better yield. The same applies to the potato crop, the "blight" not having appeared till the crop was ripe. Turnips were an unexpectedly good crop, due to some moisture having set in just at the right time. Mangolds throve well in the dry season. Wheat had a lower produce owing to drought. Barley was the best crop for years, the dry season suiting it. The drought was unfavourable to cabbage, early sown turnips, hay, carrots, and grasses under rotation, but owing to moisture in August, the ill effects of the early drought were not as great as was at one time anticipated. There has been no special injury to crops in this district owing to insects, fungi, etc. *Templemore D.*—29th Oct.—The crops have been a fair average all round. There is therefore nothing special to report on except the potato crop, which is above the average, due to the fine weather in the early part of the year, which suited this heavy land. *Thurles D.*—30th Oct.—The yield of all crops has been good this year. This is owing to the generally favourable season we have had. The mountainous portion of district is damp, and the dry season suited it admirably, besides there was very good weather during the harvest and most crops were excellently saved. There has not been any special injury to any of the crops by insects, fungi, or weeds.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Caher D.*—6th Nov.—The yield of all the crops has been very good, especially root crops. This is owing to the weather being favourable. At first the weather was extremely dry, but rain came in sufficient time. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi, or weeds injurious to crops. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—1st Nov.—The crops were injuriously affected by a long-continued drought in the early summer months. It cannot, however, be considered a bad season, as, speaking generally, the crops are good. No injury from insects or fungi is reported. *Cappawhite D.*—24th Oct.—The yield of the various crops is, on the whole, very good.

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The potato crop is an excellent one, and free from disease or blackness. The turnip and mangel wurzel is a very good crop in quality and yield, so also is the oat crop and wheat crop (but the latter is very little grown); this is attributable to a favourable season and absence of blight. Hay—A plentiful crop, but bad quality, owing to the wet weather in months of July and August. No injury has been caused to crops from insects or fungi. *Cashel D.*—29th Oct.—All the crops are very good this year. Potatoes excellent, oats good, but in some places straw is a little short. Hay plentiful, but somewhat light compared with last year. I am informed no special injury has been caused by insects or fungi. Turnips and mangolds very good. Prices low for oats and potatoes. *Clonmel D.*—28th Nov.—Cereals were in general a good crop. Hay light in consequence of a dry spring. Potatoes good and very little diseased. Root crops good. *Killenaule D.*—1st Nov.—The favourable state of the crops this year in this district is attributable to the good weather which came at a suitable season. Little injury from fungi was observed in district owing also to the favourable weather. *Tipperary D.*—1st Nov.—On the whole, the harvest this year is a fair average one. The hay crop was good, and on the whole well saved. Oats and potatoes good, especially the latter. Wheat and barley very little grown, but what there is is good. All root crops are good, and so far as I can learn no damage has been done to them.

Waterford County. *Cappoquin D.*—25th Nov.—The crops all round are good this year, especially the potato crop, which has yielded a splendid return owing to the moisture at the proper time and the absence of the blight till late in the season. *Dungarvan D.*—30th Oct.—The good yield in the potato crop is attributed to the dry weather (which is always favourable to this crop) up to the middle of July. The weak yield in the grain crops is attributed to the continuous wet weather from the middle of July to the end of August, much of the grain having been shed on the ground. Hay, turnips, mangolds and cabbage would have yielded much better but for the very dry weather from the beginning of May to the middle of July. First crop meadows were specially affected by the drought. The foregoing are the only crops grown to any extent, and they have not, so far as I can gather, been injured by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Portlaw D.*—4th Nov.—The crops are, I think, fairly up to the average. First crop hay was short in consequence of the dry spring. *Waterford D.*—15th Nov.—The different crops have reached a fairly good average, and compare favourably with the crops of past years, the only exception being the hay crop, which is much below the average owing to dry weather experienced in May and June. Turnips, mangel wurzel and other green crops, which at one time appeared almost a failure, improved so much as the season advanced, that in the end the yield is up to the average of former years. Insects did little, if any, damage this season to green crops, owing to the fact that none of them appeared above ground until the rains in June, which completely destroyed that pest, and no trace of fungi was observed.

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Antrim County. *Antrim D.*—1st Nov.—The only crop which was generally light throughout this district was flax. This was due to the long continued drought in the spring. Turnips suffered in some localities from the same cause. There has been no special injury from insects or fungi during the season. *Ballymena D.*—18th Nov.—The crops in this district of every description have been fully up to the average both as regards quantity and quality, with the exception of flax. Owing to climatic changes, which were disadvantageous, there is a short and inferior crop. No injuries done by weeds, fungi, or other causes over which the farmers had any control. *Ballymoney D.*—20th Oct.—The excellent yield of potatoes all over the district has, in my opinion, been caused by the dry weather at the latter part of the summer which prevented the "blight" spreading. The yield of turnips for the same reason is bad. The flax crop also yields badly, the early part of the season being too wet. None of the other crops require special remark. *Belfast, East D.*—24th Oct.—The early potatoes suffered much from frost, but later ones have turned out a signal success owing to the sunshine and heat during latter part of summer, which appears to have eminently suited the climate for potato growing. The hay produce is a partial failure owing to want of rain in season. Turnips and cabbage are a good crop, and as will be seen there are no grain crops in this district. There has been no special injury done to crops this year by fungi, insects, or weeds. *Belfast, North D.*—1st Nov.—In consequence of the prolonged drought in the months of April, May, and June, the hay and turnip crops are below the average. The oats, potatoes, and cabbage are above the average, as the rain in July came in time to favour their growth. I am unable to obtain any information relative to insects, fungi, or weeds injurious to crops, as tillage operations are necessarily very limited. *Belfast, N. W. D.*—5th Nov.—Only a small portion of this district is under tillage. All crops have yielded a fair average except the hay crop, which was lighter than usual owing to the drought in the early summer. The potato crop is fairly good. No injuries from insects or fungi have been observed. *Belfast, South D.*—26th Oct.—Owing to the long continued drought in the early summer the crops in general suffered. The rains in June and July were of great benefit, and helped to bring the crops generally up to the average yield. No special injury appears to have been caused by insects or fungi; superphosphate and gas lime is used to prevent such injury. The agricultural portion of this district is very small. *Belfast, West D.*—25th Oct.—There have been only a few acres of meadow or arable land in this district. What meadow crop there was was light owing to the long drought in May and June. The potato crop was a good average one; the tubers were healthy, and owing to the absence of frosts in May and the dryness of the summer the year was favourable for this crop. Cabbages were a light crop owing to the dryness of the weather and absence of rain in May and June. *Larne D.*—5th Nov.—All the crops were fairly good, with the exception perhaps of flax, which seems to have suffered materially from the dryness in the early part of the season. There was no injury caused to crops this year from insects, fungi, &c. *Lisburn D.*—24th October.—The potato crop is somewhat better than last year, owing to the dry summer. Oats, hay, and turnips are not so good as in previous years, as want of moisture in early part of year damaged them considerably. The other green crops are much the same as in previous years, and seem to be fairly good. There was no special injury done to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season.

Armagh County.—*Armagh D.*—6th Nov.—The turnip, mangold, and flax crops are poor this year owing

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to the very dry weather in the early part of the season. The flax suffered too from the heavy rains later on. Hay is also a light crop owing to the early dry weather, although there was a plentiful supply of second-crop hay. Potatoes are a very fine crop and have given almost double the average yield, however there are complaints that a good proportion of them are black. Wherever spraying has been tried it has proved of the greatest efficiency in checking and preventing blight. As far as I can discover no special injury to crops has been caused by insects or fungi. *Lurgan D.*—29th Oct.—The rates of produce are in general below the average. Wheat and other grain crops suffered from drought in May and June. Upland hay suffered from same cause. There is a fair crop of meadow hay. Potatoes would have been a good crop only for the rain in July and August; the same applies to turnips and flax. No special injury has been done to crops by insects or fungi. *Newry D.*—29th Oct.—The yield of straw, hay, flax, and turnips is light owing to the dry months of May and June. Oats is also rather a light crop owing to the same cause. Potatoes is a very good crop—the best for years—owing to the dry season. Late meadow hay is also a fair crop owing to the rain in month of July. Other green crops seem to have a fair yield. No special injury to crops this year from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Portadown D.*—28th Oct.—All the crops are above the average yield except forced grass or first crop hay, which on the whole is fairly good. In many instances a second crop of this hay has been cut and saved. No special injury has been caused from insects or fungi. This may be attributed to the dry summer, and the good yield of the various crops is attributable to the favourable weather. Wherever the spraying operation has been performed on the potato crop the most satisfactory results have followed.

Cavan County. *Bailieborough D.*—3rd Nov.—The oats is a fair yield but straw very short owing to the dry weather. Potatoes an excellent crop, above the average. Turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage are a very light crop owing to the dry weather. Hay crop is also very light owing to dry weather. Flax is very bad, but not much sown in this district. The crops in this district have not suffered any special injury from insects or fungi during the present season. *Cavan D.*—30th Oct.—The crops in this district have turned out much better than was expected. Oats are a fair crop but below average owing to the continued drought last summer. Wheat but little grown and of fair quality. Potatoes are a very good crop except on boggy low-lying land. Where sprayers were used most satisfactory results followed. Turnips, mangold, and cabbage are not up to the average owing to drought. Flax short and yield not good and also poor quality, being affected by drought. Hay—New grass light owing to dry weather; about half a crop. Old meadows cut early were light and badly saved. A large portion of old meadows were not cut till September and are well saved, the weather being fair. There appears to be a good supply of hay in this part of the country. *Killashandra D.*—8th Nov.—The only crops grown are potatoes, corn, and hay, with a few turnips. The former crop is above the average in spite of severe frost in May. I attribute this to the fine dry weather in September, which delayed the blight. The corn and hay crops are rather below the average owing to the drought in the early summer, but the corn was very well "headed"—*i.e.*, the ears are well filled. The turnip crop is good, although some portions failed entirely owing to dry weather following the time they were sown. No special injury to crops is attributable to insects, fungi, &c. *Swanlinbar D.*—4th Nov.—The potato crop is a good one this year in consequence of the dry spring and summer, and the absence of the blight until late in the season. In bog or low lands the frost did much injury to the crop in the summer. The oat crop is not a good one owing to the dry weather and the stem is short; for the same reason the turnip crop is not a good one. The hay crop in low lands is an average crop, but in upland it is a bad crop owing to the dry weather. There are but few other crops cultivated in this district. No injury appears to have been done to crops by insects, &c. *Virginia D.*—27th Oct.—The yield of the several crops has been good. Potatoes are an excellent crop and free from disease. Oats fairly good, but the yield is not as good as expected owing to the dry weather in early part of the year. Hay has been a good crop and well saved. Flax is hardly up to an average crop owing to the dry weather.

Donegal County. *Ardara D.*—29th Oct.—The good crop of potatoes is owing to the dry fine summer which was also favourable to the grain crops. This dry summer was rather unfavourable to the turnip crop. However, the latter did better in the peaty damp soil of Ardara district than in dry upland. A dry warm summer is always the best for this part of Donegal, as the spongy soil retains sufficient moisture without the aid of rain for the nourishment of the plant. The crops suffer most from weeds, and little from insects or fungi. The great majority of the small farmers do not realise the injury caused to their crops by weeds. *Ballyshannon D.*—7th Nov.—The crops have been good this year. Early meadow was light owing to drought in spring and early summer. Late meadow was a good crop, due to heavy rains of July and August, and was well saved in the hot weather in September. Potatoes, an abundant and sound crop. Turnips have after all done fairly well, though the drought in spring necessitated resowings, but the rains of July and August helped them wonderfully. Flax, a good crop. I have no knowledge of any injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Buncrana D.*—2nd Nov.—The average crop appears to be good. There is no trace of insects or fungi destroying the crops. The potato crop is very good. The weather has also been very good for saving the crops, and the farmers are fairly well satisfied. *Dunfanaghy D.*—9th Nov.—The principal crops are potatoes, oats, and meadow, and all these were good this year. Hay and oats well up to the average, and potatoes above the average. Of the latter I have not seen so good a crop for many years, and there is no disease. I consider the weather, on the whole, was favourable for crops. All other crops show an equally good yield. *Dunglow D.*—1st Nov.—As regards the potato crop, the yield in the sub-districts of Dunglow, Anagay, Burtonport, and Lettermacaward, is very good which may be attributed to the dryness of the season In month of June the potato crop was damaged by frost, in the sub-districts of Bunbeg, Doharry Bridge, Fintown, and Gweedore, and consequently the yield is merely fair in those places. The yield of the other crops is fair. There has not been any special injury caused to crops in district by insects or fungi. *Letterkenny D.*—28th Oct.—The yield of the several crops is good—in fact above the average—except the turnip crop, which, owing to the drought, in May and June, was not so good as in former years. The good yield of the crops is caused, in my opinion, by the warm weather in June; and September being a good warm month for ripening and saving the several crops raised in this district. No injury has been caused by insects or fungi. *Moville D.*—1st Nov.—There has been a good general harvest in this district. Potatoes, owing to dry weather, are an excellent crop. Oats are good, though the straw is rather short, owing to drought. Turnips are a fair crop, though late. The early sowings missed through drought. Hay was a light crop, owing to drought. What there was was well saved. *Raphoe D.*—3rd Nov.—I have no special observations to make regarding the various crops, with the exception of the turnip crop, which was in many places throughout this district injured by insects in early part of the season during the drought. *Rathmullon D.*—6th Nov.—The crops are, on the whole, of a fairly good average, except the turnip, which can hardly be said to be up to

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the average. The long drought in the early part of the season injured this crop (the turnip) very much, and in many cases the seed had to be resown from the cause above stated. The potato is more than an average crop, although of late symptoms of disease in the form of a dry-rot are appearing, which are attributed to the wet weather. No special injury has been caused by fungi, &c.

DOWN COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—4th Nov.—The late spring, followed by the long spell of dry weather, and then another spell of wet, accounts for the yield not being better this year. Potatoes are most disappointing, a splendid yield was anticipated, but the October digging showed a very large amount of disease. Those potatoes which were "sprayed" showed little or no disease, and, in addition, the yield was much greater than of the potatoes which were not "sprayed." No injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Downpatrick D.*—1st Nov.—The flax crop was not a good one, the drought in May and June proving very detrimental. Owing to the same cause the hay crop is lighter than last year. Potatoes are a remarkably good crop, the recent dry weather and the absence of blight are responsible for this. Turnips, &c. (second sowing), a good crop owing to the wet July. Wheat and oats not very good, though this remark does not apply generally. No fungi or insects have caused any special injury. *Newtownards D.*—13th Nov.—The crops are very good, and owing to the month of September being so dry, crops generally were saved to much advantage. No complaints are made, and from inquiry it does not appear that crops have suffered from insects, fungi, &c., during the past season. *Rathfryland D.*—9th Nov.—The crops which have yielded badly are flax, hay, and turnips in particular. The failure of the flax crop is attributed to the cold wet spring followed by a very hot summer. The failure of the hay crop is due to the early dry weather; and the turnip crop (which had to be re-sown in some instances) to the very dry weather at midsummer. Potatoes, cabbage, carrots, &c., are up to the average. Oats a fair yield. No injury has been done to crops from insects, fungi, &c., so far as I can learn.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D*—6th Nov.—The crops are very fair. Potatoes have been exceptionally good this year owing to the fair weather. Hay is a very light crop owing to want of rain in early part of year. There have been no crops injured in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Enniskillen D.*—31st Oct.—The yield of potatoes exceeded the general expectation of the farmers, also the hay crop. There was no apparent injury to the crops from insects or fungi, which is accounted for by the dry weather. *Kesh D.*—7th Nov.—The various crops have been very satisfactory, chiefly owing to the favourable year for agricultural purposes. Insects or fungi had no injurious effect. *Lisnaskea D.*—20th Oct.—The crops so far as I have learnt are quite up to the average, and the heavy rains in August came at the right time for nearly all crops: so that with the exception of the early hay crop, which was light, every crop has matured wonderfully since. There is an exceptionally good potato crop.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—30th Oct.—The principal corn crop grown is oats, and on the whole it has been a very good crop, fully up to average of other years, both as to yield of grain and straw. Some barley is grown, and it has also been a good crop. The potato crop is the best I have known in my time. The returns in Form O do not give, in my opinion, a fair report of the crop. I have seen the crop being dug out in many places, and am certain the return was at least 240 cwt. to the Irish acre. Turnips are a fair crop, but not as good as last year, as some of the late sowing have not grown very large, and the crop missed altogether in patches in fields. Mangolds are a good crop, but were not very largely sown. It has been an excellent year for cabbage. These are all the corn and root crops sown, except a few patches of carrots, and a little rye, but nothing worth speaking of. The early meadows did not yield well owing to the dry weather, but the quality of the hay is very good; a good deal of late cut hay was damaged by rain, but none very seriously. The flax crop, which is a leading one in this district, yielded well, but there are complaints that the quality is inferior; these complaints are grounded on the fact that the price is lower than last year, rather than on the real inferiority of the flax, though I think it is not of so good a quality as last year's crop. During latter part of the season pasture was very good, and I notice that cattle generally appear in very good condition. *Limavady D.*—29th Oct.—The very fair general average yield of crops is, in my opinion, attributable to the favourable weather which prevailed during the past season. The only striking exception was the turnip crop, which, owing to the drought in the early season, failed badly; the later sowings of this crop did fairly well. There was no special injury done to crops from insects or fungi, and therefore I have no suggestions to offer. *Londonderry D.*—1st Nov.—All crops, with the exception of turnips, show a good yield this season; in the case of turnips the bad yield is attributed to the drought in May and June. Potatoes are good, owing, it is believed, to the dry season and absence of disease, which has done very little damage to the crop so far. In some parts of this district oats is not nearly up to the average, in low districts, however, the crop is fairly good; the straw is much shorter than usual, and this is attributed to the long continued drought. Hay in some parts of the district is not quite up to the average, and this is also a result of the drought. I cannot ascertain that any damage has been done to any crops in this district by insects or fungi. *Magherafelt D.*—21st Nov.—All the crops are up to the average, except the flax crop, which has failed, owing to the dry spring and summer. The potato crop is good, as the season was favourable.

MONAGHAN COUNTY. *Carrickmacross D.*—1st Nov.—Owing to the want of rain in months of May and June, the hay crop was light. The straw was short generally, but a fair yield of oats. The potato crop was good, notwithstanding the few nights' frost in June. No special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Clones D.*—7th Nov.—As the crops all round are a fair average, I have few remarks to offer. Some of the potatoes on low lands were injured greatly by late frost. Those on high land escaped. On the whole they are an exceptionally good crop, and blight is almost unknown. The long drought injured early hay, oats, and flax. *Monaghan D.*—5th Nov.—The potato crop is above the average of other years, and is attributable to the favourable season, and the blight not setting in so early as in other years. A few farmers sprayed their crop with "strawsonite," which preserved it from blight and increased the yield one quarter more than where it was not used. Oats, meadows, flax, and turnips, are a very light crop, and much under the average of other years, which is attributed to the want of rain in May and June. In many instances the turnip crop failed, and the second sowing, which was of a later kind, was but a light crop. Cabbage and other green crops improved a good deal in the harvest owing to rain, and on the whole are considered a fair crop. I have not received any reports of injury to crops from insects or fungi during the season.

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TYRONE COUNTY. *Aughnacloy D.*—1st Nov.—Owing to the very dry weather early in the season the turnip and mangold crops are not an average crop. The same applies to flax and meadow. No special injury to crops by insects or fungi. The potato crop is very abundant in consequence of the dry season, and absence of blight until late in September. *Cookstown D.*—2nd Nov.—The real cause of the good potato crop arises from two causes, (1) the early months being dry, (2) the farmers sprayed them once or twice. Flax, force grass, and turnips are light owing to the dry weather in May and June. No particular species of insects or fungi have been injurious to crops in this district this year. The farmers are pretty familiar with the injurious effects of weeds and have cleaned their land fairly well of them. *Dungannon D.*—30th Oct.—All the crops are well up to the average. The potato crop is exceptionally good, both as regards produce and quality. This may be attributed to the favourable weather, and to the fact that the spraying of the plants has become a common practice in this neighbourhood. First crop hay was light and is in many cases badly saved. The weather was very dry in May and June, while it rained heavily in July when crop was being saved. The quality of the flax is not good and it is rather scarce. *Newtownstewart D.*—2nd Nov.—The good yield in the potato crop—particularly in high ground—is attributable to the favourable weather. In low-lying land the crop was much injured by frost in June last. The dry weather has caused a poor oats crop and the straw is short. The turnip crop has been a bad yield, when first sown the dry weather and the "fly" destroyed it—and in most cases a second and third sowing had to be made. The hay crop is poor owing to the very dry weather. Flax a middling crop owing to dry season. The "blight" only made a slight appearance this season amongst the potato crop. The oats in some instances have been slightly blackened with "smut." No injury done by "grub" or "worm." *Omagh D.*—12th Nov.—There is a very fair crop of potatoes this year and is attributed to a dry autumn season; the yield would be far better only for the frost in June last, which very much injured the low lands. Turnips not so good as other years, neither is upland hay, but old meadows proved very successful, owing to the wet in July and August and the dry end of autumn, which was the means of saving a good surplus of old meadow hay. On the whole there is a very fair average produce for all crops. *Strabane D.*—6th Nov.—The harvest has been very good. Scarcely any disease has appeared amongst the potatoes and the yield is above the average. I consider this attributable to the favourable dry season. Turnips are a fair crop, but in several farms, a second sowing had to be made on account of the drought in the early summer. Hay and straw are light in most places, but the hay was very well saved. The flax harvest is a little below the average, owing to the dry season. No special injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi.

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GALWAY COUNTY. *Athenry D.*—7th Nov.—The bad yield of hay, oats, and turnips was caused by the very dry summer, which favoured on the other hand the potato crop. There has been no injury to crops by insects, &c. *Ballinasloe D.*—30th Oct.—The crops (save hay and oats, which were injuriously affected by the dryness of the spring and early summer months) in this district, especially the potato crop, gave a very good yield this year, owing to the fine harvest weather and absence of disease, which, with a few exceptions, increased the produce in all crops, notably the potato crop, the yield of which far exceeds that of a good many previous years. It had reached its full growth before the blight set in. No special injury reported to have been caused by insects or fungi—as grubs and insects were scarce, owing to the severity of last winter weather, and there was a marked absence of weeds owing to the dryness of the spring and early summer season which, however, left hay (first crop), and oats both a light crop for want of moisture. Old meadows, though not as good as last year, produced a fair average yield as rain set in before they had done growing, and the fact that they were let grow on as long as possible before being cut. Grass is now a good crop, especially aftergrass, and should the winter not set in severe early, should suffice for feeding purposes almost until Christmas. *Clifden D.*—1st Nov.—It may be stated generally that all crops were considerably retarded by the drought in the early part of the year—in May and June. Turnips were attacked by a maggot which first made its appearance about 10th July. It has been examined and found to be the grub of the turnip or cabbage fly. It exists for three weeks, and after that time ceases to be able to do damage as it turns into a fly or beetle. It did serious damage by cutting the plant across about an inch below the surface of the clay. It continued the damage to the turnips up till about 1st August. The same insect (I think) has been attacking the potatoes, by cutting the stem across, which killed the plants. *Clonbur D.*—20th Oct.—The only crops which are cultivated to any extent are potatoes and oats. The former is a most excellent crop, and no complaints are heard as to damage from insects or otherwise. Oats is rather short owing to dry weather in April. *Dunmore D.*—1st Nov.—On the whole there is a fair average produce of all the crops, especially the potato, which is abundant. The oats crop is not quite so good as formerly, and the straw is short. I have not heard that any injury has been caused to any crop by either insects or fungi. *Galway D.*—4th Nov.—The good yield of the various crops may be attributed to the favourable season. The crops have not suffered any special injury from insects or fungi during the past season. *Gort D.*—31st Oct.—The lighter than usual yield of cereals may be attributed to the unfavourable condition of the weather owing to the long drought which prevailed during the latter part of the spring and the greater portion of the summer seasons. The hay crop suffered slightly as also did pasture lands from the same cause. The periodical rains which came opportunely during the latter part of summer account for the generally good yield of potatoes, turnips and other root crops. The crops in general were not affected by insects or fungi, from both of which they were entirely free this year. *Loughrea D.*—15th Nov.—The crops have been a good deal above the average this year, with the exception of the corn crop, which was rather short, but the grain was fair. The dry summer was the cause of the corn crop being stunted. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Moylough D.*—1st Nov.—The potato crop is a plentiful and good one, caused I believe from having been sown early and the weather favourable to their growth. The oat crop has yielded a rather poor return in consequence of the continued drought after being sown. Root crops, notwithstanding poor expectations of them early in the season, will, owing to the rains towards the end of summer, be almost up to the average of former years. Hay is also a poor crop, owing to absence of rain in the early part of the year. *Oughterard D.*—30th Oct.—The potato crop is good, owing to the absence of excessive rain. The hay crop is poor, owing to the same cause. *Portumna D.*—26th Oct.—The yield of the several crops was good, which is, I would say, attributable to the very favourable weather that prevailed in the autumn for harvesting operations. No special injury to crops took place in this district

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during the past season from insects or fungi. *Roundstone D.*—7th Nov.—The yield of the potato crop grown in this district is on the whole good. The early part of the year being dry, and the rain which fell in August, together with the absence of blight, assisted materially in bringing about a good yield. The yield from oats, barley, and rye, though not much grown, is fairly good; this result was brought about by the fall of rain late in summer. The crop is sown lets in this district. Turnips and mangel wurzel produced a fair yield though little grown, owing to the rain in latter part of year. Hay gave a better return than was anticipated in early part of year, in consequence of the service to meadow land by the rain which fell late in the season. Cabbage proved a good yield, the year on the whole being favourable to this crop. No special injury has been caused by "insects or fungi." *Spiddal D.*—30th Oct.—The potato crop is in this district this year much above the average. There is practically no other crop attempted. The success of the potato crop is attributed entirely to the weather, which favoured it exceedingly, as during the early months of drought it was not at a stage to be injured, and the rain came at the time when its want would have been greatly felt. Insects and fungi do not cause much annoyance in this locality. Weeds on the contrary are specially encouraged through all crops. They are pulled in June and July, when green food is scarce, and serve as food for cattle. *Tuam D.*—6th Nov.—The good yield of the various crops in this district may be attributed to the favourable season. *Woodford D.*—6th Nov.—The yield of the crops (*in globo*) may be looked upon as average. The potato crop is exceptionally satisfactory both as regards quantity and the quality of the tubers. Where blight did appear it was too late to cause inquiry. Hay is a fair crop, but straw light owing to the early drought acting on a light poor soil. The grain however is fair. Wheat not grown here. There does not appear to be any injury due to fungus. In some cases however green crops appeared to have suffered from the "green fly."

LEITRIM COUNTY.—*Ballinamore D.*—16th Dec.—The produce of the several crops is above the average yield of other seasons, which is attributed to the dry weather in early part of season. As far as I can ascertain little or no damage worthy of notice was caused by insects or fungi in this district. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—1st Nov.—The potato crop is very good, except in moor or lowlands, where the late frost in month of June destroyed them. Hay is a poor crop, owing to continued drought when rain was required, and subsequently continued rains when fine weather was required for saving. All the other crops yield a fair average. *Drumahaire D.*—2nd Nov.—The crops are generally good, and above the average this year. Potatoes are abundant. This crop suffered some injury from frost in June, but in other places where not affected the yield is nearly double the average. This is attributed to the favourable weather, also to the fact that good seed was used—Scotch Champions, supplied by the Local Government Board. The hay, oats, and turnip crops, also pasture were injuriously affected by the dry weather in the early part of the season, but the showery weather in August and the very fine weather in September brought them up to or perhaps above the average. *Manorhamilton D.*—12th Nov.—Of the crops grown, the potato is the principal, and of this there has been a good yield this season, owing to the absence of the blight, thus allowing the crop to fully mature. The other crops having given the usual average yield, no special remarks are necessary concerning them. No crop has suffered any special injury from insects or fungi. *Mohill D.*—2nd Nov.—Crops are generally fair. Potatoes are good in the uplands, where they were not injured by the frosts, and were also protected by spraying materials (strawsonite). The frost has damaged them very considerably in the moor and bogland. Oats are good; but short in straw, owing to dry season. Owing to the same cause hay is poor, except such as was gathered late, which was good owing to the rain following the drought. Turnip fly appeared, but only in small quantities, and no other damage was done by insects or fungi.

MAYO COUNTY.—*Ballaghaderreen D.*—26th Oct.—I consider the good yield of the various crops, especially the potato crop, is to be attributed to the good weather which we had the greater part of the summer. *Ballina D.*—4th Nov.—The exceptionally dry, hot weather in May and June last seriously retarded the growth of grass of all kinds, also of turnips and oats. This accounts for the low average of hay and straw. Turnips, though late, have done well, and potatoes are a high average. The importation of new seed has done much to increase the yield of potatoes, which are of excellent quality, as well as abundant. There is no marked injury from weeds, except where indifferent cultivation and poor manure have contributed to their growth. The "spraying" of potato crop has not been carried out to such an extent as would enable us to pronounce a valuable opinion as to its efficacy. With such a good potato crop, and fair prices for cattle, there is no reason to expect any acute poverty or distress during the coming winter. *Ballinrobe D.*—14th Nov.—There is a nearly average yield in all crops except potatoes, which are above the average, and this is due to the favourable dry weather at the commencement of the season, and a supply of rain at the right time, followed by generally dry weather. There is no special injury done to crops by insects or fungi during the past season. *Belmullet D.*—19th Nov.—There was a good fair average yield this season of all crops. *Castlebar D.*—2nd Nov.—There is a much larger yield of potatoes this year than in former ones, owing to the early part of the season being so dry. This same cause led to early meadows being very light, the straw of the oat crop to be short (though the grain is good), and also, in some places, turnips to be rather a light crop. All other crops are much the same as other years. I have not heard of any special injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Claremorris D.*—26th Oct.—The potato crop was a good deal above the average, owing to the dry weather. Hay, straw and turnips are below the average, owing to the same cause. All other crops are up to the average. There was no injury to any of the crops by insects or fungi. *Newport D.*—7th Nov.—The potato crop is remarkably good this year, which is attributed to the dry and warm weather in the months of May and June. For the same reason the hay is a little below the average, as this crop requires moisture during these months. Every other crop grown will be a fair average crop owing to the favourable weather. There was no injury done to any crops by insects or fungi. *Swinford D.*—29th Oct.—The increase in the potato crop this year has been due to the favourable season, and freedom from blight. There have been no complaints so far as regards damage to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds, and the season has been fairly good for the farmers. *Westport D.*—29th Nov.—The season having been favourable, the yield of every crop is somewhat over the average, hay alone excepted. The methods of farming remain unchanged. The crops are infested with weeds, which, of course, harbour insects and fungi, while the land is exhausted by weeds which, after seeding, are wasted by being burnt instead of being rotted for manure. Further, very little effort is made to procure manure. A little spasmodic exertion on the part of the seaboard farmers in saving seaweed repays the trouble well, but the inland small farmers cannot conceive means of increasing the manure heap or the advantage of deepening the soil by tillage.

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Roscommon County.—*Athlone D.*—25th Oct.—The drought in June and July caused the oats and early hay to be a light crop. It also affected the turnip crop, as the seeds did not bud at all until the rain came. The dry weather suited the potato crop, and prolonged their growth; they will be a plentiful crop. I have not heard of any special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Boyle D.*—5th Nov.—As a rule the good yield on these returns was on the good land, and the bad yield on small and mountain farms. The latter, too, have the disadvantage of being very weedy. The small farmers in this district seem to have a total disregard for weeds, and make no attempt to clean and improve the land. It would be beneficial to this country if farmers were compelled by law to keep down weeds. It was scandalous, in some places, to see the state the potato crop was left in this respect. As regards the hay crop, there was but a light crop with very little "sole" in the early part of the season, and a consequently bad yield in crops cut early, owing to the early dry season. The later rains, however, made a good late growth, and the yield of later crops was much improved; but much of this was badly saved, owing to rain, and so far as I can see we have not such good hay as last year. *Castlereagh D.*—6th Nov.—On the whole the crops are good. Potatoes are excellent as a rule. The only crops not up to average are the early hay crop, which was light owing to drought of early summer (the later hay crop was heavy) and the turnip crop, which failed in some places, owing to the ravages of the fly in months of May and June. Fungi do not seem to have been particularly injurious this year. *Roscommon D.*—1st Nov.—The potato crop is the best on record. June frosts injured those in bog lands, but they recovered, and the result is as stated. Force grass hay was scarce, but aftergrass was also nearly a record crop. Oat straw is good and plentiful, oats are thin and poor. The cause in these cases was great heat and drought early in the season, and copious rain later on. Turnips show much leaf and small body, the result of great rain and no heat later on. In isolated cases disease struck potatoes, but it was very partial, and did very little general injury. *Strokestown D.*—31st Oct.—The wheat, oats, rye, and hay in this district are a fair average, owing to the latter part of the season having been so good. The straw in the three former cases is somewhat short, owing to the extreme dryness of the early summer. Turnips, mangolds, and cabbages are also fair for the same reason. The potato crop is exceptionally good, owing to the dry season and the consequent absence of blight to any appreciable extent. In bog lands the potato crop is not so good owing to early frosts. None of these crops have been affected by flies or fungi of any sort.

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Sligo County.—*Ballymote D.*—2nd Nov.—The fairly good yield of crops is attributed to the fine spring, moist summer, and fine harvest weather. There has been no injury of any consequence to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Collooney D.*—17th Nov.—The potato crop is, generally, very good as regards quality and quantity, and is far superior to last year's crop, chiefly due to favourable weather, selection of good seed, as well as extra care in the preparation, &c., of the crop while growing. Turnips, mangolds, cabbage, and other green crops are good throughout the district, due to the good season and freedom of the soil from destructive worms, &c. The farmers, generally, appear to have devoted more care and attention to the crops than usual, hence the satisfactory results of a very good yield this year. The oat crop, although fairly good, is scarcely up to its usual average, owing to the dry season. The grain is sound, but the straw is short, and taking the whole district into consideration the farmers are fairly satisfied. With regard to meadows in this district the return is fairly good also. Although the crop is somewhat light, yet from the fact of being cut and saved in good weather the quality is excellent. I am glad to be in a position to inform you that no injury has been done to crops in this district by insects or fungi during the past season; and taking all the surrounding circumstances into consideration it is safe to state that the average yield of all crops in this district this season, are as good as we have had for a number of years past. *Easky D.*—1st Nov.—There were no crops injured by insects or fungi during the past season so far as I could ascertain. *Sligo D.*—6th Nov.—Generally the potato is above the average this year, attributable to the favourable weather. Latterly a rot has shown itself in many places, believed to be due to the rain in August. Other crops are fair as compared with other years except hay and oats which are somewhat below the average. *Tobercurry D.*—1st Nov.—Crops of all classes are fairly good. Potatoes are very good owing to the dry season and occasional showers. Some farmers used the spraying machine with good and satisfactory results. No remarkable injury was done to crops by insects or fungi.

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APPENDIX—SILOS

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Ensilage in Ireland in 1895.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation. "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CARLOW COUNTY.									
Mr. William T. Kelly, for Lord Rathdonnell, Lieut and Cust. Rot., Tiranvegh, Rathvilly.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built in an ordinary stack on the ground level.
DUBLIN COUNTY.									
Thomas Carroll, Esq., M.R.I.A., Albert Farm, Glasnevin	1	–	21 feet by 8 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Wood, . .	Drained, .	Partly below,	No, ...
B. F. Eustace, Esq., Hillside Farm, Hampstead, Glasnevin.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a stack, by Johnson's patent wire-rope press
KILDARE COUNTY.									
Major R. Claude Cane, J.P., St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.	1	–	21 feet by 18 feet; 8 feet deep. (Approximate.)	Excavated in the ground, no roof, but covered with corrugated iron, after making; one wall against an old building, remaining walls and floor earth.			No, . . .	Partly below,	Not this year, .
W. H. Pilkington, Esq., J.P., Haggard, Carbury.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack in field, .
KILKENNY COUNTY.									
Mr. R. M. Murison Steward to Col. J. C. Hanford, 18th Hussars, Farmley, Kilkenny.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made up into a stack, 32 feet by 17 feet, fully pressed, 8 feet high, in corner of field, near farm steading; well tramped around edges when being made. The material ought to be well shaken, as it can then be pressed *closer together to exclude the air*. Heavy logs of timber 17 feet long, are rolled up for weight, after all is finished. In making the stack, it is best to keep the sides and ends *perpendicular*.
Mr. C. S. Roedemer, Smithstown House, Estate Manager to R. H. Prior Wandesforde, Esq., D.L., Castlecomer House, Co. Kilkenny.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks—No. 1, 18 feet by 16 feet; 18 feet high. No. 2, 27 feet by 15 feet; 15 feet high. The grass being cut and carted to ensilage stack, was then carefully spread regularly all over the surface, and thoroughly tramped firm by men above surface.
Wm. Somerville, Esq., Woodview House, Castlecomer.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In round stacks, 22 feet in diameter, built to about 7 or 8 feet high, and left for a few days to settle down. Continuing to put grass on at intervals till all is up, then cover with clay and sand to the depth of nearly two feet.
Viscount Duncannon, for the Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough, D.L., Bessborough, Piltown.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in stack, 45 feet by 15 feet; 5 feet high; all above surface. Simply tramped same as hay rick and covered with clay got from trench dug around stack.

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AND ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
10 days, .	Grass from headlands and waste places.	Temperature	not taken.	14 lbs. per head—out on the grass.	One and a half to 2-year-old store bullocks.	—
3 days, . .	Second crop grass and clover.	100 degrees, .	96 degrees, .	42 lbs., . .	To store cattle and dairy cows (in calf).	The stock were in good condition during the time they were fed upon the silage.
5 days, . .	Coarse grass from round trees and shrubberies.	145 degrees, Fahr.	105 degrees, Fahr.	From 20 to 30 lbs.,	Young stock, .	—
2 and 3 days a month later.	The rough grass from headlands, plantations, and inside of demesne.	Not	taken.	Not weighed, .	Store cattle, .	I have been making ensilage for the past nine years, and have found it a most valuable way of using the rough grass, &c., on the place, but should not recommend making it of grass that would make good hay. I do not take the trouble to take temperature, &c., but the ensilage has always been of about the same quality, between sweet and sour, and is much appreciated by the cattle.
—	Meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they will eat.	2-year heifers and cows.	There is no difficulty in making silage. I think it is considerably easier than to make good hay, as most of the hay you see is more than half spoiled, whereas the silage is always the same. I have no experience in feeding store cattle.
3 days, . .	Heavy crop of aftergrass—6 Irish acres.	Not	taken.	3 stones per diem on the fields, and eaten straw or hay in yards at night.	One and 2-year-old cattle, and young horses running together.	Silage has been made here every year for the last 10 years. It is most useful feeding. Can be made in weather when hay might be lying about the fields rotting. It is cheaper to make than hay. I consider it much better feeding than badly made hay. Should prefer to make it in stack rather than in a silo. The material ought to be fresh and sappy. The better the material, the better the silage will be, *especially if well made.*
From 15 to 30 days.	Meadow [illegible]	Not	tested.	28 lbs., . . .	(Cross-bred cattle.) To store cattle, from 1 year old to 3-year olds, and milch cows.	—
21 days, . .	Coarse grass in one and after-math in the other.	Not	taken.	About 35 lbs. to old cattle and 25 lbs. to young.	Two and three-year old out-lying bullocks.	My cattle get hay with the ensilage and do extremely well.
24 days, .	Aftergrass, .	—	—	40 lbs., . . .	Store bullocks.	This stack was commenced September 3rd, 1885, and finished October 8th. The grass was never put together without being in a damp condition so that on many days we only worked at it up to 11 o'clock. The stack comprises the grass of 20 Irish acres, which if made into hay would return 2 tons to the acre. Opened stack February 1st, and found a sample of most beautiful ensilage.

PROVINCE OF

Names and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KING'S COUNTY.									
B. M. Ball, Esq., J.P., Mt. Lucas, Philipstown.	-	1	—	I had no silo last year.		—	—	—	Yes; exactly like a hay rick, except better walked (partly by aid of an old pony, got up an incline of planks and grass) and covered with about 18 inches of clay when finished.
Garrett G. Tyrrell, Esq., J.P. Monasteroris, Edenderry.		8	—	—	—	-	—	—	Made in round stacks, grass drawn to and put on stack as fast as cut, and then a horse kept tramping the stack all the time. This gives plenty of pressure and I find it economical and effective.
Thos. M. Carew, Esq., Kildangan, Kinnegad.	-	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edward Long, Esq., J.P., Woodfield, Kilcavan, Geashill.	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jasper J. Joly, Esq., J.P., Chemene, Combelogue, Kildare.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in the centre of open field in rick shape, 40 feet by 18 feet, 18 feet high. Above surface.
E. J. Beaumont-Nesbitt, Esq., J.P., Tubberdaly, Edenderry.	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T. Casey, for the Right Rev. J. C. Beardwood, Mt. St. Joseph Abbey, Roscrea.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks 30 feet by 16 feet; 12 feet high. Above surface, about 10 acres of good meadowing in one stack. No. 2 stack, 8 acres of fair grass. The stacks made during broken weather; did not require tramping.
C. ff. Rolleston, Esq., Ardagh, co. Limerick.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack 30 feet by 14 feet; 5 feet high; covered with fresh soil.
Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., D.L., Leap Castle, Roscrea.	3	-	(1.) 30 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. (2.) 30 feet by 12 feet, 14 feet deep. (3.) 20 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep.	Rubble masonry, cement plastered.	Clay, . .	Corrugated iron on wood frame.	No, . .	Partly below.	No. . . . .
Thos. Drought, Esq., Ballywilliam, Roscrea.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo: grass carted up on top of stack, 30 feet by 14 feet; 5 feet high.
H. P. Bridge, Esq., Dungar Park, Roscrea, for Capt. Bernard, J.P.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, by heaping up the grass and drawing the carts on heap, taking care that the outside was well packed.
W. H. Atkinson, Esq., J.P., Cangort, Shinrone.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two stacks: one in King's County and one in Queen's County. In Queen's County the stack is 8 yards wide, contains the grass of 14 acres of rough wet moor; good for nothing else. Made in a week by 4 men constantly. I made a silo years ago, but never use it now; always make a stack in the field and cart the grass in.
W. Adams, Esq., Tullamore.	1	-	30 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete, .	Galvanized iron,	Not, . .	10 feet below and 4 feet over.	Owing to the dry season made no ensilage from grass this year.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs, given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
About 8 days each	About 8 acres Irish rough grass in each.	—	—	Don't weigh, but give as much as they eat.	Forward store cattle	There is very little waste round edges of stack that has been walked with a horse, and there is no difficulty in getting him to walk it. The ensilage I fed particularly useful in spring when the weather is harsh and grass dry. I have no doubt that the 8 acres made into silage will feed 25 per cent. more cattle than if made into hay.
—	—	—	—		—	I have three stacks of silo, made during August and up to middle of September. There is the produce of 23 acres in the 1st, 20 acres in 2nd, and 7 acres in the 3rd stack, Irish acres all. The stacks are in hollows of the fields with good falls to carry off the liquid from stacks; nearly all the grass I carted on to stacks. When finished covered with soil, depth about 4 inches. I have never tried the temperature of stacks, being useless in my opinion. I have one stack opened at present. The ensilage is excellent. Am feeding horned cattle and horses on it. Both are doing well. I throw it on the pasture. They don't leave a particle of sound stuff.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I did not require ensilage this season, having sufficient hay on hand. But I may remark that the plan adopted last season, surrounding the stack with a thick wall of bog "scraws" (although I was afraid of it not being successful, having been cut late and made hurriedly) turned out very successfully. There are a few tons of it under the bog rick made last autumn, the quality of which I shall see later on.
About 14 days,	Grass mown freshly off meadow.	Not taken.		Not weighed, .	Two-year-old horned stock.	I consider ensilage excellent feeding for cattle, and find that by making silo in centre of meadow a great deal of labour can be saved in carting—nearly the whole meadow being brought in on the ordinary iron rake. I continue to use bog sods with great success as a cover and weight for the top and find no loss as the cattle eat every particle of ensilage immediately under them.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I made a silo this year, but kept no statistics such as you require. I simply carted grass in rainy weather which, had it been fine, I should have made into hay, made a stack of it and weighted it with clay. The result is capital silage which cattle eat greedily. There is a fair amount of waste round the sides of the stack, but not a great deal. I never took any temperatures. I have acted similarly for several years and the results have been successful.
About 8 days,	Old meadow grass	140 degrees, . Very little danger of temperature getting too high.	100 degrees, .	40 lbs., . .	Milch cows and store cattle.	Milking cows should get it on field. If given them in shed is sure to taint the milk. Grass made into ensilage will feed far more stock than if made into hay.
10 days, . .	—	—	—	21 lbs., . .	Strong bullocks	The silo made as the grass was cut, wettish weather; nothing done in making it, but had men trampling the grass when put on, and weighted with earth when finished. This is about the best silo hay I have had made at Frenchfort Castle, Roscrea.
About 15 days,	Old meadow grass.	Not observed,		About 24 lbs., .	Store cattle of all ages and milch cows.	—
About 10 days,	Meadow grass,	Did not ascertain,		About 2 cwt. to 25 cattle daily.	2 year old horned cattle; none to horses.	If dry weather I would prefer well-saved hay.
About 10 days,	Grass, . .	Thermometer not used,		Not weighed, .	Cattle, horses, sheep.	—
In King's Co. about a week, according as time could be spared.	About 8 acres of after grass, and rough plantation grass.	Do not know.		Neither stack opened yet, .		I always keep my silage till spring, so cannot tell you much about it at this time of year.
—	Oats, vetches, and rye.	—	—	—	—	I only filled one silo as above this year with oats, vetches, and rye, which were a perfect success, and fed them to stallfeds all the winter with two feeds daily, with one of turnips and meal for mid-day feed. The cattle did remarkably well.

Name and Residence	No. of Silos	No. of Stacks	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation, "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LONGFORD COUNTY.									
W. Burroughs Stanley, Esq., J.P., Coolamber Manor, Edgeworthstown.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo, my silo stacks are about 20 feet in diameter, the grass cut fresh and damp, is stacked as ordinary hay for about 4 feet, well tramped, when this heats, about 18 inches or 2 feet of fresh grass is added every second day, until the silo is finished, the earth and sods round the stack is then put on the top of the silo for a depth of probably 2 feet, and should the heat become too great additional earth is put up.
J. M. Wilson, Esq., D.L., Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Merely stacked in corner of yard, and well tramped 15 feet by 7 feet, 6 feet high.
M. Edgeworth, Esq., D.L., Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack on side of hill, 16 feet by 12 feet, 6 feet high. Without any building I simply cart in fresh wet grass on days too wet for making hay, stack it and tramp it about 6 feet high, stick a piece of fence wire into it. When fence wire is too hot to be held in the hand I put on another load of grass, until completed. When I have put in all I want, I put about 2 feet of clay on top, like a potato pit. If more accurate particulars are required I could keep them this year—but for the small farmers above appears to be just what they want. I have been making ensilage for several years as above with uniform success and little waste
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Thomas Morton, Steward to B. R. T. Balfour, Esq., D.L., Townley Hall, Drogheda.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 22 feet by 18 feet; 10 feet high; built in a level and convenient part of the meadow, nearest the road, pressed by two pairs Blunt's patent screw and lever presses.
Thomas Carrigan, Esq., Termonfeckin.	1	-	60 feet by 22 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and lime plastered with cement.	Cement, . .	Iron, . .	Drained, . .	Above, . .	??
MEATH COUNTY.									
James Collins, Esq., Kildalkey, Athboy.	1	2	24 feet by 18 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Gravel, . .	No roof, . .	Not, .	Partly below.	Not that I know of except in a stack in the field, 16 yards in diameter 8 feet high when sunk to the lowest point.
F. R. Battersby, Esq., Bobsville, Kells.	-	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stacks made in field about 27 feet diameter, covered with sods and clay taken from edge of stack.
George Armstrong, Esq., Newrath, Kells	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a rick, 13 yards by 5 yards 16 feet high I always make my ensilage in a rick, in the field if possible where I cut the grass, cover it with sods and about 18 inches of clay.

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LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to Horses state so, and how much	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 10 days,	Old meadow hay, cut before quite ripe.	Unable to give heats. The test has been an	iron rod inserted in stack. If heat exceeds what a man can hold comfortably in his hands extra weight is put on.	16 to 18 lbs. daily, with some hay.	Only forward store cattle have been fed for past two seasons on grass, and in yards, during months of March and April.	I have not fed any animals except aged forward stores on ensilage, but I have found these thrive remarkably well on it. My steward considers the cattle fed on ensilage fatten earlier in the season than those fed with an equivalent of dry hay.
At intervals, .	Grass from coverts.	About 140 degrees.	—	Varies considerably.	Milch cows and young stock.	No trouble really taken with it at all, but find it very useful article of food, and a great saving in consumption of hay, &c.
—	Fresh grass, .	—	—	—	Chiefly to milch cows, not to horses.	—
6 days, . .	12 acres (Irish) after crop clover, and rye grass.	145 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	35 lbs., or 28 lbs. with 10 lbs. hay.	Two, three, and four year old heifers and bullocks.	Ensilage excellent, cattle fond of it, and thriving well. I consider good ensilage of more value, and feeds more stock, than the same amount of meadow made into hay. One of the most important things with regard to making good ensilage is the use of a special thermometer. This can be inserted 3 or 4 feet deep in the stack. By this means I can always tell when the heat is at the proper height to add more grass, the addition of which checks the heat each time, until the stack is complete. Then I put on the press which regulates the heat afterwards. The thermometer should be used for about three weeks after the stack is finished. I consider Blunt's patent press the best and cheapest mode of making ensilage. It is a great saving of time and labour each year.
36 days, . .	Vetches and oats.	—	—	35 lbs. to stall-feds in addition to turnips and straw.	To horses, as much as they would eat, also oats.	This is the first year for me to have a silo, and there is much less waste than in a stack.
About 8 days,	Old meadow grass mixed with second crop clover.	I never take the temperature. As the stack sinks I put more grass on it, that will lower the heat. If you put grass on for	one day and let it rest for two it will go on well.	I never weigh the ensilage; I give the cattle as much as they can eat and don't allow waste.	I give it to 2 year old bullocks and heifers and young horses also, one feed a day to stallfeds in place of a feed of turnips. I find them to thrive very well on it.	The grass of a meadow field made into ensilage will keep more cattle and better than the same quantity of grass made into hay.
—	Aftergrass, .	—	—	—	—	I consider that good ensilage made from aftergrass and given to fat cattle in October and November is as good as bad cake for improving and keeping condition on them.
About 10 days,	Good old meadow grass.	I never try	temperature.	About 2 stones,	I give it to 20 dairy cows every night.	No one should make hay in broken weather like what we experienced last July and August; what hay we did try to make the cattle will scarcely eat, but a pound of the ensilage never goes to waste.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY—*continued.*									
Cornelius Gavin, Esq., Loyd, Kells.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have always made ensilage without a silo, by collecting and stacking the grass as soon as possible after being cut, and covering the stack when finished with about 18 inches of clay dug from around the stack.
E. F. Farrell, Esq., J.P., Moynalty, Kells.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, from 20 to 36 feet in diameter, weighted with clay.
W. A. Barnes, Esq., Westland, Moynalty, Kells.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in circular stack, covered with about 18 inches of clay.
Claud Chaloner, Esq., J.P., King's Fort, Moynalty.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made into a stack, 30 feet by 20 feet. [illegible] not used, as stack found much more convenient and saving cartage.
J. L. Naper, Esq., D.L., Loughcrew, Oldcastle.	1	-	40 feet by 30 feet, 15 feet deep.	Bottom half stone, top half bricks, plastered with cement.	Natural, covered with gravel.	Wood couples, covered with zinc, and set on wood pillars, 4½ feet long, above top of wall.	Not,	12 feet below, and 3 above surface.	No, in a built silo.
Wm. N. Waller, Esq., D.L., Allenstown, Kells.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks; about 30 feet in diameter.
J. R. Roberts, Esq., J.P., Durhamstown, Navan.	1	-	About 21 feet by about 18 feet, 8 feet deep.	None,	Clay,	None,	Drained,	Partly above,	—
Sir John F. Dillon, Bart., D.L., Lismullen, Navan.	2	-	30 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep 30 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep.	Brick, Concrete,	Gravel, Do.,	Corrugated iron, Do.	Not,	Partly below,	Yes; in round stacks, carts going up one side, down the other.
John Greene, Esq., J.P., Gaulstown House, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack,
Mr. Peter Ferres, Steward for J. H. Nicholson, Esq., J.P., Legar House, Kinnegad, co. Meath.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; one stack made in excavation, other made in a hollow in the field, all carted on, when finished covered by 18 inches of earth, 40 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet high partly below surface.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
H. C. FitzHerbert, Esq., J.P., for the Right Hon. Viscount de Vesci, L. and Cust. Rot., Abbeyleix.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet; 13 feet deep.	Stone,	Cement,	Iron,	Not,	Partly below.	—
Colonel Robert Cosby, D.L., Stradbally Hall, Queen's co.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the open; weighted with stones.
W. W. Despard, Esq., J.P., Donore, Mountrath.	1	-	33 feet by 13 feet; 8 feet deep.	Masonry,	Clay,	A rick of straw,	Not,	Above,	No,
WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
Mr. C. Nash, Steward to Maj. Lyster-Smythe, D.L., Barbavilla, Westmeath.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, 40 feet by 30 feet; 6 feet high, in sandpits the cart-loads are taken in on the silo stack, and when tilted pass out empty on the other end; this dispenses with the labour of forking the grass from the ground to the stack.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
From 4 to 10 days.	Old meadow grass.	Temperature not taken.		Whatever they eat.	Dairy cows, young cattle, and stallfeds.	—
4 to 7 days, .	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.		30 to 40 lbs. per diem.	2-year old bullocks principally.	Made very little ensilage this season.
—	About 16 statute acres of second cutting of new and old meadow.	Temperature not taken, as practical experience is a sufficient guide.		About 3 stones along with some hay.	To cattle of all ages, except calves, sheep here refuse to eat it.	I am still of opinion that well made hay is fully equal, if not superior, to ensilage in feeding properties, therefore in a dry season I always make hay of my meadows, the labour entailed being much less than if I were to make ensilage of them, but during wet weather it is cheaper to make ensilage, which is certainly superior to badly made hay.
14 days, .	Meadow and aftergrass.	Not taken.		From 14 to 28 lbs.	Store cattle and milk cows.	Useful feeding especially when haymaking season is wet, and much better than bad or damaged hay.
Done at odd times.	Grass, .	—	—	Between 3 and 4 stones out of doors.	Cattle, . .	—
About 10 days,	Old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they will eat, along with hay.	In-calf heifers, store cattle, and young horses.	Fed along with hay, it is excellent feeding.
About 8 days off and on.	Fresh grass, well pressed down and covered over by clay and weights.	Never tried.		—	Cows and calves, a couple of working horses.	We have made only one silo this year, last year we made two. I find horses (working class) do as well on it as cattle.
—	Good old meadow grass	—	—	—	Store cattle, show cattle, and dairy.	—
No account kept.	Lowland meadow.	Not kept.		No particular quantity.	Large store bullocks, none given to horses.	—
About 10 days each stack.	One stack old meadow grass, the other coarse sedge.	Not taken.		As much as they eat.	Three-year-old bullocks and three-year-old heifers.	I have opened my stack some time ago, and am feeding about 100 cattle on it, and they are doing far better than those on hay. If properly made, and not left on ground too long, I prefer it to the best of hay.
10 days, . .	Grass, . .	Not taken.		About 14 lbs., .	Store cattle, on the grass.	Ensilage made this season in silo, without pressing, except good tramping with men, with a foot of waste on surface, and two inches on sides, has turned out remarkably sweet and good. Cattle leave their turnips and cake, and eat their ensilage.
8 days, . .	Peas and oats,	—	—	Store cattle; have not given it to horses this year.	Once gave it to 4 brood mares, 3 slung their foals, and the other foal died at 8 days old.	—
About 3 weeks working for two or three days at a time.	Rye and rape, grown together, and mixed with coarse grass.	—	—	As much as they care to eat.	Both horses (young) and cattle.	The above mixture has turned out very well, so much so, that I am growing the same mixture of rye and rape this year. I use planks and stones for pressing, and put a rick of straw over all.
—	Old meadow grass.	Not tested.		Served out on the land to outlying cattle, but no weight or measurement taken.	Cattle under 3 years, but not to horses.	I had about 15 acres of meadow cut down last season, some of which was cut over a week, and the tedder having gone through it, but as rain seemed to be the order of the season, I put it into silos. I am now using it, and it is as good ensilage as what I have made of fresh-cut meadow.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WESTMEATH COUNTY—*continued.*									
G W Purdon, Esq., Lisnabin, Killucan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, pressed by Blunt's lever press which has been found to answer the purpose well, and more conveniently than weighting, stack 22 feet long, 1 feet wide and 10 feet high at present.
John M. Kelly, Esq., J.P., Temple, Horseleap.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, 60 feet by 30 feet, 41 feet high, according as the grass was freshly cut I had it unloaded directly on to the heap, well shaken out, and evenly spread all over the stack, a man on horse constantly tramping during process of making, before men left off work each evening I got them to place several planks across the stack, over which I put six or eight heavy railway bars, so as to keep on perpetual pressure, which I believe to be the secret of success in making of ensilage; when stack was made I covered top with 2 feet of clay, and sides with sods.
Thomas Maher, Esq., J.P., Moyvoughly, Moate.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a round stack on the level field, 30 feet in diameter and when finished about 14 feet high all carted up, when too high, put a load of clay covered with timber to enable the horses to draw up, I put about 30 acres in the stack.
F. W. Russell, Esq., J.P., Lissanode, Moate.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, 30 feet diameter, no walls; no roof; ensilage was made without a silo, in the field where grass grew, began carting it into stack, and drew each load on to stack by keeping a gangway made of clay risen according as stack was rising, kept grass well divided and even over surface of stack; also kept a man and horse constantly walking round stack.
Mark G. Russell, Esq., Nahodmore, Moate.	1	1	—	3 yards across, .	—	—	—	—	In stacks, . . .
Thos. B. Wakefield, Esq., Hall, Moate.		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In both round and square stacks in the field.
W. Cooper Gibbons, Esq., J.P., Moate.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, 22 feet in diameter, and when finished 18 inches to 24 inches of earth and stones put on top; sides raked, not cut (should have been put together quicker, got a little too hot).

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 28 days,	Old meadow grass.	Did not take	temperature.	About 20 lbs., given in field.	All description of barn cattle.	This season has been so open and mild, the silage stack has not been cut yet, but I am quite sure it is first-class stuff, of sweet kind, which I think cattle are fondest of. The grass used in making stack was like aftergrass and full of sap. I find by putting about 10 tons at a time every fourth day regulates the temperature very well.
8 days, . .	Best upland grasses.	Did not	test it.	14 lbs. a head daily.	From 6 months to 3 years old, and to milch cows on the grass, but did not give it to the cows in the shed, as the milk would be affected, I also gave ensilage to young horses on the grass, and they have done very well on it.	I consider cattle thrive better on well made ensilage during the winter and spring than they do on hay. The ensilage I have at present left, after last year, is as good, if not better, than the first season.
18 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Did not keep th	e temperature.	56 lbs., . .	By strong ones coming 4 years old.	No finer food for store stock when properly made, and no secret in making it, only to keep it from overheating, and the way to prevent this is by keeping it condensed when once it gets up. I always have one of my horses ridden on the stack, as well as carting up the stack.
5 men, 4 horses cut and drew 20 acres of good meadow in 10 days.	Good upland meadow grass.	Never took	temperature.	About 2 st., .	Three-year-old heifers and bullocks, also gave it to sheep in sheep-racks, and found they would sooner have it than hay; often tried horses with it, but only met one that liked it; also give it to milch cows, but not in cow-house.	I make about 20 acres of ensilage every year, and find it much better for cattle from the 1st February on, as during the spring cattle eat it in the dry weather up to 1st May, and often longer, when they would not touch hay, from the middle of April. Found it bad for any cattle not over one year old, opens their bowels too much. When grass is all in I put about three feet of clay on ensilage and drive a row of pegs round the stack under clay which I prop from the ground, catching pegs by stretchers between props to keep clay from slipping down. The same amount of acres of ensilage as hay will feed half as much more cattle. Ensilage requires a lot more tramping in making than most people give it. I might say that I find cattle thrive better on it in the spring than on hay, and as I feed all my cattle fat in the summer I feel sure they fed quicker than if they had got hay during the whole of the winter. I generally begin after Christmas by giving my cattle hay; if the weather is open not till 1st week or 2nd in January, and begin the ensilage in February. I have often compared the time and expense of making hay v. ensilage and find if you have very fine weather you will make and draw hay cheaper, but as one acre of ensilage will feed much more than one acre of hay, there is not much difference. Having been making ensilage for the last six years constantly I find that the better you tramp the stack when making the better the ensilage. Most people also don't weight it enough with clay; it requires at least 3 feet of clay.
About 12, .	Good meadow grass.	—	— .	As much as they will eat.	Horned cattle, .	The stack is made at the butt of a big hill with a gangway up to the top raised gradually with grass. Grass drawn in by horses and covered with two feet of clay, also carted in.
About a week,	Old meadow grass.	Did not	take it.	About 45 lbs., .	To store cattle,	My opinion is that if you have fine hay-making weather you will make hay as cheap as ensilage, but ensilage will feed a larger number of cattle per acre than hay. From my experience I think two acres of ensilage will feed as much as three acres of meadow made into hay.
12 days, . .	Meadow grass,	130° Fahr. (120°	was enough).	As much as they would eat.	Store heifers, .	I have two silos but do not use them, the weighting is too troublesome and expensive, but made beautiful silage when using them. I have also set of chains and lever, this is a very good plan as you can regulate the temperature when making, and weight when finished, but we find in this part of the country that the stacks of green grass are the easiest form to make and preserve silage; if properly made there will only be about one foot of waste round the stack, and unless made on moor land there will always be enough clay round by cutting a trench to cover and weight them. Six years ago I gave the silage made from grass to 20 stall-fed heifers and they fed out in six weeks and paid well; this year I intend to finish out 20 bullocks in stall with remains of last year's silage stack.

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PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WESTMEATH COUNTY—*continued*									
William Murray, Esq., Dysart, Mullingar.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 24 feet by 18 feet, 5 feet high when settled; simply carted into a heap on the land, and when high enough so as to be able to put clay on to, made a cutting of sods round it, put them on top of grass, then about 24 inches of clay on top of sods; very little waste, only on sides, fed 20 bullocks last March on the stuff, they did well on grass afterwards.
WEXFORD COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L., Courtown House, Gorey.	2	-	(1). 31 feet by 12 feet, 6 feet deep. (2). 24 feet by 16 feet, 6 feet deep.	Old barn, . . Do., . . .	Earth, . Concrete, . .	Slates, . Do., . . .	Not, . . Do., . .	Level with surface. Do., . .	—
O. H. Peacocke, Esq., J.P., Belmont, Wexford.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, dimensions, 20 by 12 feet, 6 feet high. Roof, rough thatch. There were about 4 feet in depth of grass placed on stack every alternate day, and well walked on during process of making.
WICKLOW COUNTY.									
—	1	-	60 feet by 25 feet, 20 feet deep	Stone and mortar.	Concrete, . .	Galvanized corrugated iron.	Drained, .	Partly below,	No, ...
Richard J. Hornidge, Esq., J.P., Tulfarris, Blessington.	-	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built in ricks, 24 feet by 18 feet, 6 feet high. A trench cut for the purpose of weighting with clay.
Richard Fenton, Esq., J.P., Ballinclea, Baltinglass.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Finding great expense and difficulty ricking up ensilage in silo, this year I made it in the open in a rick, which measured, when shrunk, 27 feet by 12 feet, 4 feet high.
The Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., D.L., Powerscourt, Enniskerry.	2	-	(1). 26 feet by 8 feet. (2). 26 feet by 8 feet, 16 feet deep.	Concrete, . . Do., . . .	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Slates, . . Do., . .	Not, . Do., .	Above, . . Part below, part above.	No, ...

PROVINCE OF

CLARE COUNTY.									
David Breen, Esq., Teerglane, Cooraclare.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a circular stack, diameter, 14 feet by Blunt's patent, viz.: screw and lever, foundation solid level ground, raising 6 feet fresh each day, discontinued then for three days, and repeating till finished, when about 18 feet high.
James Bentley, Esq., Glanloe, Patrickswell, Limerick.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	On the level meadow, 30 feet by 20 feet; fell to 12 high.
Major-General Edward A. Gore, D.L., Derrymore, O'Callaghan's Mills.	2	-	—	Mason work, .	Cemented, .	Galvanized iron,	No, . . .	Above, . .	No, ...

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
4 days, . .	Grass . .	Could not say.		About 2 st.	Gave it to cows and calves.	I think it better to make it in damp weather, and not have the grass cut more than a day; and the better the quality of the grass, the better the ensilage.
17 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Never tried.		Not opened yet,	—	The silos were twice filled to 18 feet, they now stand at a depth of 8 feet; each time heavily weighted.
About 16 days,	Grass, . .	160 degrees, .	—	About 70 lbs., .	Milch cows and stores.	The pressure on stack is derived by steel ropes passing over stack, and fastened to drums which, by a lever, tighten the ropes.
About 3 months.	Meadow grass,	Temperature not taken.		What they will clear up clean in one feed.	Store cattle of all ages; not to horses.	Cattle get silage for one feed and hay for the other. Cattle do better on hay than silage. Silage is expensive to handle, being so heavy, but it goes much further than hay: I should think 40 per cent. The great point is that it can be made in broken weather. I find it should not be made in very wet weather, so much sap runs out.
5 days, . .	Meadow grass,	No temperature taken.		100 lbs., . .	2 and 3-year-old store cattle and horses the same.	—
Could not say,	Meadow of 3 acres I.P.M.	Could not say.		6 lbs., . . .	Milch cows and dry cattle.	The great weight of grass to collect, load, carry and rick, and consequent trampling of land, and the necessity to save waste of finishing and weighting stack at once, render the making of useful ensilage impracticable for farmers with limited help. After years' experience I make hay in preference, as fodder it is not fit to be used *alone*, as it makes cattle light bodied and unsaleable.
About 20 days,	Old meadow grass and clover.	Not taken.		Given a plentiful supply.	Given in the field to sheep and store cattle.	The winter has been so open we have used very little ensilage.

MUNSTER.

About 6 days, with 3 men and horse carting.	Meadow grass, good quality.	130 Fahr., .	Did not try the average.	Did not exactly try, but I would say 24 lbs. twice each day, with hay alternately, to sufficient additional quantity.	Milch cows and calves, none to horses. I find horses do not relish it.	In wet years or harvests I would strongly approve of its being made, but hay is more easily and less expensively put up in dry and good harvests. It is capital feeding for milch cows, making produce very good, returning 16 oz. of butter to 20 lbs. of milk, by hand separator. I consider the waste (unavoidable) on outside of stack too much, 9 or 10 inches all round and on top, otherwise it would be most desirable feeding.
By intervals, 14 days.	Old meadow hay.	I did not take the temperature.		Gave them enough once a day.	To dairy cows and calves.	I have nothing to add to my report of last year; the cattle like it well, and eat it greedily.
No account kept.	Meadow grass,	Not taken.		—	Store cattle and horses, quantity not taken.	The ensilage as usual excellent, and freely eaten by cattle and horses.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor	Roof			
CORK COUNTY.									
C. Arthur Webb, Esq., Wilton, Mallow.	2	1	15 feet by 15 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Paved, . .	Slates, . .	No, ...	Above, . .	A stack of about 7 tons of ensilage, on Johnson's wire-rope system,
			Second as above, .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do. . . .	Do., . .	Do.	
KERRY COUNTY									
Sir John Colomb, D.L., K.C.M.G., Drumquinna, Kenmare.	1	-	17 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	Ordinary masonry; internal surface smoothed with cement.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	No, . . .	Partly below,	No, ...
J. Townsend Trench, Esq., J.P., Kenmare.	1	-	About 25 feet by 15 feet, 10 feet deep when consolidated.	Masonry, . .	Cement, . .	Slate, . .	Yes, . .	Above, . .	No, . . .
LIMERICK COUNTY.									
W Waller, Esq., Castletown, Pallaskenry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made on the field in a stack, 30 feet by 2 feet.
J. T. Ross, Esq., for the Count de Salis, Loughgur, Kilmallock.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built up on the open field like a hay rick, with new mowed grass 3 times added, not weighted or rolled. Covered with old hay; surface drain around. Has this season very good and sweet ensilage. Dimensions, 40 feet by 30 feet, 12 feet high.
John Gubbins, Esq., Bruree, Co. Limerick,	1	-	About 20 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep	Cement, .	Concrete,	Canvas and tar,	Not drained, .	Below and 4 feet above.	—
H. S. Croker, Esq., J.P., D.L., Ballinagarde, Limerick.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In stacks, 28 feet by 28 feet. Carted in fresh from adjoining meadows. Never left longer than 3 or 4 days at most without adding more grass to the stack. It is rolled, unless grass is very wet (when it is not necessary), once a day to lessen height of stack.
John V. Bevan, Esq., J.P., Camas, Bruff.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 16 feet by 12 feet, 18 feet high, roofed with old hay
J. H. Waldon, Esq., J.P., Ash-hill Towers, Kilmallock.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. One stack, 4 feet by 18 feet 1 feet high. The second stack is round, being 20 feet in diameter, and [illegible] feet high. By merely heaping together the grass.
Edward W. O'Brien, Esq., D.L., Cahirmoyle, Ardagh.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 23 feet by 23 feet, 10 feet deep on surface of field; roof, forest timber bushes, brambles, and earth drained by a small trench. The above stack was made in the meadow during very showery weather. The grass was well broken up, and carefully laid on. No pressure was used during the making, but when finished it was weighted with about 20 tons of earth taken from a rise adjoining, which was run up in wheelbarrows and afterwards used for top-dressing

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 3 days for each silo, stack made in about 8 days, not more than 2 consecutively.	Meadow grass in silo, and second crop clover in silage stack, topped with grass and rushes.	Heat not ascertained.		About 56 lbs. per day to full grown cattle.	Dairy cows, dry stock, and calves.	I have always found silage a most useful food for all sorts of cattle, feeding it on the ground in the fields when turnips and mangolds are finished, and before the grass begins to grow.
—	Plantation grass.	Not observed.		31 lbs. to each cow per diem, or thereabouts.	Milch cows, .	—
About 2 days,	Meadowing,	Not measured,	.	Not measured, .	Milch cows. I would give it to horses also, but my coachman won't let me, and it is not worth fighting about.	I continue to regard ensilage as an economical and beneficial way of treating meadowing in our uncertain climate, but nobody within 20 miles agrees with me on this point.
6 days, . .	Ordinary meadow.	—	—	—	Two and three year old stores.	—
—	One large rick, old meadow grass.	About 120, .	About 130, .	20 lbs. in two feeds, with hay.	Store and stall-fed cattle, also in-calf cows. None to horses.	I have 45 head stall-fed cattle, 160 head out of doors. They all have done well. The house cattle get per diem 2 stone roots, 20 lbs. ensilage—2 feeds. Linseed, ground barley, and oats mixed, 6 lbs. Cattle have done very well. Have very good ensilage this season, and is excellent feeding for all kinds of stock.
From time to time	Mostly grass from under trees.	Took no temperature, .		—	Milch cows and store cattle, one feed per day.	—
No record kept,	Meadow grass, soft thistles, and "liargores" (common *Iris*).	No record kept, . .		As much as they eat up clean.	Horned cattle, one, two, and three years old.	Am more than ever convinced of the economy and usefulness of ensilage. When weather is not fit for haymaking, it is quite suitable for making ensilage as the wetter it is put together the less rolling or pressing it requires. Have fed stall-fed cattle with it for two seasons, and they do well on it, and it saves roots. There will be always some waste round edges. My calculation is it is four times heavier than well-saved hay, and twice the weight of ensilage to hay is ample daily feeding.
14 days, .	Upland grass,	Never take the temperature.		Never weighed it.	All description of cattle and horses.	I am feeding a lot of store cattle on it only once every day, and have them in better condition than cattle fed on the best of hay twice per day. I use no pressure of any kind, and would make it on a larger scale, but find the process far slower than haymaking in fine weather, having to wait for the stack to heat sufficiently, so as to have it fall low enough to put more on with the forks.
Cannot say, but there were frequent intervals of one, two, or three days.	Every thing that grows in the meadows or under the trees in the plantations.	We take no account of this.		About 22 lbs. to bullocks of 2 years old.	Every description, including two milch cows.	I observe that the cattle, old and young, prefer ensilage to hay. Here they are fed alternately with each.
12 days, .	Grass, . .	About 120, .	About 130, .	42 lbs., . .	Cows on milk and one year old cattle.	This stack contained by estimation about 170 cubic yards of sound ensilage, a cubic yard weighing by actual measurement 9½ cwts. If turned into hay the meadow would have produced about 33 tons of hay. There was absolutely no waste on the bottom, and about 4 or 5 inches on the sides, and about the same on top. The ensilage was of excellent quality, and a marked improvement appeared immediately in the quality of the milk of the cows to which it was given. The cost of making was £17 0s 9d., a horse and man being reckoned at 4s per day, which gives 2s per cubic yard, or 4s. 2½d per ton. The stack was constructed thus:—The forest timber was made to project about two feet, so that the full weight of the earth might press on the edges of the stack. The arrangement was not altogether satisfactory, for the air naturally made its way in and caused the top layer of the stack to go somewhat bad. There ought to have been a thick layer of rushes or some waste material under the timber. The timber, rushes, &c., were used for other purposes, when the stack was taken down. I should have made a stack in 1886 but that the weather was very favourable for hay-making at the time when the part of the meadow which I had intended to make into ensilage was ripe. I had arranged to make a stack in the bottom of an old quarry, tipping the grass from above. N.B.—This stack was made in 1884.

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Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation, "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof			
LIMERICK COUNTY—con.									
J. B. Massy, Esq., J.P., Glenville, Ardagh.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In a stack, 3 feet by 16 feet 1 feet high; in the most convenient part of the meadow to save carriage.
Geo. J. Minchin, Esq., D.L., Beskell, Cahirconlish.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack, 24 feet square, 16 feet high.
COUNTY TIPPERARY									
W. T. Trench, Esq., D.L., Redwood, Lorrha.	2	2	(1.) 34 feet by 13 feet, 13 feet deep.	Masonry, lined with cement.	Clay, . . .	Galvanized iron, raised 5 feet over top of silo.	No, . . .	Partly below,	In stack, drawing the grass on to it, exactly like a manure heap, then sheeting it with planks and weighting with stones, and covering with waste rubbish to keep out rain.
			(2.) 30 feet by 13 feet, 13 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
C. C. O. Webb, Esq., Kilmore, Nenagh.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 30 feet by 20 feet; average about 6 feet solid ensilage. An old gravel pit was availed of to simplify making, at the greatest depth there was about 10 feet of ensilage; there were about 20 Irish acres of fairly heavy ordinary upland meadowing which was put together from time to time according as the stack fell, generally about 3 days between each piling up, from 1 to 2 acres at a time. No weight or pressure of any description was used. I did not take the temperature at any time.
Egerton G. Carrol, Esq., Lissin Hall, Nenagh	1	2	30 feet by 16 feet, 13 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Stones, .	Slates, . .	Not, . .	Above, . .	In two stacks, (1) 30 feet by 20 feet, 14 feet deep; (2) 14 feet by 14 feet, 10 feet deep. Not drained. Partly below surface.
Mr. Thos. Robinson, Land Steward to the Lady Margaret Charteris, Cahir Park, Cahir.	-	2	—	—		—	—	—	In stacks, No. 1 stack weighted with Johnson's Press; No. stack weighted with earth and timber.
Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L., Barne, Clonmel.	1	1	34 feet by 11 feet; 9 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Cement, . .	Timber, felt, and tar.	Not, . .	Partly below.	Yes, in a stack like a corn-stack, with a conical head of timber, stones and sods.
John Bolton Massy, Esq., J.P., Ballywire, Tipperary.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made three stacks and raised each of them about five feet in height the first day, and continued day after day without intermission until they were finished; about 1 feet in height.
WATERFORD COUNTY.									
H. C. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L., Dromana, Cappoquin.	1	-	38 feet by 24 feet; 15 feet deep.	Quarry squared, and masonry outside.	Natural rock, .	Iron, . . .	Not, . .	Partly below,	—
R. J. Ussher, Esq., J.P., Cappagh, Lismore.	2	-	(1.) 40 feet by 18½ feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Earth, . .	Slated, . .	Not, . .	Above, . .	No, . . .
			(2.) Less than the foregoing.	Do., . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do.	

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Parts of 14 days.	Good meadow grass.	Never tried.		Never weighed,	All cattle and horses.	The above takes 6 acres of good meadow. The sides must be kept straight. I weighted from the first day by putting trees on it, cut to 15 feet. As I put as the fresh grass I moved the timber, and shook up the grass evenly.
1 week with an interval of 3 days.	Grass,	Not ascertained.		Not ascertained,	All ages of cattle,	The ensilage has turned out capitally this year.
—	Good grass,	—	—	1 stone,	To store cattle in the field.	No change from previous years, as already reported; 1893 being a very dry summer, there was a short crop of grass, and consequently less silage was made.
—	—	—	—	—	—	The ensilage turned out well, and was greedily eaten by about 80 head of cattle, most of them aged bullocks; they got about 30 lbs. per head per day, also a small feed of hay, as from experience I find some hay is necessary. There was about one foot of waste on top and round the edges; the top was covered with rough litter to save from weather. This stack was made in 1894; I prefer hay when weather is suitable for making it.
Odd periods, exact time not kept.	Old meadow hay, and some after-grass.	130 degrees,	105 degrees,	17 lbs., with hay,	Store cattle and milch cows, and horses, 20 lbs.	Both silo and stacks were very successful this year, there being very little waste as compared with other years; the ensilage made in stacks seems better, and the cattle eat it with more relish.
10 days at each.	No. 1 stack, rye and Italian rye grass, also rough grass from under trees. No. 2 stack rough grass from under trees, river banks, &c.	—	—	As much as they would eat,	2 and 3-year-old store bullocks.	Both stacks turned out very good. The cattle get hay in the morning, and ensilage in the afternoon of each day. They are doing well, and seem to prefer the ensilage to the hay.
About 10 days, at intervals.	Old meadow and grass from under trees.	Not taken.		—	To stores on the land; horses also eat it, but not so well as cattle.	I have not given ensilage to dairy cows this year. I find it more or less taints the milk and butter, but cattle, either fattening in stalls or at grass, eat it well and often prefer it to good hay. Horses only pick at it if they can get hay.
About 7 days,	Best meadow grass, ripe.	Cannot tell.		As much as they care to eat.	Chiefly to young stock, but also given to dairy cows.	I am still using my first stack, and find it the best I ever made. It was differently made from those of former years, as it was added to day after day *without intermission*, and probably owing to that the heat may have arisen more evenly, as otherwise the method of making and materials were the same.
—	Marsh grass, and waste grass under trees.	Not known, but no very great heat.		—	Store cattle,	The silage is thrown on the field in rows, and cattle pick it up and eat it well.
No record,	Grass,	No record,		—	Cows only;	Grass used in a green succulent state has made much better and heavier ensilage than that made in 1894, when the grass was allowed to become older and drier, and the ensilage turned out lighter and drier. When the making of the silage is once commenced, it must be continued day by day. A silo roller is an immense advantage.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No of Stacks	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not.	Situation, "Below," "Partly Below" or "Above" Surface	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
ANTRIM COUNTY									
William Young, Esq., J.P., Fenaghy, Cullybackey.	1	–	24 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, plastered with cement inside.	Concrete, . .	Timber, . .	Yes . .	Above, . .	No, ...
Robert Mayne, Esq., Ballybracken, Ballyclare.	1	–	16 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Cement, . .	Slates, .	Not, . .	Above, . .	—
John Campbell, Esq., Rathfern, Whiteabbey.	2	3	Each 16 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick finished with Portland cement.	Portland cement, concrete.	Wood, covered with felt, in divisions like a greenhouse roof, so as to fill to the top.	—	All above, .	—
Henry J. M'Cance, Esq., D.L., Larkfield, Dunmurry, co. Antrim.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In a stack, 10 feet wide, 7 feet high, weighted with soil.
Thomas Montgomery, Esq., J.P., per J. Logan, Land Steward, Ballydrain, Dunmurry.	1	1	19 feet by 6 feet; 20 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	Not drained, .	Partly below and partly above.	Yes. In a stack, 2 feet wide and 25 feet high, weighted with earth.
CAVAN COUNTY.									
Saml. Sanderson, Esq., D.L., Cloverhill, Belturbet.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a round stack on level ground, 33 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height when pressed. Pressed with stones, and a roof made with straw to keep dry.
William J. Hamilton, Esq., J.P., Castle Hamilton, Killeshandra.	1	–	30 feet by 16 feet, 12 feet deep.	Concrete, .	Earthen, .	None, . . .	Drained, .	Below, .	Not made without a silo.
D. A. Mortimer, Esq., J.P., Lakeview, Mullagh.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the centre of the field; a round heap 100 feet circumference. After all the grass was put on it a trench 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep, dug round the heap, and the clay and stones thrown up on top of heap to press down the stuff
DONEGAL COUNTY.									
Major Jas. Hamilton, D.L., Brownhall, Donegal.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stacks made in the open. One of 27 feet by 16 feet, 6 feet high. solid height when sunk. Two of 17 feet by 11 feet, 8 feet high, solid height when sunk.
J. B. Stoney, Esq., Oakfield, Raphoe.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks in the field. One stack, round, 27 feet diameter and 6 feet high. One stack, 18 feet diameter, and 5 feet high.
Col. R. G. Montgomery, D.L., Greenfield, Convoy.	1	–	About 20 feet by 6 feet; 2 feet to eave.	Stone and lime,	Clay, . . .	Iron, . . .	No; but dry,	Cut out of a bank; ground high behind.	No, ...
DOWN COUNTY.									
Mr. James Watson, Land Steward to Lieutenant-General Nugent, D.L., Portaferry House, Portaferry.	3	–	12 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone & cement,	Concrete, . .	Slates, . .	On level, .	Level on ground.	No, ...
The Right Hon. Lord Dunleath, D.L., Ballywalter.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a stack, 2 feet by 18 feet, 7 feet high, and pressed by Pearson's water roller.

ULSTER.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About four, .	Meadow grass,	Not kept.		About 20 lbs., .	3-year-old Galloway bullocks.	Feeding very good. After the silo was filled up the last time, a thick coating of old mouldy hay was put on the top of the grass. This prevented the loss of the top of the ensilage, which we formerly experienced.
To fill four days.	Grass, . .	Never tested the temperature.		Every diem about 7 lbs.	To cows only.	The last year I had any ensilage it did not turn out with great success. Specially round the walls about eighteen inches was damaged. I mean to try it to a different place.
—	—	—	—	70 and 80 lbs., .	—	The stacks, covered with old boards and weighted with clay, answer so well that I consider building is needless outlay.
10 days, . .	Second crop of grass.	—	150°, . .	About 56 lbs. a day to each head.	Young cattle, .	—
4 days, . .	Meadow grass and grass from lawns.	85 degrees in stack.	Not taken, .	About 56 lbs. each per diem.	Milch cows and young cattle.	Ensilage made in silo is very good, and much relished by cattle. Stack not yet opened.
16 days, .	Grass, .	No thermometer used.		Part ensilage and part hay and cake.	Young growing cattle.	Two days drawing off grass to commence stack, then stopped drawing, and allowed to heat, and as heat rises, more grass is put on.
18 days, .	Grass which grow in sheltered places, under trees, &c.	Not taken.		Dry cows 28 lbs., calves 12 lbs. with hay twice.	Dry cows, stores, and calves. None to horses.	End or opening of silo terminates on a road where there are two posts in wall, in which are grooves cut, in which 3-inch planks are slipped according as filled, and each plank laced together when finished. The grass is tipped in from above off carts and rick-shifter, scattered about, and every 3-feet filling rolled, planks used being put to either side every alternate time while the grass is being shaken about, and the roller to the ends; and when finally finished, covered with some rubbish and clay, the intention being to erect a hay shed over the whole.
About 3 days,	A good 12 acres of old meadow.	Never looked after the heat. Finished off the stack as fast as possible.		A cart load to 56 bullocks.	3-year-old bullocks. Never gave it to horses.	For the past ten years I have been making ensilage in stacks in the field. I find the faster the stack is completed and the stuff thrown up for weight on the heap the better the food will be. I am now using the ensilage, and it is capital feeding, sweet and no nasty smell. The cattle very fond of it.
As quickly as it sank to fork off the cart.	—	—	—	—	Cattle much prefer it to hay.	The short meadow hay off limestone, thick close grass is what makes best silage; it packs closer and comes out exactly as it goes in. The difficulty is in thatching, as the roof sinks very unevenly and takes water, which comes down to the hard silo and makes its way along the top of that till it reaches the sides, which are looser and rot more rapidly.
3 weeks for one, and 1 week.	Meadow grass, 1st and 2nd cuttings.	Not taken.		—	Both fat, store and dairy cattle.	—
—	Good grass, too sheltered for hay.	No record.		From 16 lbs. to 14 lbs.	To stores, milch cows, fat cattle.	We have used ensilage now for several years with good success. It is most valuable in spring, when other food begins to fail, and is much liked by the cattle.
3 days, ; .	Old meadow grass.	120 degrees, .	110 degrees, .	As much as they will eat.	Milch cows,	I consider every man having old meadow grass should make it into ensilage every year. I find it invaluable for milch cows, and would not do without it on any account.
15 days, . .	2nd grass, .	85 degrees, .	—	None of silage used yet.	—	—

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation - "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof			
FERMANAGH COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Earl Belmore, P.C., G.C.M.G., Castlecoole, Enniskillen.	3	-	(1.) 24 feet by 14 feet; cir. 8 feet deep. (2.) 14 feet by 14 feet, cir. 8 feet deep. (3.) Cir. 20 feet by 24 feet, cir. 8 feet deep.	Stone, Do., Do.,	Earthen, Do., Do.,	Slated, Do., Do.,	No, Do., Do.,	Surface, Do. Do.	No,
The Right Rev. Chas. M. Stack, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, Knockballymore, Clones.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet 8 inches; 15 feet deep.	Cement,	Gravel,	Hay,	Natural drainage.	Almost below the surface.	Not this year,
Mr. W. Murray, for the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, K.P., Lieut. and Cust. Rot., Crom Castle, Newtownbutler.	2	-	(No. 1) 20 feet by 14 feet, 18 feet deep. (No. 2) 24 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and lime, Do.,	Concrete, Clay,	Felt, Slates,	Drained, Not,	Above, Do.	Not for some years.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.									
Edward Strange, Esq., Lizard Manor, Aghadowey, co. Down.	2	-	Each 14 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 2 inches; 12 feet 4 inches deep.	Stone and brick lined with Portland cement.	Cemented floor,	Slated,	No,	Above,	No,
Mr. George G. Moody, for Mrs Jane Ritter, Spring Hill, Limavady.	1	-	18 feet by 14 feet, 8 feet deep.	Clay and sand,	Sand,	Clay,	Not,	Below,	Without any specially prepared silo. The ensilage is made in a hole 18 feet by 14 feet; 8 feet deep, dug in a corner of the field, the surface of the field is light loam, about 8 inches deep, below that, for at least 10 feet, the subsoil is a dead soft sand with veins of yellow clay
Captain R. A. Ogilby, D.L., per James Dunn, Land Steward, Pellipar House, Dungiven.	2	-	(No. 1.) 24 feet by 7 feet, 14 feet deep. (No. 2) 18 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet deep.	Stone and lime, Brick,	No, Do.,	No, Do.,	Not, Do.,	Above, Below.	No,
Michael King, Esq., Strangemore, Londonderry.	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson Clark, D.L., Largantogher.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	I had 3 stacks, in which I put 30 acres of meadow, which would have yielded at the rate of about 1½ tons to the acre.
MONAGHAN COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartrey, K.P., per W. Stoddart, Steward, Dartrey, co. Monaghan.	1	1	38 feet by 18 feet, 20 feet deep.	Stone,	Cement,	Wood,	Drained,	Partly below,	Yes. Just a stack of fresh grass, built up in the field, 26 feet by 18 feet; 9 feet high, and headed with hay.
TYRONE COUNTY.									
The Rev. T. G. Stokes, A.M., Aughnacloy.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack.
Colonel J. C. Lowry, D.L., Rockdale, Dungannon.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet 6 inches; 8 feet deep.	Stone,	Brick,	Slate,	No,	Above,	—
J. B. Gunning Moore, Esq., J.P., Loymount, Cookstown.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep.	Brick,	Cement,	Iron,	No. Not required.	Partly below,	No,

ULSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	Grass,	—	—	—	Stores, and will perhaps be given to cows later on.	Nos. 2 and 3 not opened yet.
3 days, then half-weighted for 3 days, then 2 days, and weighted a fortnight, unweighted, and filled again.	Aftergrass,	—	—	Not known; don't feed on it exclusively.	Milch cows, Calves and sheep; not horses.	The season was very dry in this county, but especially so in the immediate neighbourhood. The old meadows failed altogether until September when the growth was remarkable, the silo was then filled of this material, of which hay could not have been made; the ensilage is of excellent quality.
12 days,	Natural grass,	Not tested.		33 lbs. in two feeds to full-grown cattle.	Horned cattle only.	I find sweet ensilage a superior food for milch cows, it increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk.
3 days each silo.	Good meadow grass, fit for hay making.	No notes.		4 feeds each (about 18 lbs. each) with one feed of turnips, with some hay.	Store cattle,	About a week between each filling; silos were not tramped (tramping only does harm), but grass was put evenly in, heavily weighted after each filling, never had such good silage; about 3 inches bad at top and 1½ inches bad where the second filling began.
10 days,	Grass cut in orchard, vetches and oats.	140 degrees,	Not taken.	8 lbs. to 18 lbs. to 1½ year old stirks, about 1 lb. to ewes before and after lambing, but chiefly after.	Stirks and sheep When there are any young horses running in the same field with cattle getting silage they eat it also, and are fond of it.	This year we had to enlarge the silo as the sides and bottom of the hole had become saturated with the moisture out of the grass, &c., put in in former years (this is the 6th year it has been used) and thus rendering the drainage less efficient, the sides had also crumbled down a little in places, though not to any extent.
Not taken,	(No. 1) 2nd cutting; (No. 2) grass along rivers, plantations, banks, &c.	(No. 1.) 130 degrees.	Not taken,	About 46 lbs.,	Out-lying cattle and stores in house, also young horses.	No. 2 silo was filled with material that would not have been used any other way owing to difficulty in getting it gathered. No. 2 silo is 16 feet square at bottom, sloping off 6 inches at 8 feet high, 4 feet at top, plumb.
—	—	—	—	—	—	My silo the same as the last and previous years; filled last autumn in September and October. I have had practically no loss round the sides, the quality of the ensilage is very superior, and my cattle are very fond of it. My silo and my mode of preparing the ensilage are partly stated in previous returns.
—	Meadow,	Not taken.		Did not weigh it.	Store cattle, and to young horses.	Some of the ensilage was very good; one stack was inferior, but it was all eaten greedily by the cattle.
3 days,	Grass under trees, &c.	—	—	42 lbs.,	Milch cows and store cattle.	Grass covered with planks and stones.
7 days,	Grass,	—	—	7 lbs.,	Milch cows,	There was, I think, a little more waste than usual this year.
—	Grass,	Not taken.		56 lbs. to cows, 42 lbs. to two-year-olds.	Only to black cattle.	Ensilage has proved of first-rate quality. Ensilage made with Pearson's roller from time to time during summer and autumn of 1886, sometimes for two hours or so on a wet day, sometimes all day; number of days not kept therefore; 56 big loads of grass put in silo.
Cannot say. Done at odd times.	Plantation grass, and second cutting of clover,	Cannot say.		A little more than a stone each.	Chiefly to milch cattle—a little to fattening ones, not much. None to horses, too soft feeding.	—

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TYRONE COUNTY —*continued*									
Averell Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Tamnamore, Moy.	1	–	28 feet by 16 feet; 15 feet deep.	Brick and stone, and inside cemented.	Concrete, .	Round timber, covered with felt and tar.	Drained outside walls.	Partly below,	No, ...
Wm. Sinclair, Esq., D.L., Holyhill, Strabane.	–	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In three stacks, (1). 24 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet high. (2.) 24 feet by 15 feet, 10 feet high. (3) 20 feet by 14 feet, 8 feet high. Covered with straw or bents. Not drained. Above surface. The grass or rye being built up ten or twelve feet high, well trodden, and left for ten days with heavy weight on it, then filled again.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Walls.	Floor.	Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
GALWAY COUNTY.									
John Gairdner, Esq., J.P., Lisbeg, Eyrecourt.	1	–	40 feet by 13 feet, 6 feet deep.	6 feet high of brick.	Cement, . .	Slate, . .	No, . .	Half below and half above.	Not this year. . .
W. L. Hay, Esq., for the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock, L. and C. R., Clonbrock, Ahascragh,	1	1	36 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone, plastered with cement.	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron	Not, . .	Above, .	Yes. In a round stack covered with clay.
Mitchell Henry, Esq., J.P., Kylemore Castle, Co. Galway.	1	–	26 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Concrete, .	Galvanized iron,	Drained, .	Partly below,	No, ...
J. E. Jenkson, Esq., Lisloughry, Cong, for the Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L., Ashford Castle, Cong.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in a stack, 30 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet high when sunk.
Major Francis F. Persse, J.P., for Viscount Gough, D.L., Lough Cutra Castle, Gort.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 30 feet by 20 feet; 7 feet high. Above surface. Made by cutting over the heap, cutting off and throwing up the ends, and covering with sods and 6 inches clay over.
R. F. Hibbert, Esq., J.P., Woodpark, Scarriff, co. Clare.	1	–	46 feet by 13½ feet; 8½ deep.	Stone wall one side and one end. Front and other end unprotected.	Gravel and clay,	Headed up with old hay over weights.	Fall of 1 foot from back to front.	Above, . .	—
LEITRIM COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Lord Harlech, L. and C. R., Derrycarne, Dromod.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 17 feet; and 10 feet high, and pressed with iron roller run on planks, drained.
John S. Ellis, Esq., J.P., Wardhouse, Tullaghan.	1	–	22 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet deep.	Yes, . . .	Concrete, . .	None, . .	Drained, .	All above.	None for some years.
James Johnston, Esq., D.L., Kinlough House, Kinlough.	1	–	40 feet by 18 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Flags, . .	Slates, . .	No, ...	Above, . . .	No, ...
St. George R. Johnston, Esq., J.P., Mt. Prospect, Kinlough.	2	–	(1.) 42 feet by 20 feet; 18 feet deep.	20 feet, . .	Concrete, . .	Iron, . . .	Drained, .	Sunk into hill,	Frequently made by me in open, and weighted with field stones laid on rough thinning of plantation. Hay stack on top, but care should be taken so that heat from side escapes.
			(2.) 40 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet deep	18 feet, . .	Do., . .	Slates, . .	Do., . .	Do., do., 10 feet deep at one end.	

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ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	I did not make ensilage last year (1893), as about half the fill of my silo remained over from previous year (1894), which the cattle have now eaten. It kept well over year, although one side was exposed to the weather. I intend to fill the silo this year again.
—	—	No record.		—	Fattening and dairy stock, as well as young cattle.	The smallest of above stacks was made of rye and Italian rye grass sown together for the purpose.

CONNAUGHT.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
10 days, .	Old meadows,	Cannot say.		—	Chiefly to milch cows.	A most useful way of saving meadow in wet weather, and a means by which the growing of roots may be greatly reduced.
Silo about six weeks; stack about four weeks.	Grass, . .	Not tested.		60 to 63 lbs. to milch cows, 30 to 35 lbs. to store cattle.	Milch cows and store cattle, different ages, also to young horses running out.	The filling of silo and building of stack only went on at intervals; they were allowed to heat after a day's making for two or three days.
6 days, . .	Meadow grass,	No record.		70 lbs., . .	Milch cows and young stock.	Find that ensilage mixed with hay overnight, and fed to the cattle next day does best.
About 3 weeks,	Grass, . .	Can't say, have never used a thermometer.		About 28 lbs and 7 lbs. of hay.	Given to 2-year-old and older cattle.	I do not give ensilage to calves, as I find it does not suit them as well as hay and turnips.
21 days, .	Rough bottom grass.	—	—	40 to 60 lbs.	To store and dairy cattle.	The above silo has not yet been touched, as there are two silos (stacks) left since last season, which cattle are now eating well.
9½ days, . .	Coarse grass off "callows."	Not taken.		About 47 lbs. per head per diem.	Two and three-year-old cattle. Horses not tried.	Ground on wall side of silo nearly up to top of wall, as that material could be pitched down. Ensilage is sweet, still contains a quantity of moisture; cattle eat it ravenously. It is weighted with heavy stones placed on old beams, rafters, &c., and the weight is left on. The depth is that at present. When finished the ensilage was at least 25 feet high.
9 days inside of one month.	Grass, . .	No record kept of heat.		15 lbs., . .	Eleven 2½-year olds, twenty-three 1½-year olds, stores, heifers.	No mechanical pressure used except the roller, and finished with 1 foot of clay and 3 feet of rushes built on the top to keep everything dry. Came out well.
Three first filling, two second.	Meadow grass.	Did not test it.		Never weigh, .	Three, two, and year-old cattle. None to sheep or horses.	I am still a believer in ensilage, and have nothing to add to my former remarks. I commenced to use this year (1st February), and find it very good, which, I believe, is owing to cutting and making the ensilage in very wet weather, and have hardly any waste.
Not ascertained.	Inferior meadow grass.	Not taken.		—	All sorts, except cows.	I feed store cattle with the ensilage, both housed and outliers, alternately with hay. I find it very useful, and the cattle eat it greedily.
About 3 weeks, alternate days adding fresh grass.	Meadow grass and aftergrass.	Not tested.		Two feeds, not weighed. One hay.	Cattle and sheep,	A great saving of waste to silo at wall sides is effected by keeping it frequently cut with lightning hay knife, within 4 or 5 inches of wall; it gets rid of the friction of fresh grass on wall, and allows all to sink down even. I have used a horse with man riding to tramp the grass down.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MAYO COUNTY.									
Mr. S. F. Prince, for Mrs. A. Olive, Ballycroy, co. Mayo.	5	–	(4) 14 feet by 8 feet, 9 feet deep (1) 18 feet by 18 feet, 8 feet deep	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Concrete, . . Sandstone, ground,	Iron, . . . Do., . .	Drained, . Do., . .	8 feet below, 2 feet above. All above.	Not last season weather being fine and crops light was cheaper to make hay.
Mr. W. Ross, Farm Manager to James Kennedy, Esq., Burrishoole, Newport.	1	–	18 feet by 17 feet; 20 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Cement, . .	Slates, .	Not, . .	Partly below,	No, ...
Lord J. T. Browne, D.L., Westport.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without silo; a stack above ground, kept well rolled with heavy roller and well weighted with stones and wood, 14 yards long, 5 yards wide, 8 feet high to eaves, ridged up covered with fern at top; weighted and thatched.
Lady Marian Wilbraham, Old Head, Westport.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 30 feet by by 20 feet, 8 feet high. Partly below surface.
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.									
M. A. Lavinge, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Athlone.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	By heaping fresh grass together.
Thos. Davenport, Esq., for the Countess of Kingston, Kilronan Castle, Keadue, Carrick-on-Shannon.	1	1	Diameter, 12 feet; 22 feet deep.	Brick, . .	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 14 feet by 12 feet, 8 feet high.
The Right Hon. The O'Conor Don, D.L., Clonalis.	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SLIGO COUNTY.									
Mrs. Charlotte Perceval, Temple House, Ballymote, co. Sligo.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack, 24 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet high; partly below surface; covered with bog sods, pressed with stones.
R. J. Verschoyle, Esq., J.P., Tanrago, Ballisodare.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 12 feet by 12 feet, 14 feet high, on hard gravel; inside haybarn, built up like hayrick, with perpendicular sides, weighted heavily with stones when sufficiently heated. Grass cut and brought in when raining, on days unsuitable for haymaking.
Charles Phibbs, Esq., J.P., Doobeg, Bunnanadden.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo. In stacks, 14 Irish acres of upland meadow, about 118 to 120 tons of grass put into two stacks in 1894, and one stack in 1895, weighted with 60 to 70 tons of stones built on level paved floor, the site of an old demolished shed.

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CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
7 days, .	Rye (chaffed) and grass not chaffed.	160 degrees,	120 degrees, .	About 28 lbs. with chaffed hay, &c.	All kinds, and horses.	Weather being fine, I only filled two silos—one with chopped rye, the other with grass. The greater part of the grass was cut from 24 to 48 hours before being put in silo, and it is turning out good, sweet silage, and the cattle eat it in preference to hay.
21 days, . .	Grass, . .	Not taken.		Not weighed, .	Two and three year old heifers and bullocks.	All stock take to it well.
About 3 weeks to completion.	Grass, nettles, &c.	Not ascertained.		From 1 to 3 stones a day according to size, weather, &c.	Wholly to dry outlying cattle of all ages from 1½ to 4 years old.	At 12 cwt. to cubic yard, about 150 tons, allowing 6 inches at sides for waste. Good sweet ensilage. Cattle ravenous for it; will leave excellent hay for it.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	3 stones each, .	2-year old and 3-year old store cattle,	—
5 days, .	Grass and rape stalks.	Never tried.		As much as they will eat.	2 and 3-year olds,	Nothing new to say on the subject.
Filled at intervals	Coarse grass,	Not taken.		About 12 lbs.,	Cows and calves,	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	I have had the same number of silos and of ensilage stacks as in 1894, and I have no particular remark to make on them; I consider them a valuable addition to my farming operations, and I shall probably continue the same number each year.
About 2 weeks,	Wood grass and waste grasses.	No observations taken.		14 lbs.	Young cattle, 1 and 2-year-olds	—
7 days, .	Grass from plantations & sheltered spots, where hay could not be saved.	154 degrees, .	120 degrees,	7 lbs., in two feeds.	2-year-olds and yearlings, bullocks, and heifers. None to horses.	Ensilage thrown to stock in small heaps on bare pasture. They eat it well and are in prime condition. Ensilage sweet and I consider of very good quality; now very solid in stack and reduced from 14 feet to 4 feet high.
4 days almost, or say 4½ days.	Old upland meadow.	Did not test temperature; consider such wholly unnecessary, and of no use for practical work.		This produce of 14 Irish acres is feeding 120 beasts literally for 2 months, outliers and on grass	Cattle, cows, heifers, bullocks, and calves, all ages, and some milking cows, does not taint milk, cream, or butter; fed cattle in shed in 1894 extremely well, and fattened 22 stall-fed cows and heifers	I consider the ensilage I make worth *double* the same grass made into hay, only regret I did not commence to make it before 1894. If I had 40 acres of meadow would make it all into ensilage in this climate, &c., and for cattle and young horses. Mistaken in 1894, in putting the grass into two stacks instead of one. The larger the stack the better, practically no waste except sides, and that I estimate at 5 per cent., say, all waste at 7 or 8 per cent at most. Cattle extremely fond of it; won't even look for grass if they get enough of it. Extract from Labor Book of Ensilage made at Deebeg in 1895.—*Thursday*, 5 Sept., 1895.—Mowers commenced mowing hill, about 14 Irish acres, and worked continuously till 12 o'clock on 10th when finished. *Friday*, 6 Sept., 1895.—Commenced drawing grass to stack with jennets, and men, and boys as per account, and worked all Friday, Saturday, and Monday, half day Tuesday, when it became so stormy—wind and rain—we were obliged to quit at 12 o'clock that day. *Wednesday*, 11 Sept., 1895.—Wet and stormy and did nothing. *Thursday*, 12 Sept., 1895.—Wet and stormy and did nothing. *Friday*, 13 Sept., 1895.—Finished stack in 2 hours work and left it at 10 o'clock, carpenter then put up scaffolding, and we turned to putting out manure from pit and top-dressing with all hands. 14 Sept., 1895.—Commenced and completed weighting of stack with about 70 tons, 60 to 70 tons of stones, and leaving it when weighted about 7 feet high, 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. The only mistake I can think of this time was letting stack be so long, shorter and higher would be better, also letting it spread a little in the building of it, should have been kept straighter and tighter. But it is excellent feeding and very little waste, the last particle taken off pavement cattle devour and have greatly improved in condition and heart since getting it on 15th January last, the hay fed since 24th November.

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THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 155·3 Feet), Phœnix Park, Dublin, during the year 1895 :—

The barometer stood highest in 1895, on the 2nd May, at 9 A.M., wind W., when it was 30·630 inches; it was lowest at 9 P.M. on 10th November, when it was 28·507 inches, wind S. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 77·6 degrees of Fahrenheit on 25th June, and the lowest 7·9 degrees on 7th February. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 1·680 inches on 25th July, with wind N.E. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 113 days, at 9 A.M. The strongest wind was from the E.S.E. on the 22nd December, when the pressure was 3·75 lbs. per square foot.

1895	BAROMETER.							TEMPERATURE.											
	Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° Fah.							Self-Registering Thermometers.							Hygrometer.				
	Mean.										Mean.				9 A.M. Mean.				
	9.0 A.M.	9.0 P.M.	Mean.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Temp.	Range.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity.
January, .	29·726	29·781	29·767	0·033	30·214	28·784	1·431	44·7	8·6	36·1	38·8	28·5	34·1	11·0	33·0	32·4	30·3	·172	87·8
February, .	30·111	30·109	30·110	0·002	30·843	29·871	0·972	48·0	7·5	40·5	38·0	25·0	32·3	12·7	32·8	31·1	21·8	·154	82·0
March, .	29·680	29·695	29·688	0·004	30·334	28·702	1·632	56·0	15·2	40·8	49·2	36·6	42·9	13·2	42·5	40·8	37·8	·232	82·7
April, .	29·878	29·850	29·864	0·014	30·491	29·300	1·191	61·4	27·2	34·2	53·0	38·4	45·7	14·6	47·5	44·8	41·4	·254	78·1
May, .	30·136	30·109	30·114	0·018	30·630	29·564	1·066	72·3	28·6	43·7	65·0	40·5	51·9	24·5	55·7	50·9	46·4	·316	71·8
June, .	30·100	30·085	30·093	0·015	30·460	29·647	0·813	77·0	33·7	43·3	67·4	46·3	56·8	21·1	60·3	56·2	52·2	·397	73·8
July, .	29·848	29·853	29·848	0·009	30·202	29·247	0·955	73·2	43·9	29·3	64·6	50·1	57·3	14·5	58·5	54·8	50·8	·371	78·8
August, .	29·821	29·828	29·824	0·002	30·231	29·257	0·974	76·1	41·4	34·7	68·1	51·4	59·8	16·7	59·8	56·4	53·4	·414	80·9
September, .	30·111	30·100	30·106	0·011	30·424	29·526	0·898	78·1	34·8	43·3	68·0	47·5	57·1	19·7	59·3	55·4	52·4	·418	81·0
October, .	29·880	29·859	29·870	0·020	30·524	29·080	1·444	55·3	20·5	34·8	51·7	36·5	44·3	14·9	46·7	44·3	40·4	·251	82·7
November, .	29·790	29·770	29·780	0·020	30·438	28·507	1·931	57·6	28·7	28·9	51·4	39·7	45·6	11·7	46·6	45·4	40·9	·255	84·0
December, .	29·712	29·737	29·728	0·018	30·297	28·844	1·453	55·3	21·0	34·3	46·0	34·7	39·9	11·3	38·8	36·4	34·2	·213	88·9
Total,	358·796	358·790	358·784	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	654·2	474·7	564·5	–	582·9	548·9	511·0	3·474	986·2
Mean,	29·900	29·899	29·900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54·5	39·6	47·1	–	48·6	45·7	42·6	·290	82·2

1895.	RAIN.			OZONE.	CLOUD.		WIND.																
							Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9 A.M. and the total pressure in lbs. per Square Foot.																
	Number of Days Rain or Snow fell.	Total Amount for Month.	Greatest Amount that fell in 24 hours.	9.0 A.M.	Monthly Total.	Daily Mean.	N.	Pressure.	N.E.	Pressure.	E.	Pressure.	S.E.	Pressure.	S.	Pressure.	S.W.	Pressure.	W.	Pressure.	N.W.	Pressure.	Calm.
January, .	25	4·418	·870	·5	202	6·5	3	5·62	3	1·38	3	4·66	2	0·86	3	0·00	0	0·00	12	4·83	4	0·94	1
February, .	10	1·030	·880	·4	163	5·8	1	0·06	3	1·44	3	3·35	4	2·69	0	0·00	3	1·06	3	0·55	1	0·13	8
March, .	22	2·855	·520	·5	196	6·3	4	2·68	0	0·00	2	0·27	3	1·50	3	2·88	4	3·44	13	5·38	0	1·13	1
April, .	14	1·585	·200	·6	186	6·2	3	1·88	3	0·55	5	3·00	3	0·81	4	3·13	3	3·12	6	4·38	3	1·42	0
May, .	3	·235	·130	·5	125	4·4	2	0·94	3	0·50	5	1·03	3	0·12	1	1·31	3	0·10	8	5·30	0	1·91	8
June, .	12	2·640	1·280	·5	132	4·4	1	0·06	3	0·63	2	0·10	1	0·22	1	0·12	3	0·36	11	2·83	3	0·96	5
July, .	21	4·905	1·080	·6	226	7·3	1	0·06	1	0·16	3	0·82	1	0·06	8	3·44	3	0·32	13	3·01	1	0·21	1
August, .	26	4·800	·680	·5	218	7·1	0	0·00	0	0·00	2	0·20	1	0·18	4	1·36	7	6·63	13	4·38	0	0·00	3
September, .	9	·580	·180	·5	151	5·0	1	0·06	0	0·00	3	0·31	0	0·00	3	0·99	3	3·14	6	1·36	2	0·13	12
October, .	16	2·870	·490	·5	145	4·6	3	1·51	3	3·27	1	0·05	1	0·16	0	0·00	4	1·32	14	5·10	2	0·81	4
November, .	21	6·000	·840	·5	180	6·0	1	0·25	1	0·18	3	2·55	1	1·81	3	2·50	3	4·57	8	1·56	1	0·13	4
December, .	27	3·800	·700	·6	204	6·6	0	0·00	0	0·00	7	10·26	0	0·00	1	0·44	3	4·38	11	3·44	1	0·21	8
Total,	209	32·648	–	6·1	2,107	68·2	22	11·93	18	5·13	56	30·17	18	7·62	28	18·87	43	24·39	118	46·33	23	7·80	41
Mean,	–	–	–	·5	176	5·8	–	0·54	–	0·28	–	0·54	–	0·42	–	0·67	–	0·56	–	0·41	–	0·30	–

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1895.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*)

JANUARY.—A very severe month, with much snow and frost alternating with frequent thaws. The wind was very variable in direction, but came generally from polar quarters—from W. to S.E. through the northerly points of the compass. The coldest January since 1881, and as regards rainfall a record month. The precipitation was chiefly in the form of snow or sleet and hail. It amounted to 5·711 inches, or considerably more than double the average rainfall for January, and 1·389 inches in excess of the rainfall for this month in 1877, which had been the record January rainfall up to the present year. The snowstorm of the 12th was in Dublin a perfect blizzard.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (35·4°) was much below the average (41·4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 34·6°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T.=33·2°), and warmest in 1875 (M. T.=46·6°). In 1867 the M. T. was 35·7°, and in 1865 it was 37·8°. In 1871 and in 1886 the M. T. was 37·9°; in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 33·3°. In 1888 the M. T. was 42·1°; in 1889, 42·4°; in 1890, 44·5°; in 1891, 40·1°; in 1892, 38·8°; in 1893, 40·8°, and in 1894, 41·0°. As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the northwestward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1895, proved an extreme exception to this rule the M. T. being 8·5° below that of December, 1894 (43·9°).

The mean height of the barometer was 29·760 inches, or 0·114 inch below the corrected average value, for January—namely, 29·874 inches. The mercury rose to 30·630 inches at 7 p.m. of the 30th and fell to 28·733 inches at 7.30 a.m. of the 14th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·897 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and nine-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34·6°, or 8·4° below the value for December, 1894. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.=Min.* + (*max.—min.* × ·52), the M. T. becomes 35·6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·5°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 35·4°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·4°. On the 22nd the thermometer in the screen rose to 44·8°—wind, W.; on the 9th the temperature fell to 16·9°—wind, W. The minimum on the grass was 12·0°, also on the 9th.

The rainfall was 5·711 inches, distributed over 24 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·200 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·3. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were both much above the average. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4·322 inches on 25 days; in 1869, also, 4·258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1876, only ·406 inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880 the rainfall was only ·563 inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, 3·244 inches of rain was measured on 26 days; in 1887 ("the dry year"), 1·818 inches fell on 16 days; in 1888, 1·247 inches on 9 days; in 1889, 2·213 inches on 16 days; in 1890, 2·975 inches on 21 days; in 1891, only ·672 inch on 14 days; in 1892, 1·698 inches on 20 days; in 1893, 2·239 inches on 19 days, and in 1894, 2·838 inches on 23 days.

Lunar halos were seen on the 5th and 6th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 8th, 9th, 18th, 19th, and 28th. High winds were noted on 13 days, reaching the force of a gale on 4 days—the 6th, 11th, 12th, and 24th. Hail fell on the 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 21st, 24th, 25th, and 31st, and snow or sleet on the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st. Temperature never exceeded 45° in the screen; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 18 nights, compared with 7 nights in 1894, 4 nights in 1893, 15 nights in 1892, 7 nights in 1891, 1 night in 1890, and 3 nights in 1889. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 29 nights, compared with 17 nights in 1894, 16 nights in 1893, 25 nights in 1892, 21 nights in 1891, 15 nights in 1890, and 16 nights in 1889.

The record for the period ended Saturday the 5th, is one of very cold, changeable weather, fresh to strong westerly to northerly winds, alternate cloud and sunshine, rain or snow and frost. Tuesday, the 1st, was fair and frosty, but a thaw set in at night and a good deal of cold rain fell on Wednesday. In the evening squalls of heavy rain and hail passed over Dublin, and the wind (which had backed to W. or W.S.W.) began again to veer towards N. By Thursday morning a depression of some intensity had formed over the Straits of Dover and the N.E. of France. This caused cold showers, and strong northerly winds in the British Isles. In Dublin the weather on this day was very bright and dry, but heavy showers were seen to pass southwards out at sea, and thunder, lightning and hail occurred in the Scilly Islands at night. Sharp frost set in on Friday, but the approach of a new depression from N.W. brought sleet and rain on Saturday, the phenomenon of a "glazed frost" being observed in Dublin throughout the forenoon. The height of the barometer in Dublin ranged between 29·705 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.) and 30·313 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.W.) On Wednesday the screened thermometers rose to 42·9°; on Saturday, they fell to 26·9°. The minimum on the grass on the latter day was 21·0°. Rain fell on three days to the total amount of ·318 inch, ·218 inch being measured on Wednesday. The prevailing wind was N.W. Hail fell on Wednesday; sleet, or snow, on Thursday and Saturday.

Weather of exceptional severity held throughout Western Europe all through the week ended Saturday the 12th. Until Wednesday, the barometer was highest off the W. and N.W. of Ireland, low over Great Britain and Central Europe, lowest over Italy and the Mediterranean. Hence polar winds prevailed, and there were frequent falls of snow and hail. On Tuesday snow fell in large quantities in and about Dublin at a temperature of 29°—the depth of snow on the level was 2½ inches. The sky became cloudy at night, checking radiation; but afterwards the clouds dispersed and temperature fell with great rapidity to 16·9° in the screen and 12·0° on the snow. Hard frost prevailed throughout Wednesday, cirro-cumulus clouds coming from E.S.E. and S.E., while a light westerly land breeze and much fog held all day. Atmospheric pressure now gave way in the W., so that a decided southerly air-current spread over Ireland, with a rising thermometer, thaw, and falls of rain, sleet, and hail. At this time, the frost "stiffened" in England and remained intense in Scotland. On Friday, at 8 a.m., the thermometer read 11° at Aberdeen, 14° at York, 16° at Loughborough, 16° at Shields, and 19° at Oxford. In Dublin there was a steady thaw on this day, with a piercingly cold S.S.E. wind, which momentarily freshened, until at night it blew a fresh to strong gale. After midnight the most violent snowstorm experienced since January 18, 1881, began and raged until late on Saturday afternoon. It was renewed on Saturday night, so that no such snowfall has occurred in Dublin since 1855—the "Crimean winter." In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·762 inches, the barometer rising to 30·053 inches at 9 p.m. on Monday (wind, N.N.E.), and falling to 29·058 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 32·6°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 31·9°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 41·6°, on Wednesday they fell to 16·9°. The rainfall (which consisted chiefly of snow and hail) amounted to 3·012 inches, on six days, ·847 inch being credited to Friday and 1·802 inches to Saturday. The prevailing winds were N.N.E. and S.S.E.

The record of the week ended Saturday, the 19th, is again one of cold, winterly, and generally unsettled weather. The cold was certainly not so severe as that felt in the previous week, but in Dublin especially it was intensified by a prolonged thaw during the early days of the period—in fact, masses of snow lay here and there even on Saturday, a week after the "blizzard" of the 12th. On Sunday and Monday the centre of the large and deep depression, which had caused the south-easterly gale and snowstorm, lay almost stationary over the Co. Kerry and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic. The wind remained in the S.E., except in Brittany and off the entrance to the English Channel, where it was south-westerly. Rain fell at most stations in variable amounts. In Dublin the precipitation was considerable, in consequence probably of a local chill caused by the melting snow. The depression moved southwards on Tuesday and then passed up St. George's Channel, crossing Wales and the North of England, and finally joining another depression off the North of Scotland on Thursday morning. From the time of its appearance on Friday, January 11, until it passed away on Friday, the 18th, this depression caused a rainfall of no less than 4·329 inches in the City of Dublin—this is nearly double the average January rainfall in Dublin—2·200 inches. Friday was fine and frosty, but at night the weather again became rainy, and Saturday was wet and gloomy in the extreme. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was only 29·147 inches—the barometer remaining below 29 inches for as many as 98 hours—from 10 p.m. of Saturday, the 12th, until midnight of Wednesday, the 16th. The absolute minimum at this station was 28·733 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.E.). The maximum pressure was 29·689 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 38·3°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 37·8°. On Tuesday and again on Saturday temperature rose to 42·7° in the screen; on Friday it fell to 31·0° in the screen, and to 25·2° on the grass. The rainfall was 1·928 inches on six days, ·960 inch being registered on Wednesday. Snow and hail fell on Sunday.

The weather during the week ended Saturday, the 26th, continued winterly and inclement as in past weeks. Polar winds prevailed, and blew strongly, as barometric gradients were at times very steep. Considerable quantities of cold rain, hail, and snow fell generally, and thunder and lightning, followed by a snowstorm, were reported from London on Wednesday forenoon. At the beginning of the week a depression lay near the mouth of the English Channel, and from this position it travelled south-eastwards across France, gradually filling up and finally dispersing. This disturbance brought copious falls of rain to England and the French shores of the Channel. Temperature also rose very decidedly but transitorily over the South of England—to 52° in London and 56° at Prawle Point on Sunday. In Scotland on that day the thermometer failed to read 40°, and in Ireland the highest reading was 44° in Dublin and at Roche's Point, Cork. From Tuesday onward the barometer remained very low in the North of Europe, and more or less serious secondary depressions passed in a south-easterly direction down the North Sea or across the British Islands. At 8 a.m. of Thursday the barometer read only 28·88 inches at Wick, but 29·72 inches at Valentia (Kerry). On Friday, a rush of intensely cold, dry polar air passed southwards over the United Kingdom, and dry powdery snow fell. On the morning of this day the thermometer read —16° F. at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia. In Dublin, the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·799 inches, the barometer ranging from 30·184 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.N.E.) to 29·207 inches at 12.45 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 37·0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 35·6°. On Tuesday, the screened thermometers rose to 44·8°—the maximum of this cold month; on Saturday they fell to 26·0°. The rainfall was ·291 inch, on six days, ·111 inch being measured on Wednesday. Hail fell on Monday, Thursday, and Friday; snow on Friday. The prevalent winds were N.E. and N.W.

Frequent changes from frost to thaw, and an almost uninterrupted prevalence of winds from polar quarters made the last days of the month very trying. The striking features of the period were the intensity of the cold in all parts of Western Europe from time to time and the sudden and unusual alterations of atmospheric pressure which occurred. On Sunday and Monday a chain of shallow barometric depressions stretched from the Arctic Circle across Norway down the North Sea and across France to the Mediterranean. Fresh northerly winds blew in Scotland and Ireland, which lay to the west of the trough of low pressure, and snow and hail fell at intervals. On Sunday evening lightning was seen in Dublin, at Prawle Point, Devon, and in Jersey. On Monday night a shallow V-shaped depression advanced over Ireland from the Atlantic, causing a thaw and rain on Tuesday. This low-pressure system soon filled up, as an anticyclone of unusual intensity formed over the South of Scandinavia, where the barometer rose to 31·6 inches at 8 a.m. of Wednesday. The barometer remaining low in the Mediterranean basin, fresh easterly gales and bitter cold prevailed until the close of the month. Throughout the period large quantities of snow or sleet and hail fell in nearly all districts. In Dublin atmospheric pressure ranged between 29·809 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) and 30·630 inches at 7 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.) On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 23·8°; on Tuesday they rose to 42·9°. The prevalent winds were N.W., E., and N.E. The rainfall (chiefly in the form of snow, sleet, and hail) was ·162 inch on three days—·080 inch being measured on Thursday, the 31st.

In Dublin the rainfall up to January 31, 1895, amounted to 5·711 inches on 24 days, compared with a twenty-five years' average (1865–1889) of 2·200 inches on 17·3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 6·190 inches of rain fell on 19 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were 1·040 inches on the 12th, and ·910 inch on the 16th.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall was 5·930 inches on 24 days, 1·470 inches being measured on the 12th. This was the highest rainfall recorded at this station in January during the past 11 years. The average fall for the preceding 10 years was 2·019 inches on 16·0 days. Snow fell on the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 12th, 25th, and 31st. In 1894, the rainfall was 3·260 inches on 23 days.

FEBRUARY.—The coldest February experienced for forty years—that is, since 1855—the "Crimean winter." The mean temperature was 8·6° below the average, 10·7° below that of February, 1894, and 1·4° below that of January, 1895. There was an overwhelming prevalence of strong easterly and south-easterly winds. The rainfall was very scanty, and consisted principally of snow and hail. Absolute drought held from the 7th to the 20th, inclusive. On several occasions the thermometer fell below zero in the screen in various parts of the United Kingdom, the lowest recorded reading of all being—17° at Braemar on the 11th.

In Dublin the mean temperature (34·2°) was 8·6° below the average (42·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 33·6°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, February was coldest in 1873 (M. T. = 37·9°), and warmest in 1869 (M. T. = 46·7°). In 1886 the M. T. was 39·7°. In the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 40·1°. In 1858 it was as low as 38·0°; in 1889 it was 40·3°; in 1890, 41·5°; in 1801, 44·7°; in 1892, 41·3°; in 1893, 42·7°; and in 1894, 44·9°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·111 inches, or 0·256 inch above the average value for February—namely, 29·855 inches. The mercury rose to 30·548 inches at 9 p.m. of the 16th, and fell to 29·576 inches at 9 p.m. of the 6th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0·972 inch—that is, a little less than an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 33·6°, or 10·1° below the value for February, 1894, and 1·0° below that for January, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp* = *Min.* + (*max*—*min.* × ·50), the M. T. is 34·2°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 42·8°. On the 28th the thermometer in the screen rose to 48·6°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 7th the temperature fell to 19·0°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass (snow) was 10·4° also on the 7th.

The rainfall was only ·625 inch, distributed over 9 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·150 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, and also the rainy days, were much below the average. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3·752 inches on 17 days; in 1879, also, 3·706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·925 inch was measured on but 8 days; in 1890, only ·802 inch fell on but 7 days; and in 1887 only ·541 inch fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1891 was much the smallest recorded in February for very many years. The record is probably unparalleled—·042 inch on 2 days. The nearest approach to this drought was in September, 1805, when only ·056 inch of rain was measured on but 3 days. In 1892, the rainfall was 2·119 inches, on 19 days; in 1893, 2·669 inches fell on 22 days, and in 1894, 1·903 inches on 16 days.

Snow or sleet fell on 7 days—the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 8th, 7th, 9th, and 10th, while hail was observed on 6 days—the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 25th.

The atmosphere was foggy on 6 days—namely, the 7th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 21st and 22nd. The amount of cloud—55·0 per cent.—was considerably in defect of the average—66 per cent. High winds were noted on 15 days, reaching the force of a gale on 7 occasions—namely, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 9th, 10th, 14th and 15th.

The temperature reached or exceeded 40° in the screen on 8 days, but it never reached 50°, and only twice exceeded 46°. On the other hand, it fell to or below 32° in the screen on as many as 18 nights, compared with only 2 nights in 1894, 5 nights in both 1893 and 1892, and 2 nights in 1891. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on every night, compared with 10 nights in 1894, 13 nights in 1893, 16 nights in 1892, and 17 nights in 1891. The thermometer failed to rise to or above 40° in the screen during the daytime on 20 days.

On Friday, the 1st, the frost relaxed in Norway, Scotland, the North of England and Ireland, while it "stiffened" in Germany, France, and the South of England. Snow, or sleet, and hail fell abundantly on this and the following day in nearly all districts.

The cold weather, which had set in on December 27, 1894, and had continued with varying intensity ever since, reached a climax in the week ending Saturday, the 9th, and frost of almost unparalleled severity was felt in nearly all parts of the British Islands in the latter part of the period. To this result the distribution of atmospheric pressure over Western Europe and the presence of large quantities of snow upon the ground alike contributed. An anticyclone, near the centre of which the barometer rose to 31 inches on Wednesday, lay over Scandinavia and the extreme North of Russia throughout. On the other hand, atmospheric pressure was unusually low over the Peninsula and the Atlantic between Portugal and the Azores. At 8 a.m. of Sunday the barometer read only 28·93 inches at Ponta Delgada in the Azores. Consequently, strong easterly or south-easterly winds prevailed all along the western seaboard of Europe. On Wednesday an irregular low-pressure area was formed over Scotland and Ireland, where it caused severe snowstorms followed by intense frost—at night the screened thermometer fell to 0° (zero) at Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford, to – 2° at Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh, and to – 4° at Tullamore, King's Co. At 8 a.m. of Friday the reading at Loughborough, Leicestershire, was – 4°. In London, it was + 12° at the same time. On Saturday the cold became less severe, but no sign of a permanent thaw appeared, and the week closed with most of the great rivers of the British Islands frozen across, or blocked with ice-floes. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·950 inches, pressure ranging between 30·187 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, E.), and 29·576 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.N.E.) The mean temperature was only 31·6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 31·2°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 38·9°. On Thursday they fell to 19·0°, the minimum on the snow being 10·4°. Rainfall amounted to ·330 inch on two days—it was exclusively in the form of snow and hail, ·310 inch being measured on Wednesday. The prevalent winds were E. and S.E.

During the week ended Saturday, the 16th, very severe weather was again felt in Scandinavia, Germany, France, and the British Isles. In the Peninsula, and at times in Italy also, more genial conditions prevailed. On Sunday and again on Thursday an Atlantic depression was found off the S.W. of Ireland; but in neither instance did the disturbance make any headway in forcing a passage northeastwards. The first system travelled southeastwards to France and disappeared. The second behaved in a very similar way. The former system caused a heavy snowstorm on Sunday in the south of Ireland, leading to a delay of 26 hours in the despatch of the American mails from Queenstown, the mail train having been blocked for that space of time by enormous snowdrifts on the Great Southern and Western Railway between Limerick Junction and Mallow. In Dublin the sky was overcast throughout Sunday, lofty cirro-stratus coming in an upper current from S.W., while the wind was strong from S.E. Only a few flakes of snow, however, fell in or near the city; but at Roche's Point, Co. Cork, melted snow and rain yielded 1·10 inches of water in the rain-gauge for the two days. The second depression produced a partial thaw on Wednesday and Thursday—the thermometer rising to 46° at Valentia Island—but on Thursday afternoon frost returned. The wind rose to a fresh gale from E. on Friday evening. Saturday was cloudless, with bright sunshine and a gradual thaw in the daytime, but frost at night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·073 inches, the range of pressure being from 29·625 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.), to 30·548 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.S.E.). The mean temperature was 32·4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 31·9°. On Wednesday and also on Saturday the screened thermometers rose to 39·6°. On Tuesday they fell to 21·1°. The minimum on the snow on Tuesday was 17·0°. The prevailing winds were S.E. and E. There was no measurable rainfall.

The week ended Saturday, the 23rd, while still very cold, witnessed a gradual but decided advance of temperature and a general mitigation in the rigours of an exceptionally severe and protracted "cold snap." So far as the British Islands were concerned, an anticyclonic distribution of atmospheric pressure held almost to the close—on Saturday, however, a depression was evidently encroaching upon our Northern and North-western coasts. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, the isobar of 30·6 inches embraced the east of Scotland and temperature was as low as 7° at Nairn. Keen easterly winds prevailed in Ireland. Next morning the thermometer read only 5° at Nairn, where it had been down to 2° in the night. The anticyclone now moved in a S.W. direction to Ireland, over which country it remained lying until Saturday. This change of position in the area of high pressure caused the keen, dry easterly winds to die out, their place being taken by moist N.W. winds, which brought with them more or less clouded skies, a higher temperature, haze and some damp fog. Very little precipitation, however, took place in any part of the British Isles. In Norway and Portugal, on the contrary, rain fell pretty freely, the measurement at Lisbon being particularly large—2·41 inches on the last five days of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·410 inches, pressure ranging from 30·510 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.S.E.), to 30·263 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W. by N.). The mean temperature was 35·1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34·0°. On Saturday the thermometers in the screen rose to 42·9°. On Thursday they fell to 25·8°. On Thursday for the first time in February temperature rose above 40·0°. Rain fell on that day, but only to the amount of ·010 inch. On Sunday morning, the 24th, an additional rainfall of ·011 inch occurred, the total measurement for the week thus becoming ·021 inch on two days. The prevalent winds were at first E.S.E, afterwards W.N.W.

During the closing period (24th—28th, inclusive) there was again an advance in temperature, although not of a pronounced or permanent kind. Both in the North of Europe and in the extreme South, the distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic. Between these areas and especially over Ireland the barometer stood relatively high and at times the isobars were of the anticyclonic type. This was the case from Monday until Thursday, when sharp night frosts occurred in Central England and also in Central Ireland—at Parsonstown the screened thermometer fell to 22° on Monday night. The day maxima were, however, higher than for many weeks past. On Thursday, for example, the thermometer rose to 50° at Valentia Island, 49° at Leith, Donaghadee, Parsonstown, and in Dublin (48·6°); 48° at Aberdeen, Loughborough, Roche's Point, and Scilly; and 47° in many other places. On Thursday the screened thermometers rose to 48·6°, on Tuesday they fell to 28·9°. The prevailing wind was N.W. Rain fell on three days to the total amount of ·093 inch, ·069 inch being measured on Thursday.

In Dublin the rainfall up to February 28, 1895, amounted to 6·338 inches on 33 days, compared with 4·741 inches on 39 days in 1894, 4·908 inches on 41 days in 1893, 3·817 inches on 39 days in

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1892, ·714 inch on 16 days in 1891, and a twenty-five years' (1865–1889) average of 4·350 inches on 34·5 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, ·765 inch of rain fell in February on 5 days. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was ·365 inch on the 1st. The total fall to February 28th inclusive was 6·955 inches on 24 days.

The rainfall in February at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to only ·46 inch on 7 days. The average rainfall for February during 10 years (1885–94) at this station was 1·614 inches, on 13·4 days. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was ·19 inch on the 8th. Absolute drought prevailed from the 7th to the 20th, both inclusive. Since January 1, the rainfall was 6·39 inches, on 31 days.

MARCH.—A changeable, dull, and rather rainy month. The cold weather, which had prevailed throughout January and February, lasted until Wednesday, the 13th, when the thermometer touched 50° in the shade in Dublin for the first time since December 25, 1894. A mild spell followed, continuing to the 24th, after which temperature fell away again and remained below average to the end of the month. This period of renewed cold was also one of heavy and persistent rainfall, 1·334 inches being measured in the week ended Saturday, the 30th

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (44·1°) was one degree above the average (43·1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m and 9 p.m. were 43·0°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M. T. = 39·0°), and warmest in 1893 (M. T. = 48·1°), and in 1868 (M. T. = 47·3°). In 1876 the M. T. was 41·1°, in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 42·5°, in 1894 it was as high as 45·4°, but in 1892 it had been as low as 39·1°. In 1892 February was actually 2·2° warmer than March.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·683 inches, or 0·233 inch below the corrected average value for March—namely, 29·916 inches. The mercury rose to 30·315 inches at 9 a.m. of the 17th, and fell to 28·632 inches at 4·45 a.m. of the 28th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·683 inches—that is, almost an inch and seven-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·0°, or 9·4° above the value for February, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.= Min.* + (*max.—min* × ·485), the M.T. becomes 43·9°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 44·1°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 43·1°. On the 16th the thermometer in the screen rose to 58·7°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 13th the temperature fell to 29·5°—wind, W. The minimum on the grass was 24·9° on the 4th.

The rainfall was 2·748 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·061 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·5. The rainfall, therefore, and also the rainy days, were considerably above the average. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4·972 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3·753 inches fell on 18 days; in 1866 also 3·620 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·815 inch was measured on 12 days, and in 1874 only ·953 inch fell on 12 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), 1·485 inches of rain fell on 15 days; in 1889, 1·076 inches fell on, however, as many as 17 days; in 1890 the fall was 3·693 inches on 17 days, but in 1891 only ·936 inch fell on 16 days, and in 1892 only ·991 inch on but 9 days. The smallest March rainfall was ·288 inch on 8 days in 1893. In 1894, 1·287 inches fell on 14 days.

The atmosphere was more or less foggy in the city on 6 days—viz., the 5th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, and 27th. High winds were noted on 13 days, reaching the force of a gale on three occasions—the 23rd, 24th, and 28th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 2nd, 3rd, 25th, and 28th, and hail fell on the 2nd, 3rd, 24th, 25th, 29th, and 31st. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 13 days, compared with as many as 22 days in 1894, 26 days in 1893, only 7 days in 1892, 9 days in 1891, and 19 days in 1890, while it fell to 32° in the screen on 5 nights. In March, 1892, frost had occurred in the shade on as many as 16 nights; but no shade frost occurred in March, 1893. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 10 nights, compared with 12 nights in 1894 and 1893, 25 nights in 1892, 20 nights in 1891, and 18 nights in 1890. The thermometer never rose to 60° in the screen, while it once failed to reach 40° (on the 3rd). In March, 1892, the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen on 9 days. A solar halo was seen on the 18th, and a lunar halo appeared on the 13th. Brilliant aurora borealis also occurred on the night of the 13th. Lightning was seen on the evening of the 24th.

The first two days of the month were changeable, with frequent showers. On Friday, the 1st, a large depression spread south-eastwards down the North Sea, causing falls of rain, hail, and sleet in most districts. Saturday was a raw, dull, wet day, and snow, sleet, and hail were again reported, the rainfall being ·162 inch.

Although it began with a snowstorm, the week ended Saturday the 9th was not unfavourable, and a further slight advance in temperature is to be recorded. Rain also fell more freely than in past weeks. At the beginning of the period the barometer was low to the eastward, high to the westward, and accordingly fresh winds from northerly points of the compass prevailed. Borne on these came a heavy snowstorm on Sunday morning, followed by a sharp frost in the afternoon and at night. On Tuesday the western area of high pressure moved south-eastwards from the West of Ireland to the Bay of Biscay, and a V-shaped depression came in from the Atlantic over Ireland and Scotland. In front of this system quantities of cirrus cloud in long streaks spread across the sky from N.N.W., almost against the surface wind, which became southerly. Rain fell in many places—freely in the S.W. of Ireland. On Thursday a larger and deeper depression advanced eastwards across the British Isles. It caused fresh S. and S.E. winds and considerable falls of rain. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer was down to 29·17 inches both at Belmullet and at Valentia Island. Heavy rain fell at both these stations. On Saturday, the wind backed to E. and N.E. in Ireland, as a subsidiary depression advanced to the English and St. George's Channels. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·687 inches, the barometer rising to 30·076 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, W.N.W.)

and falling to 29·308 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.E.) The corrected mean temperature was 39·7°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·2°. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 30·3°; on Thursday they rose to 48·5°. The rainfall was ·412 inch on five days, ·130 inch being measured on Thursday and again on Friday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and S.E.

Cold and inclement as in past weeks at first, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 16th, underwent a sudden and complete change on Wednesday, the 13th, and spring followed hard upon the retreating footsteps of the winter. On the day named the thermometer reached 50° in the screen in Dublin for the first time in 1895, or indeed since Christmas Day, 1894. The mean temperature of the first four days was 38·9°, that is, 4·3° below the average; that of the three last days was 50·4°, or 7·2° above the average The mean temperature for the whole week was 43·8°, or 0·6° above the average. On Sunday morning a well-marked area of low pressure lay over the extreme S.E. of Ireland. Cold, gloomy, wet weather prevailed, with a breeze from N.E. in Dublin, but from S. in London. The total eclipse of the moon in the early morning hours of Monday was rendered invisible by clouds in Dublin. It was, however, well observed at Greenwich and in the English Midlands. At this time a very deep depression was passing north-eastwards across Portugal and Spain, the barometer having fallen to 28·91 inches at Lisbon on Sunday evening As this system advanced, pressure became more uniform in the British Islands, so that calm weather, with fog at times, was felt. On Wednesday, the barometer rose over France and England, and an anticyclone formed which threw a warm S.W. current upon the Irish and Scotch coasts This afterwards spread over England, where the thermometer rose to a maximum of 57° from a minimum of 31° on Thursday. A very fine display of aurora borealis occurred on Wednesday evening and was seen from nearly all parts of the British Islands. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·925 inches, pressure ranging between 29·267 inches at 3 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.E.), and 30·306 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.) The corrected mean temperature was 43·8°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·4°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers fell to 29·5°; on Saturday they rose to 58·7°. The prevalent winds were W. and S.W. Rain fell on Sunday only, to the amount of ·248 inch.

The weather of the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, was uneventful, save in one particular—namely, its remarkable mildness in contrast to the severity of so many previous weeks in succession. It was in character autumnal rather than spring-like, the air being very soft and damp, and the sky often cloudy or overcast, with frequent light rain. Sunday, however, was beautiful—sunny and mild as well as calm. On this day a broad band of high atmospheric pressure—30·20 inches and upwards—embraced England, Ireland, Germany, and the northern two-thirds of France. To the northward pressure diminished to 29·09 inches at Bodo, in Norway, in a depression which afterwards travelled eastwards to Russia. A series of areas of low pressure subsequently crossed the British Islands in an easterly direction, causing the mild, damp, changeable weather of which mention has been made above. The most important of these systems advanced over Ireland on Saturday, bringing with it warm, squally S.W. winds and a considerable rainfall. On Sunday and Monday the thermometer rose to 60° or 61° at several inland English stations. On Wednesday a maximum of 60° was recorded at Roche's Point, Cork Harbour; on Thursday the thermometer reached 61° in London, 62° at Prawle Point, Devon, and 63° at Oxford; on Friday maxima of 64° to 66° were reported from several English stations. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·953 inches, pressure ranging from 30·315 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 29·239 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.) The corrected mean temperature was 49·8°, or 6·0° above that of the previous week. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49·2. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 35·9°, on Thursday they rose to 57·8°. Rain fell in measurable amount on three days, the total precipitation being ·410 inch, of which ·313 inch was received on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W. and W.S.W.

Extremely unsettled, wet, stormy, and generally inclement weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 30th. The distribution of atmospheric pressure over North-Western Europe was cyclonic in type, and on Sunday and again on Thursday the barometer fell to about 28½ inches in the centre of deep and extensive depressions. At 8 a.m of Sunday the barometer read exactly 28·50 inches at Sumburgh Head, in the Shetlands, whereas it stood as high as 30·35 inches at Lisbon. A well-marked secondary depression lay over the S.E. of Ireland at the hour named. This system crossed England in the course of the day, causing very severe and destructive gales over Wales and the central and eastern English counties. The rainfall was slight within the storm area, but very heavy in the south of Ireland. Thunder occurred at Belmullet and York, and lightning was seen at night throughout England and Ireland. The storm was apparently violent in Scandinavia and accompanied by falls of wet snow, for it destroyed telegraphic communication. Snow also fell heavily on the Dublin Mountains, and in the city there were sharp showers of cold rain, sleet, and hail. On Tuesday forenoon a small partial eclipse of the sun (·09 in Dublin, the sun's diameter being taken as 1·00) was very well seen. On Wednesday, the second great atmospheric disturbance of the week came in over the S.W. of Ireland, thence travelling towards E.N.E. across this country and the North of England to the North Sea. Under its influence the weather remained broken, rainy, and cold to the end of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29·130 inches, pressure ranging from 28·632 inches at 4.45 a.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.) to 29·586 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.) The corrected mean temperature was 43·5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·4°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 55·5°; on Thursday they fell to 34·9°. Rain fell on every day, the total measurement being 1·334 inches, including ·569 inch on Wednesday. Hail fell on Sunday, Monday, and Friday; sleet on Monday and Thursday. The most prevalent wind was the N.W.

Sunday, the 31st, was a cold, changeable, showery day. Hail fell in the afternoon, and the N. wind blew freshly.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st amounted to 9·084 inches on 52 days, compared with 6·028 inches on 53 days in 1894, 5·196 inches on 49 days in 1893, 4·808 inches on 48 days in 1892, only 1·650 inches on but 32 days in 1891, 7·470 inches on 45 days in 1890, 5·738 inches on 53 days in 1889, 0·097 inches on 41 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 6·411 inches on 51·0 days (1865–1889, inclusive).

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 3·140 inches of rain fell on 20 days during March; and the total rainfall since January 1, 1895, equals 10·095 inches on 44 days. The corresponding figures for 1894 are 1·505 inches on 14 days, the total rainfall since January 1 having been 8·285 inches on 53 days.

The rainfall in March at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, was 3·29 inches on 21 days, compared with 1·11 inches on 14 days in 1894, ·26 inch on 9 days in 1893, ·98 inch on 10 days in 1892, and a ten years' average of 1·658 inches on 13·9 days. The maximum in the 10 years was 3·59 inches in 1888, the minimum was ·26 inch in 1893. At this station the total rainfall since January was 9·68 inches on 52 days, compared with a fall of 5·79 inches on 51 days in the first quarter of 1893, and 5·56 inches on 55 days in that of 1894.

APRIL.—Speaking generally, April, 1895, was a favourable and an "average" month. The wind was singularly variable, blowing from all points of the compass in nearly equal proportion. The distribution of atmospheric pressure was for the most part cyclonic, but at Eastertide a large anticyclone lay over the British Islands and the North Sea for several days. This high pressure caused nipping easterly wind, but fine, dry weather.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (48·1°) was 0·4° above the average (47·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 47·8°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year) (M. T.=44·5°), and warmest in 1893 (M. T.=51·4°). In 1886 the M. T. was 46·3°, in 1887 it was as low as 45·1°, in 1888 it was (as also in 1891) only 45·7°, in 1889, 46·1°; in 1890, 47·3°; in 1892, 46·2°; and in 1894, 49·9°. The month of April, 1893, was the warmest for at least 30 years.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·863 inches, or 0·013 inch above the average value for April—namely, 29·850 inches. The mercury rose to 30·470 inches at 9 p.m. of the 11th, having fallen to 29·287 inches at 4.45 p.m. of the 6th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·192 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and two-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·8°, or 4·8° above the value for March, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* =*Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·476), the value is also 47·8°, or 0·4° above the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (47·4°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 48·1°, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865–1889 inclusive) average of 47·7°. On the 21st the thermometer in the screen rose to 64·0°—wind, S.W.; on the 4th the temperature fell to 32·9°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 27·8° on the 5th. There were 5 frosty nights on the grass.

The rainfall was 1·149 inches, distributed over 13 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·055 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also in defect. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4·707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also, 3·526 inches fell on 20 days, and in 1894, 3·123 inches on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·498 inch was measured on 8 days; and in 1870, only ·838 inch fell, also on 8 days. The fall in 1890 was 1·575 inches on 14 days, in 1891, 1·553 inches on 14 days, in 1892, 1·114 inches on 13 days, and in 1893, 1·046 inches on 7 days.

No halos or fogs were observed. High winds were noted on 9 days, but never reached the force of a gale in Dublin. Sleet and hail fell on the 1st, hail also on the 11th. The temperature exceeded 50 in the screen on every day except 6, compared with every day but 1 in 1894, every day in 1893, 24 days in 1892, and 18 days in 1891. As in April, 1894, it rose to or above 60° on only 3 days, but never fell to 32° in the screen. The minimum on the grass was 32°, or less, on five nights, compared with five nights in 1893, and only one night in 1894. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 37·8°, compared with 40·0° in 1894, 38·2° in 1893, 32·4° in 1892, 34·1° in 1891 and 1890, 34·4° in 1889, 34·6° in 1888, and 31·6° in 1887. There was an aurora borealis on the evening of the 11th.

Until Friday, the 5th, polar winds prevailed and temperature ruled low, the nights being even frosty. On the day named a large atmospheric depression approached Ireland and Scotland from the Atlantic, and under its influence clouds increased, temperature rose, the wind backed towards S.W. and freshened, and rain fell from time to time. Early on Monday, the 1st, cold rain and sleet fell in Dublin, and there was a heavy hail shower at 11·30 a.m. The weather then remained fine and dry, but cold for the time of year, until Friday. During this period a deep depression passed across Scandinavia, where snow and frost resumed their sway. In Scotland also snow or sleet fell, and sharp night frosts occurred. At 8 a.m. of Friday a broad band of high barometer—30·2 inches and upward—stretched from the S. of Ireland across England to France and Switzerland, but pressure had begun to give way briskly in the N.W. On Saturday the barometer stood about an inch lower in Dublin than it had done on Thursday evening, and the centre of a deep depression lay over the N. of Scotland, where the barometer was down to 28·82 inches. In Dublin the barometer rose to 30·288 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, calm), and fell to 29·287 inches at 4.45 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.) On Thursday the screened minimum sank to 32·9°. On Saturday, the screened maximum rose to 52·7°. The prevailing wind was northerly up to Friday, then W.S.W. The rainfall was ·106 inch on three days, ·041 inch being measured on both Friday and Saturday.

Favourable weather characterised the week ended Saturday, the 13th. It is true that the conditions either of atmospheric pressure or of air temperature were not stable; nevertheless the weather was dry, and there were intervals of pleasant, warm sunshine, which gave a considerable impetus to vegetation. Speaking generally, the barometer stood low, and a cyclonic distribution of pressure prevailed at the beginning of the period, whereas a high barometer and anticyclonic conditions held at its close. On Sunday morning, two areas of low pressure, in which the barometer was down to 28·60 inches, lay over the southern half of Scandinavia, and several inequalities of pressure were observed at the British and Irish Stations. The weather was consequently cold and showery, with northerly winds. During the next three days depressions moved northwards or north-eastwards outside our N.W. coasts, causing fresh S.W. to W. winds and changeable weather. The S.W. wind brought genial warmth for a short while, and on Tuesday the thermometer rose above 60°—to 60·8—in the screen for the first time in Dublin since November 1, 1894, on which day the maximum had been 61·6°. On Thursday an area of high pressure came in from the Atlantic, and by evening the barometer rose to 30·50 inches and upwards in the S. of Ireland. Temperature fell fast at night, and ground frost was felt. Good Friday proved cloudy and cool, but Saturday became brilliant as the day advanced. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·994 inches, pressure having been only 29·473 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.N.W.), but rising to 30·479 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.) The corrected mean temperature was 48·3°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·9°. On Tuesday the thermometer rose to 60·8°, on Friday it fell to 35·5° in the screen. The prevalent winds were S.W. and N.W. Very light showers fell on several days, but the resulting rainfall was only ·003 inch—a quantity which is not considered registrable.

Favourable, springlike weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 20th. On Sunday and Monday, the British Isles were entirely under the influence of an anticyclone, the centre of which was off the east of Scotland at 8 a.m. of Sunday, when the barometer read 30·40 inches at Aberdeen, 30·18 inches at Valentia Island, and 30·09 inches in the Scilly Isles. Easterly winds, and cold, dry, generally bright weather prevailed. In Dublin the mean temperature of Easter Day was only 44·1°, or 5·8° below that of last Christmas Day, which was, however, unusually mild, the mean temperature being 49·9°. At the beginning of the week a depression lay over Spain and Portugal, where thunderstorms and heavy rain occurred. This disturbance moved northwards, reaching the Bay of Biscay on Tuesday and—in a modified form—the British Islands on Thursday. Thunderstorms accompanied the passage of its eastern side across France on Tuesday and England on Wednesday. As this disturbance travelled northwards the wind shifted to W. in its rear, and the air became much milder and more humid than of late, while genial showers fell in most districts. On Saturday a new depression, with steeper baric gradients, came in over Ireland from S.W., causing freshening southerly winds, clouds, and finally rain. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·880 inches, the barometer reading as high as 30·310 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), but only 29·595 inches at 7 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 48·2°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48·1°. On Monday the screened thermometers sank to 38·2°; on Friday they rose to 58·7°. Rain fell on two days to the amount of ·063 inch, ·043 inch being measured on Saturday. The wind was at first easterly, then westerly, and finally southerly.

During the week ended Saturday, the 27th, exceedingly changeable, showery or rainy, and finally cold, weather prevailed. Over the British Isles and in their immediate neighbourhood the distribution of atmospheric pressure remained cyclonic—after Wednesday it became very complex, a number of areas of low pressure being observed at the same time. As always happens when this is the case, there was a considerable mingling of easterly and south-westerly air-currents, causing very unstable temperature. Sunday was at first mild and pleasant, the thermometer rising in the shade to 64° in Dublin and in some English towns (to 65° at Cambridge). In the evening heavy showers fell. Monday turned out wet owing to the passage northwards outside the West of Ireland of a large Atlantic depression. Tuesday was fine to showery, thunder occurring in the North of Ireland. Wednesday was rainy and cold. On Thursday morning centres of low pressure were found over Caithness and the English Channel and to the southward of Ireland. Thunderstorms occurred in France and subsequently at Roche's Point, Cork Harbour. Friday proved squally, wet, and cold; but on Saturday the weather improved, becoming drier and brighter, while continuing cold. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·583 inches, the range being from 29·299 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.S.W.) to 29·991 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 50·7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49·7°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 64·0°; on Thursday they fell to 42·1°. The rainfall measured ·797 inch on six days, ·252 inch falling on Friday. The wind was variable in both force and direction—it was chiefly S.W. at first, afterwards N.N.W. On Saturday evening a conjunction of Venus and the crescent moon formed a beautiful sight in the western sky after sunset.

Sunday, the 28th, was cool and fair to cloudy at times. On Monday, the 29th, the weather was mild but changeable. On Tuesday, the 30th, it was cloudy to overcast and finally very wet.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th amounted to 10·233 inches on 65 days, compared with 9·151 inches on 73 days in 1894, 6·242 inches on 56 days in 1893, 5·922 inches on 61 days in 1892, only 8·203 inches on 46 days in 1891, 9·045 inches on 59 days in 1890, 8·345 inches on 74 days in 1889, 8·090 inches on 58 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 8·466 inches on 66·2 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall amounted to 2·475 inches on 10 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were ·690 inch on the 22nd, ·530 inch on the 25th, and ·450 inch on the 20th. In 1894, the April rainfall at this station was 4·171 inches on 17 days; in 1893, it was 1·055 inches on 5 days. The total rainfall in 1895 up to April 30 was 12·570 inches on 54 days, compared with 12·456 inches on 70 days in 1894 and 8·530 inches on 54 days in 1893.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, 1·60 inches of rain fell on 14 days in April. The maximal fall in 24 hours was ·37 inch on the 22nd. The average rainfall in April of the ten preceding years was 1·716 inches on 13·2 days. Since January 1, 1895, 11·23 inches of rain fell at this station on 66 days, compared with 9·09 inches on 74 days in 1894, and 6·94 inches on 57 days in 1893.

MAY.—A beautiful month—bright and dry, without any severe nipping night frosts. Prevalent easterly sea breezes by day along the east coast of Ireland tempered the heat of an often unclouded sun. The amount of cloud was very low—only 37·3 per cent. At 9 a.m. it rose to 47·1 per cent., but at 9 p.m. it fell to 27·4 per cent. Rain fell in Dublin on only 3 days, and the total measurement was only about one-sixth of an inch, or slightly over one-twelfth of the average rainfall for May.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (54·3°) was decidedly above the average (52·0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 53·8°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48·2°); in 1885 (M. T. = 48·7°); in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 48·8°); and in 1894 (M. T. = 49·2°). It was warmest in 1893 (M. T. = 56·7°); in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55·8°); and in 1875 (M. T. = 54·9°). In 1886 the M. T. was 50·5°; in 1887, 51·8°; in 1888, 52·5°; in 1889, 54·6°; in 1890, 53·2°; in 1891, only 49·6°; and in 1892, 53·8°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·111 inches, or 0·122 inch above the corrected average value for May—namely, 20·989 inches. The mercury rose to 30·614 inches at 9 a.m. of the 2nd, and fell to 29·436 inches at 11 p.m. of the 31st. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·178 inches.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53·8°, or 6·0° above the value for April, 1895 (47·8°). Using the formula, *Mean Temp = Min. + (max.—min.* × ·47), the value was also 53·8°, or 2·2° above the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (51·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 54·3°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 52·0°. On the 30th the thermometer in the screen rose to 71·9°—wind, E.; on the 21st the temperature fell to 36·2°—wind, E.S.E. The minimum on the grass was 31·9°, also on the 21st.

The rainfall amounted to only ·177 inch, distributed over only 3 days, thus establishing a record for dryness. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·4. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were much below the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5·472 inches on 21 days; in 1869, also, 5·414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·378 inch was measured on 9 days; in 1876, only ·798 inch fell on 6 days, in 1887, only ·882 inch on 10 days; and in 1888, only ·078 inch on 11 days. In 1890, 2·438 inches fell on 17 days. In 1801 May was the first month in which the rainfall exceeded the average. It amounted to 2·792 inches on 17 days. In 1802 the large amount of 4·177 inches fell on 19 days. In 1893 the fall was 1·666 inches on 10 days; and in 1894, 3·558 inches on 17 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 3rd and 4th, lunar halos on the 2nd, 3rd, and 9th, and an aurora on the 2nd. High winds were noted on only 3 days, attaining the force of a gale on the 31st only. Thunder was heard on the 1st and 24th. Hail and sleet fell on the 1st. The atmosphere was slightly foggy on the 3rd and 4th.

During the month the thermometer did not fall below 32° in the screen, but it indicated frost on the grass on the night of the 21st. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 41·8°, compared with 37·6° in May, 1894; 45·6° in 1893, 41·3° in 1892, 37·7° in 1891, 42·2° in 1890, 42·4° in 1889, 37·5° in 1888, and 37·9° in 1887.

The period ended Saturday, the 4th, was changeable, but for the most part favourable. The nights were generally very cold, but bright sunshine raised the temperature in the daytime so considerably that the daily range on some occasions amounted to between 20° and 30° at some inland stations—in London, on Thursday the 2nd, max. 64°, min. 35°, range 29°; at Parsonstown, on Friday, the 3rd, max. 61°, min. 36°, range 25°. On Wednesday, the 1st, splendid clouds formed and thunder and hail showers occurred in the east of Ireland. In Dublin two peals of thunder were heard about 2 p.m., followed by a heavy shower of soft hail and sleet. The barometer at that time rose fast and an anticyclone with central readings above 30·60 inches became established over the British Islands. A good deal of cirriform cloud formed, in which solar halos by day and lunar halos by night were developed. The air was very "thin" and nipping on Thursday and Friday, but it became softer and more genial on Saturday. In Dublin the barometer rose to 30·614 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.). On Saturday the thermometers rose to 62·7° in the screen, having fallen to 38·2° on Friday. Rain fell on the 1st to the amount of ·038 inch. Easterly winds were the most prevalent.

Exceptionally fine, dry, bright weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 11th. Temperature, in particular, showed a decided advance, and the evenings were for the most part summerlike. Until Wednesday North-Western Europe was covered by a large area of high atmospheric pressure (anticyclone), with slight or moderate gradients. On Monday and Tuesday the barometer stood as high as 30·70 inches, or slightly more, over Scandinavia. Light, variable winds prevailed, except on the Continent and in the S.E. and S. of England, where a fresh north-easterly breeze was blowing. The amount of cloud was small, so that much bright sunshine was recorded by day, while the nights were very sharp. As the week advanced, shallow depressions, of irregular and changing shape, advanced northwards across France and the Bay of Biscay from the Peninsula.

These disturbances caused heavy rains in the South of France and thundershowers later on in several parts of the British Isles and of the Continent. No general break-up of the weather, however, occurred, and on Friday the distribution of atmospheric pressure again became anticyclonic. The amount of bright sunshine was unusually large—in London, 80·3 hours; at Cambridge, 88·3 hours or 83 per cent. of its possible duration; in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, 66·1 hours; at Markree Castle, 62·8 hours; at Armagh, 60·0 hours; at Parsonstown, 58·4 hours, and at Valentia Island, 54·0 hours. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·188 inches, pressure falling from 30·427 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, E.) to 29·900 inches at 7 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, also E.). The corrected mean temperature was 53·0°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53·7°. On Monday the screened thermometers sank to 40·9°; on Saturday they rose to 63·8°. The prevailing wind was easterly. There was no measurable rainfall. On Thursday the thermometer rose to 76° in the shade in London and at Cambridge.

During the week ended Saturday, the 18th, the weather was by no means as settled as in the previous week, but the prevailing character of dryness was maintained, especially in Ireland. At first temperature was high—the thermometer rising in London to 79° on Sunday, 78° on Monday, and 75° on Tuesday; but it afterwards fell away greatly, so that the last three days were really cold. This decided change was brought about by the substitution of an area of low atmospheric pressure for one of high pressure over the S. of Scandinavia, Denmark, and the Netherlands. In this region the barometer stood at 30·3 inches on Sunday morning, but only at 29·2 inches on Thursday morning. On Sunday a large, but shallow, depression lay over Ireland, where a grateful fall of soft, warm rain occurred in the course of the day. Monday was a warm day, the thermometer marking 67·7° in Dublin and 69° at Parsonstown. Tuesday was ushered in by a vapour fog, but this soon dispersed and fair, warm weather prevailed. At this time a depression was advancing from N.W. to the N. of Scotland, whence it passed south-eastwards to Denmark, growing much deeper as it travelled. Under the influence of this disturbance, the wind veered to N. and freshened, with a serious fall of temperature, an increase of cloud, and in Great Britain showers of cold rain, sleet, and hail. May—in a word—gave place to March. On Friday the air was particularly dry and searching. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·106 inches, pressure ranging from 30·373 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind W.) to 29·820 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Saturday (wind W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55·0°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54·1°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 67·7°, on Saturday they fell to 39·0°. Rain fell on Sunday to the amount of ·068 inch. The prevalent winds were—first, W., afterwards N.

Exceptionally fine weather prevailed throughout the week ended Saturday, the 25th. In Dublin the period was rainless, but in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland thundershowers occurred in the latter half of the week. On Sunday morning a rather deep depression was found lying over Holland, Denmark, and Belgium—at 8 a.m. its centre was near the Hague. This system caused cold northerly winds in the British Isles and showers at many places in Scotland and England—in Ireland the weather was generally dry but cold. After Sunday, atmospheric pressure became comparatively uniform over Western Europe, but several shallow depressions developed here and there, causing local electrical disturbances in many places. On Wednesday evening a sharp thunderstorm broke over Paris, where the resulting rainfall was as much as ·67 inch. On Thursday a thunderstorm occurred in London and thundershowers fell in many parts of England. Similarly on Friday, electrical cumuli and cirro-cumuli came up from S. to the westward of Dublin, and in the afternoon heavy thundershowers occurred a few miles inland, the weather remaining fine and dry in the city and along the coast. Saturday was a bright, warm day, with a moderate to fresh westerly wind. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·894 inches, pressure falling to 29·748 inches at 7 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.E.) and rising to 30·107 inches at 9.15 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 51·8°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was also 51·8°. On Tuesday morning the thermometer sank to 36·2° in the screen and to 31·9° on the grass in Dublin. The maximum was 64·7° on Thursday. On the first three days temperature failed to reach 60° in the shade. Easterly winds prevailed except on Saturday. There was no rainfall in the city—at Olen-na-Smoel Water-works ·75 inch of rain fell in Friday's thunderstorm.

Very fine, summerlike weather prevailed during the greater part of the period from the 26th to the 31st inclusive, but after a burst of heat on Thursday, the 30th, thunderstorms and rain occurred in Great Britain and rain with strong southerly winds in Ireland. Until Wednesday, atmospheric pressure ruled high in the British Islands, and the weather was anticyclonic in character—that is, fine, dry, and bright. Off the S.E. coast of England, much fog prevailed at this time, and temperature in consequence remained very low—on Monday the thermometer did not exceed 49° at the North Foreland, whereas it rose to 74° in London and at Cambridge, and to 75° at Loughborough and Oxford. In the centre and west of Ireland on this day much cloud prevailed and slight showers fell in places. On Wednesday a decided fall of the barometer set in and gradients for southerly winds became somewhat steep. With the coming of the S. wind temperature rose fast—the maxima on Thursday being 72° in Dublin, 77° at Parsonstown, 80° in Liverpool, 82° at York, 83° at Oxford and Loughborough, 85° in London, and 87° at Cambridge. Thunderstorms followed in nearly all parts of England, and at Cambridge rain and hail fell to the amount of 1·01 inches. On Friday, the 31st, the S. wind blew freshly in Dublin, and at 9.30 p.m. rain fell heavily for a short time, the wind afterwards freshening to a gale of brief duration. At 11 p.m. the barometer fell to 29·436 inches. In Dublin the barometer rose to 30·341 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, E.) and fell to 29·436 inches at 11 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.S.E.). On Wednesday the thermometer fell to 46·1° in the screen, on Thursday it rose to 71·9°. The rainfall was ·070 inch on Friday only. The prevalent winds were E. and S.E.

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The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st amounted to 10·410 inches on 68 days, compared with 12·709 inches on 90 days in 1894, 7·908 inches on 66 days in 1893, 10·099 inches on 80 days in 1892, only 5·995 inches on 63 days in 1891, 11·483 inches on 76 days in 1890, 10·476 inches on 91 days in 1889, 9·068 inches on 69 days in 1888, 6·489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 10·496 inches on 81·6 days.

It may be remembered that on Saturday, May 28th, 1892, 2·056 inches of rain were measured at this station, 1·900 inches having fallen within 6 hours, or at the rate of 7·6 inches in 24 hours. No such measurement had been recorded in Dublin since October 27, 1880, when 2·736 inches of rain fell. May 28, 1892, was only the third occasion within the past thirty years on which the rainfall exceeded 2 inches within 24 hours in Dublin.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1895, was 0·275 inch, distributed over only 4 days. Of this quantity ·100 inch fell on the 31st. The total fall since January 1st, 1895, equals 12·845 inches on 58 days, compared with 15·696 inches on 85 days in 1894, and 9·565 inches on 65 days in 1893.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in May was 0·12 inch on 3 days—0·04 inch being measured on the 1st, 12th, and 31st respectively. The average rainfall in May at this station for the ten years, 1885–1894 inclusive, was 2·45 inches on 15 days. Five rainy days was the lowest number which had been observed in any month previously.

JUNE.—This was an exceptionally favourable month. Fair and quiet weather held until the 26th, hot sunshine by day being often succeeded by calm cold nights, especially about the 13th, when severe frosts occurred in the inland districts of both Great Britain and Ireland. From the 26th to the close, violent electrical disturbances took place and rain fell in abundance except in the South-east of England. This break-up of the fine weather and long-continued drought was preceded by a period of great warmth, particularly in Ireland.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59·2°) was above the average (57·8°) by 1·4°; the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58·6°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T.=55·8°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T.=55·9°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T.=32·3°), in 1865 (M. T.=61·0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=60·5°). In 1888 the M. T. was 56·2°; in 1889, 59·5°; in 1890, 58·1°, in 1891, 59·0°; in 1892, 56·7°, in 1893, 50·9°; and in 1894, 57·0°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·084 inches, or 0·167 inch above the corrected average value for June—namely, 20·917 inches. The mercury rose to 30·466 inches at 9 a.m. of the 24th, and fell to 29·557 inches at 9 p.m. of the 30th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0·909 inch—that is, a little more than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·6°, or 4·8° above the value for May, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.=Min.+* (*max.—min.* × ·465), the value was also 58·6°, or 1·4° above the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (57·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59·2°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 57·8°. On the 26th the thermometer in the screen rose to 77·6°—wind, E.S.E.; on the 15th the temperature fell to 42·3°—wind, E. The minimum on the grass was 38·8° also, on the 15th.

The rainfall amounted to 1·872 inches, distributed over 12 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 1·817 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 13·8. The rainfall was, therefore, slightly above, while the rainy days were more decidedly below the average. In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5·058 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also 4·046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1889, only ·100 inch was measured on 8 days; in 1887, the rainfall was only ·252 inch, distributed over only 5 days; in 1874, only ·405 inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1868 only ·677 inch fell on but 6 days. In 1888 the rainfall was as much as 3·045 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days. In 1890 it was 1·930 inches on 18 days; in 1891, 2·753 inches on 14 days; in 1892, 1·671 inches on 17 days; in 1893, 1·716 inches on 12 days; and in 1894, 1·652 inches on 19 days.

High winds were noted on only 4 days, and the force of a gale was never attained. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 7 days; compared with 17 days in 1887, only 1 day in 1888, 10 days in 1889, only 2 days in 1890, 6 days in 1891, 4 days in 1892, 5 days in 1893, and only 2 days in 1894. Hail fell on the 12th and 29th. Solar halos were observed on the 3rd, 8th, 11th, 13th, and 23rd. Thunderstorms occurred on the 26th, 29th, and 30th.

Saturday, the 1st, was a fair bright day, with a pleasant and fresh breeze from S. to S.E. and E.S.E.

Splendid, summerlike weather prevailed during the greater part of the week ended Saturday the 8th. After Sunday the distribution of atmospheric pressure over the British Isles was anticyclonic—the highest pressure of all being found over Ireland on and after Tuesday. At 8 a.m. of Sunday a depression, in which the barometer was down to 29·69 inches, was found near the Scilly Islands; another, with readings of about 29·80 inches, lay off the Lincolnshire coast. The latter disturbance had already caused a heavy fall of rain at Spurn Head (·58 inch) and York (1·24 inches) and a thunderstorm at the latter place. Thunder and lightning had also occurred at the North Foreland and Cambridge. In Dublin the day was fine and warm, but cloudy at times. The depression soon dispersed and a general increase of pressure took place. Monday was fair and bright until evening, when clouds came up from N. and rain fell heavily in Dublin for a time (·103 inch). The downpour was local and resembled an effete thunderstorm. Light evaporation showers fell on Tuesday, but the rainfall measurement was scarcely perceptible. A spell of brilliant, calm, warm weather followed, lasting until Saturday, when clouds increased and the sky began to wear a less settled appearance

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as depressions appeared in the far North. At 1 30 p.m. on this day a well-defined solar halo appeared. During the fair spell, light easterly sea breezes came in daily along the east coast, tempering the burning rays of an unclouded summer sun. On Thursday evening Venus and Mars were seen in conjunction to W.N.W., and Jupiter and Mercury also in conjunction to N.W. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·268 inches, pressure ranging between 29·919 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.E.) and 30·430 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 58·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·9°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers fell to 47·9°, on Friday they rose to 70·7°. The rainfall was ·107 inch, ·103 inch being measured on Monday—the only "rainy day." The prevailing winds were N.N.W. and E.N.E.

Although changeable at times, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 15th, was generally seasonable and propitious. As a rule, the barometer stood highest over Ireland while it was relatively low both over Northern Europe and in the Mediterranean Basin. At no time, however, were gradients steep and so the force of the wind was never great. With the spreading southwards of north-westerly winds early in the week came a remarkable reduction of temperature, and the thermometer readings by night in Scotland and Ireland were unusually low after Monday—at Wick, for example, the minima in the screen were 53°, 43°, 42°, 37°, 39°, 35°, and 34°; even in the city of Dublin, they were as low as 51·8°, 51·9°, 49·0°, 43·5°, 42·9°, 48·0°, and 42·3°. At Edenfel (Omagh) and Markree (Co. Sligo) the sheltered thermometer fell to 30° on Thursday, the 13th. The grass minimum was 24° at Edenfel, on the same night. On Friday night the thermometer fell to 32° in the screen and to 26° on the grass at Loughborough. In Dublin, heavy showers fell on Tuesday and Wednesday, largely in consequence of a rapid evaporation and the coldness of the air leading to subsequent condensation. Hail fell on Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday a shallow depression passed eastwards along the south coast of Ireland and across the south of England. It produced an abundant rainfall in Munster and along the English coast. At this time, beautiful bright weather with cool, easterly sea breezes prevailed in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The mean atmospheric pressure in this city was 30·123 inches, the barometer being observed to range from 29·992 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·237 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 54·4°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·3°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 66·8°, on Saturday they fell to 42·3°. The rainfall was ·323 inch on two days, ·192 inch being registered on Wednesday. The prevalent winds were first N.W., afterwards E.

Although far from settled, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 22nd, was generally favourable, and at the end of the week a rapid and considerable rise of temperature took place. The first two days were fair—clear, cold nights were succeeded by brilliant sunshine by day, the heat of the sun being tempered meanwhile by sea breezes along the Irish coasts. During this time the barometer was gradually falling and on Tuesday morning a large area of comparatively low pressure lay over the British Isles, the North Sea, and the Bay of Biscay. Within this area at least three minima existed, and the weather therefore fell into a rainy, thundery state. In Dublin a grateful fall of rain took place between 7 and 10 a.m. on Tuesday, but the measurement was only ·040 inch. The changes in atmospheric pressure were slight and irregular until Wednesday evening, when the depressions began to fill up or disperse. On Thursday morning areas of high pressure were found over Scandinavia and the Peninsula, while the barometer was relatively low in the intervening regions. A good deal of electrical disturbance was the result. Subsequently the Spanish anticyclone spread northwards and the weather became very fine and warm, as its south-westerly winds passed over Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·011 inches, pressure ranging between 29·694 inches at 4 30 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.) and 30·315 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 56·3°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·4°. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 44·0°; on Saturday they rose to 75·1°. The rainfall was ·114 inch on four days, ·052 inch being measured on Thursday as the result of heavy electrical showers ushered in by a dangerous S.W. squall at 6 30 p.m. The prevailing winds were N.W. and S.W.

At first dry and hot in the week ending Saturday, the 29th, the weather broke on Wednesday, with severe thunderstorms in most parts of the British Islands, and remained unsettled, showery and thundery to the close of the week. In the period from Sunday to Tuesday inclusive an atmospheric depression was passing in an east-south-easterly direction across Scandinavia and the Baltic to Poland. This system caused considerable rains, northerly gales, and a great fall in temperature all over Northern Europe, but fine weather was general throughout the British Isles, although it was cool in Scotland and the North of England. In Ireland and the South of England summer heat prevailed, the sheltered thermometer rising to 82° in London on Sunday and at Parsonstown on Monday. On Tuesday the barometer stood above 30·4 inches in a ridge extending southwards from the N.E. of Scotland to the neighbourhood of Paris. Off the West of Ireland pressure was slightly lower (30·3 inches) and was giving way. At night the weather became thundery in the last named district, and on Wednesday violent thunderstorms occurred in Ireland, in central and northern England, and in Scotland. In the S.E. of England the weather remained for the most part fine and dry until Friday, when showers fell locally. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·056 inches, pressure decreasing from 30·466 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, E.) to 29·560 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 65·1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 63·0°. On five days the maximal temperature exceeded 70° in the screen, the highest reading of all being 77·6° on Wednesday. The minimum was 54·0° on Saturday. The rainfall was ·687 inch on four days, ·262 inch being registered on Wednesday. Hail fell on Saturday, when thunder also was heard. The prevalent winds were at first E., then S.W.

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On Sunday, the 30th, a succession of thunderstorms passed over Dublin from S. to N. and rain fell in torrents at frequent intervals, the total measurement being ·641 inch.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30th amounted to 12·282 inches on 80 days, compared with 14·301 inches on 109 days in 1894, 9·624 inches on 78 days in 1893, 11·770 inches on 97 days in 1892, 8·748 inches on 77 days in 1891, 13·413 inches on 94 days in 1890, 10·576 inches on 97 days in 1889, 12·113 inches on 87 days in 1888, 8·741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 12·313 inches on 95·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1895, was 1·425 inches, distributed over 9 days. Of this quantity ·365 inch fell on the 26th, and ·355 on the 27th. The total fall since January 1 has been 14·270 inches on 67 days, compared with 17·381 inches on 96 days in the first six months of 1894, and 11·776 inches on 75 days during the corresponding period in 1893.

The rainfall at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to 1·94 inches on 12 days. The greatest fall in 24 hours was ·52 inch on the 26th. The average rainfall for June in 10 years was 1·460 inches on 11·6 days. Since January 1, 1895, 13·34 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 81 days.

JULY.—A very changeable, showery, and windy as well as a cool month, with a large rainfall at the beginning and close, and a decided prevalence of winds from westerly points—N.W., W., and S.W.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59·2°) was markedly below the average (80·6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58·0°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M.T. = 57·2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 63·7°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 63·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 81·0°; in 1888 it was as low as 57·3°; in 1889 it was 58·7°; in 1890, 58·1°; in 1891, 59·0°; in 1892, 57·8°; in 1893, 61·6°; and in 1894, 60·3°. From this, July, 1887, proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1879, was the coldest.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·837 inches, or 0·078 inch below the corrected average value for July—namely, 29·915 inches. The mercury marked 30·281 inches at 9 a.m. of the 4th, and fell to 29·341 inches at 9 a.m. of the 21st. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0·940 inch—that is, a little more than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·0°, or 0·0 below the value for June, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·465), the value was 58·7°, or 1·5° below the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (60·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59·2°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 60·6°. On the 6th the thermometer in the screen rose to 73·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 4th the temperature fell to 48·1°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 44·8°, also on the 4th.

The rainfall was 4·503 inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for July in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·420 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably above—in fact, nearly twice—the average, while the rainy days were somewhat below it. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—6·087 inches on 24 days; in 1871, also, 4·391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only ·539 inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869 the fall was only ·739 inch on 9 days; and in 1868 only ·741 inch fell on but 5 days. In 1892, 1·952 inches fell on 12 days; in 1893, 2·042 inches on 14 days; and in 1894, 3·772 inches on 21 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 13 days, but attained the force of a gale on only two occasions—the 12th and 14th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on only 2 days—the 6th and 7th. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In 1888, the maximum for July was only 83·7°. In 1891 and 1894, maxima of 70° were reached on only 3 days, and in 1892, on only 2 days; but in 1893, 70° was reached on 8 days in this month. Electrical disturbances were frequent on the 19th and 21st. Hail fell on the 19th.

The weather of the period ended Saturday, the 6th, proved the converse of that of the previous week, being at first broken, with thunderstorms and heavy rains, but afterwards becoming fine, dry, and ultimately very warm. During the first three days the weather in the British Isles was controlled by a cyclonic system which travelled slowly along the S. course of Ireland, to North Wales, thence across the N. of England and the North Sea to the South of Sweden, where it was found on Thursday morning. Its passage was attended by clouded skies, heavy rains, and in many places thunder and lightning, as well as by low temperature for the season. On Thursday an anticyclone spread in over Ireland and England from the westward, causing a return of fine, dry weather, which culminated in great warmth on Saturday. On this day the high pressure system "backed" towards S.E., causing a warm S.W. wind to blow over Ireland. In Dublin pressure increased from a minimum of 29·401 inches at 1 30 p.m. of Monday (wind, E.) to a maximum of 30·281 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.). On Thursday the minimum in the screen was 48·1°; on Saturday the maximum was 73·8°. Rain fell on the first two days to the amount of ·757 inch, ·566 inch being measured on Monday. The prevalent wind was north-westerly.

Changeable, but not unfavourable, weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 13th. The distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic in the British Islands and Scandinavia, anticyclonic for the most part over France and Germany, as well as in the South of England up to Tuesday. Gradients for south-westerly winds were steep over Ireland until Wednesday morning, when a depression of some depth and intensity was found with its centre between the Shetlands and the S.W. coast of Norway. This disturbance caused strong winds—and gales at exposed stations—from W. and N.W., in connection with it rain fell heavily in the N.W. of Ireland, the Hebrides and Shetlands. Scarcely had this system passed away when another and more serious depression approached Ireland from the Atlantic, producing copious rains in places and squally S.W., veering to N.W., winds. On Thursday night it blew a moderate gale in both Dublin and Liverpool. Friday proved fair and bright in the rear of the depression, the centre of which lay over Denmark at 8 a.m. On Saturday the barometer fell again, and the wind freshened from W. with a quickly rising temperature. Very warm, even hot, weather was experienced in England up to Friday—the maxima in London were 80°, 82°, 79°, 77°, and 76° respectively. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·913 inches, pressure ranging from 30·114 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.W.) to 29·641 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·7°. On Sunday the thermometer rose to 71·8° in the screen, on Friday it fell to 49·0°. The rainfall amounted to ·243 inch, on two days, ·223 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevailing winds were at first S.W., afterwards N.W., blowing from both quarters with considerable force.

As the week ended Saturday, the 20th, advanced, the weather fell into a very changeable, showery condition, and the strong winds of the previous week gave place to variable breezes from southerly quarters. Thunder-showers occurred on Friday and Saturday. At the beginning of the period a deep trough of low atmospheric pressure stretched from W. to E. across the southern part of Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea. Baric gradients for N.W. winds were steep over the British Isles, and moderate gales from the quarter named blew at many stations on Sunday and Monday, which were otherwise fine and dry days in most places. On Monday night a new disturbance advanced to the N.W. of Ireland from the Atlantic. It caused heavy rain in Munster and a temporary rise of temperature. During the remainder of the week the barometer fell intermittently as area after area of low pressure developed or arrived over the British Isles and their neighbourhood. On Friday and Saturday torrential showers of rain and hail, accompanied in some instances by thunder and lightning, occurred in many places, and the week closed with a generally unsettled appearance. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·705 inches, pressure ranging from 30·017 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.N.W.) to 29·411 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 59·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·7°. On Sunday the sheltered thermometers fell to 51·7°; on Tuesday they rose to 69·1°. Rain fell on six days to the amount of ·748 inch, ·238 inch being measured on Thursday and ·202 inch on Friday. Thunder and hail occurred on Friday. The prevalent winds were N.W. and S.W.

A torrential rainfall in many parts of Ireland and England was the leading feature in the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 27th. Atmospheric pressure ruled low throughout, and it frequently happened that several minima developed within a wide-spreading barometric depression. The result was the commingling of opposing warm and cold-air currents, light variable winds, and an abundant precipitation. In the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Monday 1·23 inches of rain fell at Brixton in the south of London. In Dublin, the measurement at 9 a.m. of Wednesday was 1·014 inches, while that of the succeeding 24 hours was 1·256 inches—2·270 inches in two days. At Killiney, Greystones, and Fassaroe (Co. Wicklow) the downpour was not so heavy—1½ inches being registered. Friday and Saturday were fine days in and near Dublin, but thunderstorms and very heavy rains continued to prevail in many parts of Great Britain. On Sunday much thunder and lightning occurred in Ireland and Wales—a life was lost by lightning in the Co. Carlow and another in Brecknockshire. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·664 inches, pressure ranging between 29·341 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.W.) and 29·907 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 57·7°. The mean dry bulb temperature was 57·1°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 63·7°, whereas on Wednesday they fell to 50·3°. The rainfall was 2·753 inches on six days, 1·256 inches being measured on Thursday and 1·014 inches on Wednesday. The prevalent winds were W.N.W. and E.N.E.

During the period from Sunday the 28th, to Wednesday the 31st, inclusive, no rain fell in Dublin. The weather was cloudy and cool, but otherwise favourable, with moderate N.W. winds. In London Sunday was gloomy and very wet, owing to the passage across the S.E. of England of a small depression embraced within the limits of a large area of low atmospheric pressure over Great Britain and the North Sea. As this disturbance passed away the barometer rose slowly in most districts and the weather became fine and dry, although the sky remained cloudy and the air was cool. On Tuesday and Wednesday a shallow area of low pressure moved eastwards across France. This system caused N.E. winds, and bright, cool weather in England. In Ireland the sky remained cloudy. In Dublin the barometer rose from 29·735 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·117 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.). On Monday the screened thermometer fell to 51·0°, on Wednesday it rose to 63·8°.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st amounted to 16·785 inches on 96 days, compared with 18·133 inches on 130 days in the corresponding period in 1894, 11·666 inches on 92 days in 1893, 13·722 inches on 109 days in 1892, 10·935 inches on 92 days in 1891, 15·587 inches on 118 days in 1890, 13·146 inches on 112 days in 1889, 15·994 inches on 109 days in 1888, 7·935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 14·733 inches on 112·6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 3·680 inches on 16 days, compared with 3·805 inches on 19 days in 1894, 1·290 inches on 15 days in 1893, 2·925 inches on only 10 days in 1892, 1·325 inches on 18 days in 1891, and 1·489 inches, distributed over 18 days, in 1890. Of the total rainfall 1·040 inches fell on the 24th and ·600 inch on the 25th. The total fall since January 1 has been 17·950 inches on 83 days, compared with 21·186 inches on 115 days in 1894, 13·066 inches on 90 days in 1893, and 16·708 inches on 90 days in 1892.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in July was 3·58 inches on 17 days, compared with a ten years' average of 2·035 inches on 13·9 days. On the 24th the rainfall was 1·05 inches. In July, 1894, 4·08 inches fell on 23 days, the maximum being 1·17 inches on the 24th, as in the present year. On the day named 1·100 inches fell at Fassaroe, Co. Wicklow. Since January 1, 1895, 16·92 inches of rain have fallen on 93 days at this station (Cloneevin).

AUGUST.—Like August, 1894, this month was very rainy. In Dublin rain was measured on as many as 27 days, and the total fall was nearly three-quarters of an inch in excess of the average. Unlike August, 1894 however, the month was fairly warm—the mean temperature being slightly above the average. This was due to comparative warmth by night—the mean minimum temperature being 54·2° compared with the average 53·6°, while the mean maximum was exactly the average—namely, 65·8°. There was an overwhelming prevalence of S.W. and W. winds, S. and N.W. being the next most frequent quarters from which the wind blew. Two-thirds of the sky was clouded throughout the month, compared with three-fourths in August, 1894.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (60·0°) was slightly above the average (59·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58·8°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T.=57·0°), and warmest in 1893 (M. T.=63·0°). In 1885, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887, 60·3°; in 1888, 58·2°; in 1889, 58·6°; in 1890, only 57·2°; in 1891, 58·1°; in 1892, 60·0°; in 1893, 63·0°; and in 1894, 57·9°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·818 inches, or 0·079 inch below the corrected average value for August—namely, 29·897 inches. The mercury marked 30·210 inches at 9 a.m. of the 25th and fell to 29·247 inches at 9 a.m. of the 11th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was therefore ·969 inch—that is, a little less than an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·8°, or 1·9° above the value in August, 1894. It was also 0·3° above the value for July, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·47), the mean temperature was 59·7°, or 0·4° above the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (59·3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 60·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 59·7°. On the 28th the thermometer in the screen rose to 71·7°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 25th the temperature fell to 46·3°—wind, N.W. to W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 41·6°, also on the 25th.

The rainfall was 3·548 inches, distributed over 27 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·825 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall, therefore, and also the rainy days were considerably in excess of the average. In 1874, the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days; and in 1868 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days; but the heaviest downpour in August occurred in 1889, when 5·747 inches were registered on 22 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·777 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 16 days; in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days; in 1890, 2·799 inches on 19 days; in 1891, 4·953 inches on 25 days; in 1892, 3·557 inches on 22 days, in 1893, 2·713 inches on 16 days; and in 1894, 3·726 inches on 18 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 8 days, but did not attain the force of a gale on any occasion in Dublin. A thunderstorm occurred on the 11th, and lightning was seen on the 10th. Temperature reached 70° in the screen on 4 days. The atmosphere was foggy on the 15th.

The weather was broken during the first three days. On Thursday, the 1st, a considerable and tolerably brisk fall of the barometer set in, as a new series of low pressure systems approached the British Islands from the Atlantic. At 7 45 p.m. heavy rain fell in Dublin, and the wind freshened from the southward. Next day (Friday) thundershowers occurred in many districts, and hail was reported from Cambridge. Saturday was dull and chiefly wet in England. In the evening and at night rain fell in torrents in many places. The barometer fell to 29·22 inches at 8 a.m. at Stornaway. In Dublin it fell to 29·291 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). On Friday the screened thermometer rose to 65·8. Rain was measured on all three days to the amount of ·667 inch, ·460 inch falling on Saturday. The prevailing wind was S.W.

The record for the week ended Saturday, the 10th, is again one of unsettled, showery weather. The type of distribution of atmospheric pressure was throughout cyclonic. On Sunday a large area of low barometer covered the British Isles ,the absolute minimum (29·24 inches) being found at 8 a.m. at Spurn Head in Yorkshire. During the day heavy thunder showers occurred in the S.E. of England and also in the Co. Wicklow. At Greystones the fall of rain and hail amounted almost to an inch and the thunder and lightning were exceptionally violent. On Monday another depression advanced across Ireland from W.S.W., causing a renewed rainfall, particularly over the southern half of this country as well as in Wales and the S. and E. of England. During the next two days heavy showers fell at intervals, being accompanied by thunder in the Thames valley and along the E. coast of England. At 8 a.m. of Thursday another depression had arrived off the S.W. of Ireland, whence it travelled towards N.N.E., accompanied by renewed rain or passing showers. On Saturday again a depression passed across Ireland, so that the weather was kept in a changeable state to the very close of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·580 inches, pressure varying between 29·318 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) and 29·824 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind also W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 57·6°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·1°. On Thursday the thermometer in the screen fell to 48·0°, on Friday it rose to 68·6°. Rain fell daily to the amount of 1·116 inches, ·145 inch being measured on Sunday and ·700 inch on Saturday. The prevalent winds were once more N.W. and S.W. Sheet lightning was seen on Saturday evening.

The unsettled, changeable, showery weather observed in previous weeks continued throughout the week ended Saturday, the 17th. After Monday, however, the rains were not so heavy—at least near Dublin—and there was a decided advance in temperature. The week opened with a well-marked cyclonic system lying over Ireland and travelling northwards. At midnight of the 10–11th a rainstorm passed over Dublin from the southward, accompanied by vivid lightning and distant thunder. At Holyhead no less than 2·68 inches of rain fell in this storm. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday heavy showers fell at intervals in connection with the same disturbance, the centre of which passed directly over Dublin about 11 a.m. on Sunday, when the wind suddenly shifted from E.S.E. to W.N.W. At 8 a.m. of Monday the depression was central over the Hebrides and in its rear the barometer was rising generally throughout England and Ireland. During Tuesday a secondary system of low pressure passed up the English Channel, reaching the Netherlands on Wednesday morning and Eastern Prussia 24 hours later. This disturbance caused very heavy rains in the S. and E. of England, and afterwards in Germany. At 8 a.m. of Wednesday the rainfall measurements were—in London ·81 inch, at Cambridge 1·06 inches, and at Yarmouth 1·69 inches. With the passing away of the depression conditions improved, except in Scotland and the N.W. of Ireland, and on Friday morning an anticyclone lay over England, Wales, and France. On Saturday a large area of relatively low barometer was spreading eastwards across Ireland from the Atlantic, and the weather again fell into a showery condition. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·869 inches, the barometer ranging between 21·247 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.S.E) and 30·183 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·3°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·6°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers sank to 51·2°; on Saturday they rose to 70·6°. The rainfall was ·585 inch on seven days, ·247 inch being recorded on Monday. The prevailing winds were W.S.W. and S.S.W. The air was foggy on Thursday evening.

During the earlier part of the week ended Saturday, the 24th, anticyclonic conditions held, the weather being warm and fine, except in the extreme West and North of our Islands, where the amount of cloud remained large and more or less rain fell daily. On Wednesday a very sudden change for the worse took place, the anticyclone retreated south-eastwards, and a shallow complex depression—with several minima—became developed over Ireland and England. As usually occurs under such circumstances, the atmosphere became close and oppressive, much sea-fog and cloud formed, and destructive thunderstorms broke out in the south of Ireland, over the greater part of England, and in Denmark. In Dublin a heavy downpour of rain occurred on Thursday, amounting to ·318 inch, but there was no thunderstorm. On Friday a V-shaped secondary depression passed eastwards to the southward of Ireland; this caused the wind to veer to N.W. or N. in this country, and the weather became at once colder, clearer, and finer. On Saturday, cumuli formed in the clear, cold atmosphere and heavy evaporation showers resulted. In London the thermometer rose to 81° in the shade on three days—Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·959 inches, pressure ranging between 29·742 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.) and 30·191 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 61·0°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·5°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 70·0°; on Saturday they fell to 49·0°. Rain fell on six days to the total amount of ·737 inch, ·318 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevalent winds were S.W. and N.W.

In the week ended Saturday, the 31st, the weather improved (except in the far North and North-west) as the week advanced, and became fine, warm, and breezy, having been at first dull, rainy and damp. As in many previous weeks, the distribution of atmospheric pressure was mainly anticyclonic in Central Europe, cyclonic over the Atlantic, the northern half of the British Isles, and in Scandinavia. Hence, the weather was comparatively fine in the South, blustering and rainy in the North. At the very beginning of the period, a remarkable dip in temperature occurred—the thermometer falling early on Sunday morning to 46° in Dublin, 45° at Aberdeen, 44° in London and at Parsonstown and Oxford, 42° at Cambridge and Loughborough, and 41° at Nairn. A dull, wet day followed, but temperature rose fast with a S.W. wind. Monday was also rainy in most places, the rainfall being heavy in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, and the North of England. A depression of great size and depth now passed northeastwards to Norway, causing S.W. gales at exposed stations, and squally S.W. to W. winds in many places. At 4.45 p.m. of Tuesday a brilliant double rainbow was seen in Dublin. The last four days of the week were warm, breezy, and changeable in Dublin; hot and fine in France and the S. of England; squally and showery or rainy in the N. of Ireland, Scotland, and Scandinavia. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·974 inches, atmospheric pressure ranging between 30·216 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.), and 29·640 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·8°. The shade thermometers rose to 71·7° on Wednesday, having fallen to 46·8° on Sunday. Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·443 inch, ·281 inch being registered on Monday. The prevalent winds were S.W. and W. At the close of the week temperature was low over Northern Europe.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st amounted to 20·333 inches on 123 days compared with 9·455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17·264 inches on 121 days in 1888, 18·893 inches on 134 days in 1889, 18·386 inches on 137 days in 1899, 15·888 inches on 117 days in 1891, 17·279 inches on 131 days in 1892, 14·379 inches on 108 days in 1893, 21·859 inches on 148 days in 1894, and a twenty-five years' average of 17·558 inches on 128·1 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1895, was 4·735 inches distributed over 24 days. Of this quantity 1·189 inches fell on the 10th, in addition to ·945 inch on the 4th. The total fall since January 1 amounts to 22·685 inches on 197 days, compared with 25·206 inches on 131 days in 1894, 16·341 inches on 106 days in 1893, and 21·296 inches on 198 days in 1892.

SEPTEMBER.—As in both 1893, and in 1894, September proved a favourable month throughout. The most remarkable feature in the month was the stability of an anticyclone over Central and Western Europe, while cyclonic conditions held in the far North and North-west, especially at the beginning. The high pressure system was accompanied by clear skies, quiet weather, and at times an extremely large diurnal range of temperature. In France and Germany tropical heat prevailed during the greater part of the month, and in England also the thermometer ranged unprecedentedly high. There were eight days on which the maximum in the shade recorded in London reached or exceeded 80°, the highest reading of all being 86° on the 24th. In Dublin the heat was tempered by a sea breeze, but the amount of bright sunshine was above the average, and the mean amount of cloud was only 42·2 per cent Towards the close of the month heavy dews and dense night fogs became very prevalent.

The three warmest Septembers experienced in Dublin of late years have been—1865 (M.T. = 61·4°), 1890 (M. T = 59·6°), and 1895 (M. T. = 59·1°).

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59·1°) was as much as 3·3° above the average (55·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57·5°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, September was coldest in 1886 and in 1882 (M. T. = 53·0°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 61·4°). In 1880, the M. T. was as high as 58·6°, in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54·3°; in 1887, 54·0°; in 1888, 54·4°; in 1889, 55·8°, or exactly the average; in 1890, it was as high as 59·6°; in 1891, it was 57·6°; in 1892, 54·5°, in 1893, 55·9°; and in 1894, 53·8°. So warm a September as that of 1890 had not occurred for a quarter of a century, and this month was only half a degree (0·5°) cooler.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·102 inches, or 0·192 inch above the corrected average value for September—namely, 29·910 inches. The mercury rose to 30·420 inches at 9 a.m. of the 20th, and fell to 29·494 inches at 9 p.m. of the 10th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, ·926 inch—that is, a little more than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·5°, or only 1·3° below the value for August, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = Min. + (max. — min. × ·476)*, the mean temperature was 58·7°, or 3·2° above the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (55·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59·1°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 55·8°. On the 2nd, the thermometer in the screen rose to 72·0°—wind, S.W.; on the 22nd the temperature fell to 43·0°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 37·0°, also on the 22nd.

The rainfall was only ·543 inch, distributed over 7 days—the rainfall and rainy days were thus considerably below the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·176 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·7. In 1871, the rainfall was very large—4·048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1865, only ·056 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1888, the rainfall was only ·728 inch on 10 days; in 1889, 1·043 inches fell on 13 days; in 1890, 2·469 inches on 14 days; in 1891, 2·132 inches on 18 days; in 1892, 2·631 inches on 19 days; in 1893, ·729 inch on 14 days; and in 1894, only ·442 inch on 8 days.

High winds were noted on seven days, and attained the force of a gale on two occasions in Dublin—the 10th and 11th. Lightning was seen on the 23rd. The atmosphere was foggy on the 2nd, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, and 29th.

During the week ended Saturday, the 7th, the weather was fine and hot on the Continent and in the South and East of England until Friday night, changeable in Ireland, Scotland, and the North of Europe generally. The heat became intense in France and Germany in the middle of the week—the thermometer rising in the shade to 94° in Paris on Tuesday, and to 91° in Berlin on Wednesday. On the night of this day a destructive thunderstorm accompanied with torrents of rain and hail (1·18 inches) passed over Lisbon (Portugal). A similar storm occurred on Friday, the rainfall being 1·58 inches. In London the daily maxima were 76°, 80°, 80°, 75°, 74°, and 75°— up to Friday inclusive. In Dublin Sunday and Monday were very fine days—the thermometer rose to 72° on Monday. Then followed a period of changeable, cloudy, and at times rainy weather lasting until Friday. Saturday proved beautifully fine—bright and warm. In the evening a lunar halo was visible. The distribution of atmospheric pressure which determined the weather just described was mainly anticyclonic over France, Germany, and the southern half of England, cyclonic to the northwestward of Ireland, in Scotland, and over Scandinavia. On Tuesday, however, a shallow thunderstorm depression passed northeastwards from the Bay of Biscay across Southern England to Denmark. In caused severe thunderstorms in England, but very little rain fell. On Friday night and Saturday morning violent thunderstorms and heavy rain prevailed over the S. and E. of England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·973 inches, pressure decreasing to 29·819 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.), and increasing to 30·133 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 59·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·5°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 72·0°; on Friday they sank to 50·9°. The rainfall was ·476 inch on five days, ·184 inch being measured on Wednesday and ·180 inch on Monday. The prevalent winds were S.W. and W.

Taken as a whole, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 14th, was favourable. Until Monday evening an anticyclone stretched from Central Europe across England to the east of Ireland. There was, on Sunday morning, a baric maximum of slightly more than 30·20 inches over the greater part of England, and in that country a complete circulation of light anticyclonic winds existed. In Ireland the wind was moderate from S.S.E. and S. The thermometer rose to 76° in the shade in London and at Loughborough, to 70° at Parsonstown, and to 69° in Dublin. Monday was still warmer—the maxima being 83° in London, 82° at Loughborough, 80° at Oxford, 79° at Liverpool and Cambridge—in Dublin, 72°, the air being close and oppressive in the afternoon. Throughout Tuesday, the barometer fell fast in Ireland and Scotland as a deep depression approached the latter country from W.S.W. The centre of this system passed across the North of Scotland on Wednesday morning, the barometer falling to 28·99 inches at Nairn at 8 a.m. Fresh S.W. to N.W.,

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gales set in on the Irish and British coasts and temperature gave way, with falls of rain or passing showers. By Friday the barometer had entirely recovered from its depression, and another anticyclone was passing eastward over the southern half of the British Islands. At 8 a.m. its centre lay over the extreme S.E. of Ireland, the barometer reading 30·31 inches at Roche's Point, Cork Harbour. Fine, quiet, but at times cloudy weather held to the end of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·010 inches, pressure ranging from 29·494 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.S.W.) to 30·305 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.) The corrected mean temperature was 58·5°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·7°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 48·2°; on Monday they rose to 71·8°. The prevailing winds were at first S., afterwards W.N.W. Rain fell on two days to the amount of ·063 inch, ·039 inch being measured on Tuesday. Temperature was very low over Central England on Saturday morning—41° at Loughborough at 8 a.m.

During the week ended Saturday, the 21st, very fine weather prevailed for the most part in Ireland, England, and on the Continent. In Scotland and Scandinavia conditions were unsettled and a good deal of rain fell. At both the beginning and the close of the period an anticyclone of considerable intensity lay over England, Ireland, and France. These high-pressure systems were accompanied by fine, quiet, weather—temperature alone being unstable, rising very high by day and falling very low at night. In Paris on Thursday the minimum was 45°, the maximum 83°—range 38°. Heavy dews fell by night, and at times a good deal of fog hung about the coasts. On Tuesday a low pressure area skirted the N.W. of Ireland, passing northeastwards to Scotland and thence travelling eastward to the south of Sweden. This disturbance caused strong and squally S.W. winds as it approached, but in its rear the wind veered to N. and fell light, with a clearing sky. On Thursday much cloud covered England and drizzling rain fell tolerably widely over that country. In Ireland, however, the weather was fair and bright. Friday was brilliantly fine. on the morning of this day the isobar of 30·40 inches embraced the east of Ireland, the Irish Sea, and the central and eastern parts of England. The first frost of the season was reported from Sweden at this time, the thermometer falling to 30° in the screen at Haparanda. At Oxford the thermometer fell to 38° in the screen and to 31° on the grass. Saturday was fine, but cloud increased in Ireland, where the barometer was lower than on Friday. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30·236 inches, the extremes being highest, 30·420 inches at 9 a.m. on Friday (wind, E.N.E.); lowest, 29·959 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, W. by S.). The corrected mean temperature was 57·2°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·2°. On Tuesday the thermometer rose to 67·8° in the shade, on Saturday it fell to 46·7°. A slight shower fell on Wednesday afternoon, but it yielded no measurable rainfall. The prevailing wind was westerly.

Splendid weather—dry, bright, and unusually warm—held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 28th. On Monday night, indeed, a severe thunderstorm passed northwards across the centre and west of Ireland from Roche's Point to Malin Head, but this electric disturbance caused no lasting break in the weather. A large anticyclone hung over Central Europe all through the period, and, as it were, a wave of high pressure swayed westwards across the British Isles and France from time to time. At the beginning of the week the air was calm and the sky was clear. Hence the diurnal range of temperature was extremely large—even in Dublin on Sunday the thermometer in the screen ranged from 43° to 64° and on Monday from 44° to 67°. But these variations fade into insignificance when compared with those recorded at Loughborough (Leicestershire). At that inland station the diurnal range was on Sunday from 33° to 74° and on Monday from 39° to 81°. On Tuesday the heat in England became intense, the thermometer rising to 86° in London and at Loughborough, and to 84° at Cambridge. Over England, as a whole, the maximum temperature of Monday was from 10° to 13° above the average for September and even this excess was outdone on Tuesday. A light southerly air-current was the bearer of this great heat, which had first shown itself in France. The nights were warm after Monday. A good deal of haze and fog hung about towards the close of the week, especially at the coast stations and over the sea-channels. The highest Irish temperatures recorded were 76° at Parsonstown on Thursday and 77° on Friday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·195 inches, pressure falling from 30·305 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.E.), to 30·104 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.S.W.), and rising again intermittently to 30·266 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·2°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·6°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 43·0°; on Thursday they rose to 70·8°. The prevalent wind was southerly. No rain fell in Dublin.

Sunday, the 29th, was at first calm, with heavy dew and a dense fog in Dublin. The weather afterwards became brilliant. Monday, the 30th, was also summerlike.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ending September 30th amounted to 20·876 inches on 130 days, compared with 10·968 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1887, 17·992 inches on 131 days in 1888, 19·936 inches on 147 days in 1889, 20·855 inches on 151 days in 1890, 18·020 inches on 135 days in 1891, 19·910 inches on 150 days in 1892, 15·108 inches on 122 days in 1893, 22·301 inches on 156 days in 1894, and a twenty-five years' average of 19·734 inches on 142·8 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1895, was ·980 inch, distributed over 10 days. Of this quantity ·375 inch fell on the 4th, and ·370 inch on the 2nd. At that station the rainfall since January 1, 1895, has been 23·665 inches on 117 days, compared with 23·883 inches on 125 days in the same nine months of 1892, 17·091 inches on 118 days in 1893, and 25·896 inches on 137 days in 1894.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in August was 3·85 inches on 24 days (the maximal fall in 24 hours being 1·05 inches on the 10th), compared with a ten years' average of 2·917 inches on 159 days. In September only ·81 inch fell at Cloneevin on 7 days. The

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maximal fall in 24 hours was ·34 inch on the 2nd. On an average of ten years the September rainfall at this station has been 1·530 inches on 11·6 days. Since January 1, 1895, 21·58 inches of rain have fallen at Cloneevin on 129 days. The rainfall in the first nine months of 1894 at Cloneevin was 22·92 inches on 150 days.

At Claremont, Carrickmines, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in September was ·69 inch on 4 days. At this station 20·86 inches of rain have fallen since January 1.

OCTOBER.—A very cold October, with a great preponderance of north-westerly winds—both cyclonic and anti-cyclonic systems advancing generally from N.W., and crossing the British Islands towards S E. The mean temperature was nearly 13° below that of September—the change from the unusual warmth of the end of that month being singularly abrupt and occurring as early as the morning of the 2nd. During the very cold period from the 21st to the 30th inclusive, thunder and lightning, and hail and sleet showers prevailed day after day over the Irish Sea, St. George's Channel, and the western half of the English Channel. The inland frosts of this cold spell were unusually severe both in Great Britain and in Ireland. Snow lay on the Dublin Mountains on the 2nd, and also from the 22nd to the end of the month.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (46·2°) was much below the average (49·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 44·7°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, October was coldest in 1892 (M. T. = 44·8°), in 1880 (M. T. = 45·4°), and in 1885 (M. T. = 45·5°). It was warmest in 1876 (M. T = 53·1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52·0°, in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 49·7°; in 1887 it was as low as 47·3°; in 1888, it was 49·1°; in 1889, 48·1°; in 1890, 51·7°; in 1891, 49·5°; and in 1893, 50·0°. October, 1892, beat the record for coldness.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·865 inches, or 0·025 inch above the corrected average value for October, namely, 29·840 inches. The mercury rose to 30·518 inches at 9 a.m. of the 17th, and fell to 20·077 inches at 9 a.m. of the 3rd. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·441 inch—that is, a little less than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·7°, or 12·8° below the value for September. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46·2°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 49·7°. Using the formula, *Mean Temp = Min.* + (*max.* — *min.* × ·485), the value was 46·0°, or 3·5° below the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (49·5°). On the 1st the thermometer in the screen rose to 65·8°—wind, S., on the 29th the temperature fell to 29·6°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 24·0, also on the 29th. On five nights, the thermometer sunk to or below 32° in the screen, and on twelve nights frost occurred on the grass.

The rainfall was 2·840 inches, distributed over 16 days—the rainfall and the rainy days were below the average. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-five years, 1865–89 inclusive, was 3·106 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·6. In 1880 the rainfall in October was very large—7·358 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1890 only ·639 inch fell on but 11 days, in 1884 only ·334 inch on but 14 days, and in 1868 only ·856 inch on 15 days. In 1888, the rainfall was 1·227 inches on 16 days; in 1889, 4·853 inches fell on 22 days. In 1891, 3·590 inches fell on 13 days; in 1892, 2·535 inches on 17 days; in 1803, 1·033 inches on 16 days; and in 1894, 3·067 inches on 20 days. From these figures it will be seen that October, 1890, proved the driest October on record for more than a quarter of a century at least.

There was a thunderstorm on the morning of the 26th, and lightning was seen on the nights of the 25th, 27th and 28th. High winds were noted on 9 days, but attained the force of a gale on only two occasions—the 2nd and 3rd. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 1st, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. Hail fell on the 2nd, 4th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st; sleet on the 2nd, 22nd and 24th. A solar halo appeared on the 30th.

The period ended Saturday the 5th, witnessed the complete and final break-up of the warm, summer-like weather which had prevailed during the greater part of September. On Monday, September 30th, the barometer began to fall quickly all over Western Europe, and on Tuesday, the 1st, storm, rain, thunder and lightning, and a remarkable fall of temperature spread eastward across Ireland as a large and complex depression advanced from the Atlantic, its centre being off the east coast of Scotland at 8 a.m. of Wednesday. This disturbance caused a complete break-up of the fine, warm weather, so that with the passing of September came a sharp plunge from summer into winter. Nearly-six-tenths of an inch of rain fell in Dublin during the night of the 1st. Mount Leinster was snow-capped on the morning of the 2nd, which proved very inclement with heavy showers of sleety rain and hail, the thermometer in Dublin not rising above 49·7° in the screen and falling to 31·9° on the grass in the evening. A strong, tempestuous gale blew in the S.W. of England and on the Lancashire coasts, and this was renewed on Thursday. Dull, rainy weather brought the period to a close. In Dublin the barometer ranged between 29·07 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W., blowing a gale) and 29·663 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday, (wind, W.). On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 65·8°, on Thursday they fell to 39·7°. The prevailing winds were W. and N.W. Rain fell on five days to the amount of ·932 inch, ·590 being registered on Tuesday, the 1st.

During the week ended Saturday, the 12th, except on Tuesday, which was a dull, rainy, cold day, favourable weather prevailed in Dublin, and indeed throughout the greater part of Ireland. In England and France conditions were unsettled and rain fell in large quantities. On Sunday a second atmospheric depression passed across the S. of England towards E.N.E., causing copious rain there and throughout the northern half of France, Belgium, and North Germany. Heavy showers fell on this day in the North of Ireland also. On Monday evening a new depression approached the Land's End from S.W. This system developed considerable intensity as it advanced across

England, and its centre lay over the E. and S.E. of that country at 8 a.m. of Wednesday. At the hour named strong S. winds were blowing at Dungeness, the North Foreland, and Yarmouth, equally strong N. winds at stations in the meridian of Greenwich and to the westward of it. Very heavy rains accompanied the disturbance, the largest measurement of all being 4·41 inches at Nice. Squally N.W. winds held until the end of the week in the rear of this depression, the centre of which lay over the Christiania Fjord on Friday morning. At this time gradients were made steep by the advance of an anticyclone over Ireland from the Atlantic. In consequence the wind rose to a moderate gale on Friday night. Cloudy, breezy, mild weather brought the period to a close. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·759 inches, pressure falling to 29·369 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.E.) and rising to 30·186 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49·3°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48·2°. On Saturday the screened thermometers rose to 57·8°; on Thursday they fell to 39·1°. The prevailing wind was N.W. Rain fell on two days to the amount of ·241 inch, ·170 inch being registered on Tuesday.

During the week ended Saturday, the 19th, fine autumnal weather ruled, except on Monday and Tuesday, when the British Isles were under the influence of shallow and irregular atmospheric depressions. These finally passed away or dispersed as a large anticyclone advanced from the north-westward on Tuesday and Wednesday. This fair-weather system governed the weather over Western Europe to the close of the week—fine days being succeeded by quiet, clear, cold nights, with sharp frosts inland. Sunday was a dull, but fine, mild day. Heavy rains fell on Monday and Tuesday—the precipitation being especially large in parts of Ireland and the North of England—1·88 inches at Belmullet, 1·57 inches at Donaghadee, and 2·17 inches at Shields. As usually happens, slight but irregular barometric gradients and light variable winds, with unsteady temperature, led to these heavy rains. The principal downpour coincided with a rapid rise of the barometer, a setting in of N.E. and N. winds, and a brisk fall of temperature. On Thursday morning the isobar of 30·50 inches embraced the greater part of Great Britain and the N.E. and E. of Ireland. As the system of high pressure moved south-eastwards, southerly winds set in over Ireland, temperature rose and the amount of cloud increased. Early on Friday morning sharp frost prevailed at the inland English stations, the minima in the screen being 27° at Cambridge, 28° at Leith, York and Oxford, 30° at Loughborough, and 34° in the Southern London district. At the coast stations temperature was much higher—thus, at 8 a.m. of Friday the thermometer read 51° at Yarmouth, but only 29° at Cambridge. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·223 inches, pressure receding to 29·870 inches at 8 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.E) and rising to 30·518 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 50·3°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49·3°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 61·8°, on Thursday they sank to 37·0°. The prevailing winds were E.N.E. and S.E. Rain fell on three days to the amount of ·806 inch, ·452 inch being measured on Monday.

A plunge into midwinter was the main feature of the week ended Saturday, the 26th. On Sunday, the anticyclone, which had prevailed for several days, was fast breaking up, but the weather remained fine and the shade temperature in Dublin reached 54·8°. Monday broke dull and chilly, and a cold rain fell throughout the afternoon, followed by hailshowers in the evening. After midnight, a squally N.E. wind prevailed, with driving showers of cold rain, sleet, and hail. At dawn the Dublin and Wicklow mountains were snowcapped, and so they remained to the end of the week. Between Tuesday and Thursday a long trough of low atmospheric pressure stretched across the Peninsula and France to the south of Scandinavia. Polar winds consequently prevailed in the British Islands, where the weather became exceedingly cold for the time of year. On Wednesday the thermometer fell to 23° in the shade at Parsonstown; on Thursday the same low value was reached at Loughborough, the minimum on the grass being 16°. In Dublin heavy hail showers fell about 2 p.m. on both Thursday and Friday, and lightning was seen on the latter day both before dawn and after dark. About 9 a.m. of Saturday a storm of thunder, lightning and hail passed over the south-eastern coast of Dublin Bay, and this was soon followed by a fall of hail in the city itself. At Loughborough the minimum thermometer registered only 22° on Saturday morning. The mean height of the barometer in Dublin was 29·834 inches, pressure ranging between 30·249 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, calm) and 29·521 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 40·6°, the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being more than 2° lower—viz., 38·3°. On Sunday the shade maximum was as high as 54·8°, on Saturday the shade minimum was as low as 30·7°, the grass minimum being only 25·9°. The rainfall was ·421 inch, distributed over four days, ·338 inch being measured on Monday. The precipitation was chiefly in the form of hail and sleet. The prevalent wind was N.N.W.

During the earlier portion of the closing period—the 27th to the 31st inclusive—the weather was fair and cold on shore, but hail showers passed daily down the Irish Sea, St. George's Channel and across the mouth of the English Channel to the Channel Islands. These showers fell from massive cumuli and were accompanied by much thunder and lightning. On Wednesday the 30th, a depression advanced from N.W. across the British Isles, causing a rapid rise of temperature, much cloud and a heavy rainfall in many places. A fresh easterly wind was blowing as the month drew to a close.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st amounted to 23·716 inches on 146 days, compared with 12·366 inches on 128 days during the same period in 1887, 19·219 inches on 147 days in 1888, 24·789 inches on 169 days in 1889, 21·494 inches on 162 days in 1890, 21·610 inches on 148 days in 1891, 22·445 inches on 167 days in 1892, 16·141 inches on 138 days in 1893, 26·268 inches on 176 days in 1894, and a twenty-five years' average of 22·840 inches on 160·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in October amounted to 2·605 inches on 14 days. Of this quantity ·575 inches fell on the 1st. The rainfall at Greystones in October, 1889, was no less than 6·935 inches on 22 days, or more than 11 times as great as the fall in

October, 1890, when only ·600 inch fell on 13 days. In 1891, 5·122 inches fell on 14 days, in 1892, 3·340 inches on 15 days, in 1893, ·710 inch on 15 days, and in 1894, 6·325 inches on 17 days. From January 1st, 1895, up to October 31st, rain fell at Knockdolian on 131 days to the total amount of 26·270 inches. In 1892, the rainfall of the corresponding ten months was 27·223 inches on 140 days; in 1893, 17·801 inches on 133 days, and in 1894, 32·221 inches on 154 days.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in October, was 2·650 inches on 14 days, compared with 3·040 inches on 17 days in 1892, ·710 inch on 14 days in 1893, 6·460 inches on 17 days in 1894, and a ten years' average of 2·737 inches on 17·6 days. On the 1st ·65 inch fell. Since January 1, 1895, 24·23 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 143 days.

NOVEMBER, 1895, proved an open, dull, squally and rainy month in the neighbourhood of Dublin. It was perceptibly warmer than October, and no frost was recorded in the thermometer-screen in the city. On the grass the thermometer fell to or below 32° on 5 nights only, compared with 12 nights in October. The range of pressure was great—nearly 2 inches. Only twice in the last thirty years has November been milder than in the present year—in 1881, when the mean temperature was as high as 50·3°, or 5·6° above the average, and in 1894, when the mean temperature was 47·8°, or 0·8° above that of the month now under review.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (47·0°) was decidedly above the average (44·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46·1°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, November was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 38·2°), and in 1870 (M. T. = 42·2°), warmest in 1881 (M. T. = 50·3°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 46·4°, in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 43·9°; in 1887, it was 42·6°, in 1888, 47·5°; in 1889, 46·4°; in 1890, 45·3°; in 1891, 43·4°; in 1892, 46·9°; in 1893, 43·8°; and in 1894, 47·8°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·776 inches, or 0·084 inch below the corrected average value for November—namely, 29·860 inches. The mercury rose to 30·447 inches at 9 p.m. of the 24th, having fallen to 28·490 inches at 9.30 p.m. of the 10th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·957 inches—that is, slightly less than two inches.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·1°, or 1·4° above the value for October, but 11·4° below that for September, 1895. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 47·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 44·7°. On the 15th the thermometer in the screen rose to 58·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 4th the temperature fell to 34·3°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 28·8°, also on the 18th.

The rainfall was 3·582 inches, distributed over 21 days—the rainfall and the rainy days were considerably above the average. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·452 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·0. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3·614 inches on 20 days; in 1872, also, 3·414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3·012 inches fell on 18 days; in 1888, 6·549 inches fell on 26 days; in 1890, 4·212 inches fell on no less than 27 days; in 1891, 2·911 inches fell on 15 days; in 1892, 2·404 inches on 19 days. On the other hand, the rainfall in 1889 was only ·929 inch on 9 days; in 1870, only 1·218 inches on 11 days; in 1879, 1·251 inches on 10 days; in 1893, 1·870 inches on 17 days; and in 1894, 1·482 inches on 15 days.

High winds were noted on 15 days, and attained the force of a gale on seven occasions—the 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, and 19th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 3rd, 4th, 8th, 27th, 28th, and 29th.

Lunar halos were seen on the 4th and 30th. Hail fell on the 16th.

The first two days of the month were quiet and fine, cloudy and mild, with a high barometer and moderate south-easterly winds. Much cirrus came up from S. on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2nd.

The weather was of the south-westerly and unsettled type throughout the week ended Saturday the 9th, and the distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic—one depression of great intensity passing across the British Islands on Tuesday and Wednesday. At 6 p.m. of the former day the barometer was down to 28·47 inches at Belmullet, Co. Mayo, while it stood as high as 30·17 inches at Nice. This large difference of pressure was attended by fresh or strong south-westerly gales over the greater part of Western Europe, and rain fell freely in many districts. Before this disturbance arrived several shallow depressions existed, so that the weather was changeable. In Ireland, owing to slight baric gradients a good deal of fog formed and temperature became very low on Sunday night—the sheltered minima being 34° in Dublin and at Belmullet, 31° at Valentia Island, and 27° at Parsonstown. Temperature rose fast on Tuesday, as the deep cyclonic system approached, and remained above the average until Saturday, when a "chill" spread over Ireland from the westward. In South London the thermometer rose to 61° on Wednesday and 60° on Thursday. On Friday a secondary complex depression brought heavy rains to the S. and S.E. of England, but the weather improved in Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·617 inches, pressure ranging from 29·034 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) to 28·871 inches at 5 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 47·0°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·8°. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 34·3°, on Wednesday they rose to 56·7°. The prevailing wind was S.W. The rainfall measured ·974 inch on six days, ·500 inch being registered on Tuesday. On Friday the thermometer at Biarritz rose to 79° in the shade, and the temperature at that station at 8 a.m. of Saturday was 73°.

Cyclonic conditions and weather of the south-westerly type (that is, unsettled, rainy, squally, and with rapid alterations in temperature) held throughout Western and Northern Europe during the whole week ended Saturday the 16th. On Sunday a vast depression of great depth advanced rapidly towards the British Islands from S.W. Even in Dublin the barometer sank to 28·490 inches

S 2

9·30 p.m., but much lower values were recorded in the extreme N.W. and N., and at 8 a.m. of Monday the reading of 28·23 inches was noted at Sumburgh Head in the Shetlands. The barometer had not been as low as 28·499 inches in Dublin since October 13, 1891, when it read 28·251 inches at 3·30 p.m. Severe S.W. gales resulted, and large quantities of rain fell over the whole kingdom. Monday was changeable owing to the approach of a secondary depression. At night lightning was seen in the South of Ireland, and from Prawle Point to the North Foreland in the South of England. At 9 a.m. of Tuesday the waning moon and the planet Venus were seen in bright sunshine. A beautiful conjunction of these bodies was well observed on Wednesday morning. Early on Thursday thunderstorms occurred both at Malin Head and at Roche's Point, accompanied by hail showers. On Friday a new series of deep depressions reached Ireland from the Atlantic, the barometer falling four-fifths of an inch in Dublin. Southerly gales and heavy rain occurred, while temperature rose to 58·8°. Early on Saturday morning a sudden "chill" succeeded this warmth in connection with a V-shaped secondary depression, and rain, hail and sleet fell abundantly, the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains becoming deeply covered with snow. At the same time the thermometer rose above 60° all over the South of England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29·318 inches, pressure ranging from 28·490 inches at 9.30 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.W.) to 29·831 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 47·1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·6°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 58·8°; on Saturday they fell to 34·9°. The prevalent wind was S.W. Rain fell on six days to the amount of 1·366 inches, ·890 inch being registered on Friday.

During the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, the weather remained changeable, dull, open, and rainy, particularly on the east coast of Ireland. Sunday, no doubt, was a fine, even bright day, but the setting in, on Monday, of a decided southerly current of warm, moist air along the western face of a large anticyclone over the Continent brought dull skies and heavy frequent rainfalls to Ireland and the western half of Great Britain. In the east and south-east of England conditions were more favourable, and the weather, while dull, was comparatively dry. On Sunday morning the centre of a deep depression was found off the N.W. of Norway, where the barometer was below 28·70 inches—on the other hand, pressure exceeded 30·30 inches over Southern Germany, the S.E. of France and Italy. Strong S.W. and W. gales blew in Scandinavia, but the wind was moderating in the British Islands, with a quickly falling temperature. Early on Monday frost occurred over central England. The area of high pressure meanwhile moved northwards and developed, so that by Thursday the barometer rose above 30·70 inches in Sweden. A low pressure area at the same time arrived off the S.W. of Ireland, causing strong S.E. winds, gloom, and rain in this country. On Friday a complete reversal of these conditions took place—the barometer became high off the West of Ireland, and a complex depression passed southwards across the North Sea. The result was the setting in of northerly winds, with drier and colder weather in Ireland, but with falls of cold rain, sleet and hail in the sister country. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·026 inches, pressure ranging from 29·605 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.E.) to 30·337 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.N.E.). The mean temperature was 47·5°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·4°. On Thursday the screened thermometer rose to 55·6°; on Monday the minimum was 37·0°. Rain fell on five days to the amount of ·671 inch, ·270 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing wind was S.S.E.

Except at the beginning of the week ended Saturday the 30th, when a brisk east wind was blowing, and at its close, when the wind was westerly, the weather was overcast and gloomy. Thursday and Friday were, in addition, very wet, damp days, with extreme thickness of the atmosphere. During the first three days of the period an anticyclone lay upon the North Sea between Scotland and Norway, while extensive areas of low pressure were found both over the extreme North of Europe and in the Mediterranean Basin and over the Peninsula. Strong westerly winds consequently prevailed in the far North, still stronger easterly and north-easterly winds in the South, while the atmosphere was calm in Scotland, and over the South of Scandinavia. Sharp cold prevailed at this time in the N.E. of Scotland—the thermometer falling at Nairn to 23° on Tuesday morning, but the weather was generally open in the British Isles. In Germany severe frost was felt—the minima at Munich being 21°, 22°, 27°, 19°, 19°, 25°, and 30°; at Berlin, 27°, 28°, 25°, 25°, 27°, 19°, and 16°. On the east coast of Ireland temperature was some 4° higher than at Holyhead during the easterly winds of the earlier part of the week. On Thursday, however, temperature became higher very generally, but rain at the same time set in, and a murky sky and extremely damp air lasted until Saturday, when the sky cleared with a bracing W. wind. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·999 inches, pressure ranging from 30·447 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, E.) to 29·600 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, N.E.). The mean temperature was 46·4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·9°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers fell to 41·7°, on Friday they rose to 50·8°. Rain fell on three days to the amount of ·467 inch, ·270 inch being registered on Thursday. Easterly winds prevailed until Saturday. The range of temperature was small—only 9·1°.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th amounted to 27·298 inches on 167 days, compared with 15·378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25·768 inches on 173 days in 1888, 25·718 inches on 178 days in 1889, 25·706 inches on 189 days in 1890, 24·521 inches on 163 days in 1891, 24·849 inches on 186 days in 1892, 18·011 inches on 155 days in 1893, 27·750 inches on 191 days in 1894, and a twenty-five years' average of 25·292 inches on 177·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1895, was 5·445 inches distributed over 20 days. Of this quantity 1·140 inches fell on the 15th, ·680 inch on the 5th, and ·655 inch on the 19th. From January 1st, 1895, up to November 30th, rain fell at that station on 151 days, and to the total amount of 31·715 inches. The corresponding figures for 1893 were 19·586 inches on 150 days, and for 1894, 35·716 inches on 168 days.

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At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, 4·43 inches of rain fell on 20 days, compared with a ten years' average of 2·066 inches on 15·7 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was 1·01 inches on the 15th. Since January 1st, 1895, 28·66 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 163 days.

DECEMBER.—A gloomy, wet, stormy, and generally inclement month. Fog also was often, observed—the cold vapour fog of the 21st being especially noteworthy. Christmas week is memorable for a long continued south-easterly gale in Ireland, and downpours of rain in the south-east and south—at Roche's Point the rainfall measurement was 7 inches in the seven days ending 8 a.m. of Saturday, the 28th. A remarkable wave of warmth was passing over the extreme west of Europe at the close of the month

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (41·6°) was slightly above the average (41·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 41·0°. In the thirty years ending with 1894, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32·8°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 36·8°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 46·2°). In 1886 the M. T. was as low as 37·9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37·9°. In 1887 the M. T. was 39·9°; in 1888 43·6°; in 1889 43·8°; in 1890 39·2°; in 1891, 43·0°; in 1892 39·6°; in 1893, 43·5°; and in 1804, 43·9°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·723 inches, or 0·152 inch below the corrected average value for December—namely, 29·875 inches. The mercury rose to 30·290 inches at 9 p.m. of the 27th, and fell to 28·844 inches at 9 p.m. of the 15th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·446 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·0°, or 5·1° below the value for November, and 3·7° below that for October, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·52), the value was 41·8°, or 0·3° above the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (41·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 41·6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·3°. On the 30th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56·9°—wind, W.; on the 21st the temperature fell to 25·3°—wind, S.E. The minimum on the grass was 24·0° on the 8th. There were only 4 days of frost in the screen, and 10 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was 3·944 inches, distributed over as many as 27 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, was 2·404 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·9. Both rainfall, therefore, and rainy days were considerably above the average. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7·566 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4·032 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year) 4·749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only ·771 inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871 only ·707 inch on 15 days. In 1885, only ·742 inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3·348 inches on 21 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), the rainfall was 1·223 inches on 10 days; in 1888, 2·911 inches on 17 days; in 1889, 1·554 inches on 15 days; in 1890, 1·856 inches on 11 days; in 1891, 3·299 inches on 21 days; in 1892, only ·795 inch on 10 days; in 1893, 2·482 inches on 19 days; and in 1894, 1·511 inches on 18 days.

Lunar halos appeared on the 30th and 31st; a solar halo on the 31st. High winds were noted on 15 days, and attained the force of a gale on 7 occasions—the 4th, 5th, 12th, 15th, 22nd, 24th, and 25th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 8th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th 21st, 27th, 29th, and 31st. Snow or sleet fell in Dublin on the 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 24th, 25th and 26th. Hail fell on the 3rd, 8th and 12th. Thunder was heard on the 12th. Lightning occurred on the 15th. Faint aurora was seen on the 7th.

The most striking episode of the week ended Saturday the 7th, was the passage across North-western and Northern Europe, in the interval between Wednesday and Saturday, of an atmospheric depression, near the centre of which the barometer fell to 28 inches or less, at a time when pressure exceeded 30·40 inches over the Peninsula. The first three days were changeable, but generally favourable, with open weather and southwesterly or westerly winds. The barometer was low off the N. of Scotland and to the westward of Norway—29·50 inches on Sunday and Monday, 29 inches on Tuesday and Wednesday. During this time the barometer stood above 30 inches over France and Germany and was gradually rising in that region. Hence gradients became very steep over the British Isles and North Sea. On Wednesday a still further reduction of pressure took place over the Norwegian Sea, and at 8 a.m. of Thursday the barometer read only 28·34 inches at Christiansund in Norway, whereas it stood as high as 30·43 inches at Biarritz and Lisbon, and 30·48 inches at Ponta Delgada in the Azores. On Friday morning the reading at Madrid was 30·50 inches. Violent westerly gales raged over the North of France, Germany, the British Isles, and Scandinavia. Temperature rose in the S.—to 56° at Roche's Point, in London, and at the North Foreland, and to 58° at Cambridge; it fell fast in the N., and squalls of hail and snow, with thunder and lightning, swept over Scotland. A snow storm of much intensity subsequently extended to Ireland and England accompanied by lightning at many stations. On Thursday evening the barometer was down to 28 inches at Christiansund. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·801 inches, the range being from 29·486 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.), to 30·046 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44·4°. On Thursday the screened thermometers rose to 54·5°; on Saturday they fell to 31·0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·0°. Rain fell on five days to the amount of ·363 inch, ·196 inch being measured on Friday. The greater part of this precipitation took place in the form of snow. The prevailing wind was W.

Cyclonic conditions persisted throughout the week ended Saturday, the 14th, and the weather was of a very unsettled, changeable type—the alternations in pressure and temperature being sudden and extreme. Rain or sleet and snow fell almost daily in varying quantities, and thunder and lightning occurred in several parts of the United Kingdom in the course of Thursday. The week began with a frost prevailing in the rear of the great atmospheric depression of the closing period of the previous week. In and about Dublin the ground was covered with snow on Sunday, but a rapid thaw set in as the day advanced, and by Monday morning the air was quite mild, with a new depression central of the North of Scotland. In Dublin the thermometer stood 16 degrees higher at 9 a.m. of Monday than at 9 a.m. of Sunday. Tuesday was cold but fair. At night temperature rose again in Ireland, but sharp frost occurred in England, the thermometer sinking to 25° in the screen at both Oxford and Cambridge. Wednesday was a fine day, but at night the barometer fell fast, as a deep depression reached the North of Ireland and West of Scotland. This disturbance caused S.W. to N.W. gales, heavy rainfalls followed by showers of hail and sleet or snow. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning in some instances. In Dublin thunder was heard at 10 15 a.m. of Thursday. Friday was fine after some light snow showers, but at night the barometer again fell and temperature rose so that the thermometer stood 15·3° higher at 9 a.m. of Saturday than at 9 a.m. of Friday. The mean atmospheric pressure was, in Dublin, 29 760 inches, the barometer ranging from 30·135 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 29·166 inches about noon of Thursday (wind, W S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 40·4°. The mean dry bulb reading at 0 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·1°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 29 9°; on Saturday they rose to 55·0°. Rainfall amounted to ·476 inch on six days, ·277 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevailing wind was westerly.

During the week ended Saturday, the 21st, the weather was changeable and cold—more steadily cold than in past weeks; but as uncertain as before with regard to atmospheric pressure, direction of the wind, and amount of cloud. On Sunday a large and deep depression was central over Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and the Irish Sea, in which regions the barometer was below 29 inches. Temperature had risen fast in England, but fallen equally quickly in Ireland, at 8 a.m. the thermometer read 51° in London and at Cambridge; at 0 a.m. it stood at 38° in Dublin, where cold rain was soon followed by sleet and snow. Lightning was seen at night. At this time a high-pressure area (anticyclone) began to spread south-westwards over the North Sea and British Isles from the Baltic and Scandinavia, the result being that easterly and south-easterly winds set in on Tuesday, accompanied by fine, dry spells. In Dublin, however, showers fell on Tuesday evening and during Wednesday night, while Thursday proved gloomy and damp in the extreme at a time when a clear sky and sharp frost prevailed inland and in the S.W. of Ireland. At 8 a.m. of Thursday the thermometer was as low as 30° at Valentia Island and 28° at Parsonstown, the minima at these stations having been 27° and 26° respectively. On Friday an anticyclone of little intensity lay over Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. The air fell calm and a remarkable reduction of temperature occurred in Dublin, attended by a dense vapour fog—by 2 p.m. the thermometer in the screen had sunk below 32° and during the following night a minimum of 25·3° was recorded. At Parsonstown the minimum was 21°. On Saturday a S.E. wind, connected with a new depression in the far S. and S.W., caused a rise of temperature in this neighbourhood. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·588 inches, the lowest being 28·844 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.); the highest, 30·059 inches at 0 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 380°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 37·1°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 44·9°; on Saturday they fell to 25·3°. Westerly and easterly winds prevailed alternately. The rainfall was ·538 inch on six days, ·190 inch being recorded on Sunday, and ·181 inch on Saturday.

Weather of the most inclement description was experienced during the week ended Saturday, the 28th, in the S., S.E., and E. of Ireland. Day after day was gloomy, stormy, wet, and cold, and only on Saturday, when the wind at length veered from E. and S.E. to S.W., did more genial conditions prevail. In Dublin the sun remained invisible until Saturday forenoon, when it shone brightly for a few short intervals with the coming of the S.W. wind. The cause of the bad weather was the persistence of an area of high atmospheric pressure (anticyclone) over the Scandinavian Peninsula and the northern half of the North Sea, while a very large and deep depression swayed backwards and forwards off the extreme S.W. of Ireland. This distribution of pressure caused very steep gradients for S.E. winds, particularly in Ireland. Temperature was low except along the W. coast of France, over Cornwall, and in the S. and S.W. of Ireland, the result being that large quantities of rain fell along the line of commingling warm and cold-air currents, while the wind blew a fresh to whole gale from S.E. and E. in the same districts. At Roche's Point, Cork Harbour, the daily rainfalls up to 8 a.m. on Saturday were—1·25 inches, 1·40 inches, 1·80 inches, 0·80 inch, 1·20 inches, 0·10 inch, and 0 45 inch—in all, 7·00 inches. The gales were most severely felt in the E. and S.E. of Ireland, where the coasts were strewed with wrecks and a lamentable loss of life occurred on Christmas Eve. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·723 inches, pressure ranging between 29·295 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, E.S.E.) and 30·290 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 40 9°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 40·5°. On both Thursday and Friday the thermometer sank to 30·0° in the screen; on Saturday it rose to 53·8°. Rain or sleet fell daily to the amount of 2·300 inches, ·618 inch being registered on Sunday, ·444 inch on Monday, and ·855 inch on Tuesday. The prevalent wind was S.E.

The last three days of the month and of the year 1895 were singularly mild, but very changeable, cloudy and showery or rainy. On Monday, the 30th, the thermometer rose to 56·0° in the screen—the highest reading for the month. Lunar halos were seen on the 30th and 31st; a solar halo appeared on the 31st.

The rainfall in Dublin during 1895 amounted to 31·242 inches on 194 days, compared with 29·261 inches on 209 days in 1894, only 20·493 inches on 174 days in 1893, 25·644 inches on 196 days in 1892, 27·820 inches on 184 days in 1891, 27·562 inches on 200 days in 1890, 27·272 inches on 193 days in 1889, 28·679 inches on 190 days in 1888, 16·601 inches on 160 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 27·696 inches on 194·3 days.

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At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1895, was 3·420 inches, distributed over 23 days. Of this quantity ·450 inch fell on the 25th, and ·360 inch on the 24th From January 1st to December 31st, 1895, rain fell at Knockdolian on 174 days, and to the total amount of 35·135 inches. The corresponding figures for 1893 were 22·526 inches on 170 days, and for 1894, 38·776 inches on 184 days.

The rainfall at Clonecevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, during December, 1895, was 4·19 inches on 27 days, compared with a ten years' average (1885–94) of 2·066 inches on 14·7 days. It was the wettest December of eleven years; 1888 comes next, with 3·87 inches on 20 days. The maximum fall in 24 hours was ·96 inch on the 22nd. Mr. Robert O'Brien Furlong, M.A., Univ. Dub., reports that the total fall for 1895 at Clonecevin was 32·85 inches on 190 days. This was 7·364 inches in excess of the 10 years' average—viz., 25·486 inches, and is the highest recorded for 10 years—1885–94. The next highest annual fall was 32·64 inches in 1894, on 196 days.

In 1895 rain (including snow on 14 days) fell on 190 days, the average being 176·7 days.

Rainfall in 1895,

At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 8 *in.* *Height of top—Above ground,* 1 *ft.* 4 *in.*; *above sea level,* 50 *ft.*

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.			Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January, . .	5·711	1·802	12th	24	August, . .	3·548	·700	18th	27
February, . .	·625	·318	5th	8	September, . .	·643	·184	4th	7
March, . .	2·748	·808	27th	18	October, . .	2·840	·890	1st	18
April, . . .	1·149	·252	30th	18	November, . .	3·582	·800	15th	21
May, . .	·177	·070	31st	3	December, . .	3·944	·888	24th	27
June, . . .	1·872	·841	30th	12					
July, . . .	4·583	1·256	25th	18	Total, . .	31·242	–	–	188

The rainfall was 3·546 inches in excess of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive—viz., 27·696 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16·601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20·859 inches fell, in 1884, when the measurement was 20·467 inches, and in 1893 with its rainfall of 20·493 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 26·614 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32·966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35·506 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1895, there were 194 rainy days, or days upon which not less than ·005 inch of rain (five thousandths of an inch) was measured. This was almost exactly equal to the average number of rainy days, which was 194·3 in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive. In 1868 and 1887—the warm dry years of recent times—the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24·935 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20·859 inches were recorded.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions in 1892—viz., May 28th (2·056 inches), and August 16th (1·310 inches). On no occasion in 1893 did one inch of rain fall on a given day in Dublin. In 1894, falls of upwards of an inch of rain in 24 hours were recorded on four occasions, viz., May 15th (1·330 inches); July 24th (1·580 inches); August 25th (1·369 inches); and October 23rd (1·042 inches). In 1895, 1·802 inches fell on January 12th; 1·014 inches on July 24th; and 1·256 on July 25th.

Included in the 194 rainy days in 1895 are 38 on which snow or sleet fell, and 40 on which there was hail. In January hail was observed on 10 days, in February and also in March on 6 days, in April on 2 days, in May, July, and November on 1 day, in June on 2 days, in October on 8 days, and on 3 days in December. Snow or sleet fell on 13 days in January, on 7 days in February, on 4 days in March, on 1 day in April and also in May, on 3 days in October, on 1 day in November, and on 8 days in December. Thunder occurred on 10 occasions during the year—twice in May, three times in June, twice in July, and once in August, October, and December. Lightning was also seen on three occasions in October, and once in January, March, August, September, and December.

The rainfall in the first six months was 12·282 inches, on 80 days. The rainfall exceeded 3 inches in January (5·711), July (4·503), August (3·548), November (3·532), and December (3·944). In May it was only ·177 inch on 3 days.

Aurora borealis was observed on four occasions—namely, on March 13th, April 11th, May 2nd, and December 7th. More or less fog prevailed on 52 occasions—5 in January, 6 in February, 6 in March, 2 in May, 1 in August, 9 in September, 7 in October, 6 in November, and 10 in December. High winds were noted on 124 days—13 in January, 15 in February, 13 in March, 9 in April, 3 in May, 4 in June, 13 in July, 8 in August, 7 in September, 9 in October, 15 in November, and 15 in December. The high winds amounted to gales (force 7 or upwards according to the Beaufort scale) on 34 occasions—4 in January, 7 in February, 3 in March, 1 in May, 2 in July, 2 in September, 2 in October, 7 in November, and 7 in December.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—9·084 inches fell on 52 days in the first quarter, 3·198 inches on 28 days in the second, 8·594 inches on 50 days in the third, 10·366 inches on 64 days in the fourth and last quarter.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40 Fitzwilliam-square, West), during the Year 1895.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Mean Height of Barometer	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure.	Date.	Prevalent Winds.
	°		°		°	°	Ins.		Ins.	Ins.		Ins.		
January, . .	44·8	22nd	16·9	8th	39·9	31·2	5·711	24	29·730	30·650	30th	28·783	14th	W., N.W., N.E.
February, . .	48·6	28th	19·0	7th	38·4	30·5	·605	9	30·111	30·648	16th	29·879	6th	E., S.E.
March, . .	56·7	16th	29·5	18th	48·3	35·9	2·768	19	29·830	30·319	17th	28·639	25th	W., S.W.
April, . .	64·0	21st	36·6	4th	53·8	42·4	1·149	13	29·963	30·479	11th	29·287	9th	Variable.
May, . .	71·9	30th	36·2	31st	63·2	46·8	·177	3	30·111	30·614	2nd	29·436	31st	E., W., S.E.
June, . .	77·6	26th	43·2	18th	67·1	51·8	1·872	12	30·094	30·466	24th	29·397	30th	N.W., E., S.W.
July, . .	73·8	6th	46·1	4th	66·3	53·9	4·503	16	29·937	30·281	4th	29·341	31st	N.W., W., S.W.
August, . .	71·7	13th	49·3	25th	66·8	54·2	3·548	27	29·816	30·316	25th	29·247	11th	S.W., W.
September, . .	73·0	2nd	43·0	22nd	65·6	52·3	·543	7	30·102	30·420	29th	29·484	10th	S., S.W., W.
October, . .	65·3	1st	30·6	30th	51·6	40·6	2·890	16	29·968	30·818	17th	29·077	3rd	N.W., W.
November, . .	58·9	19th	34·3	4th	51·3	42·7	3·532	21	29·778	30·447	24th	28·490	10th	W.S.W., S.W., E.
December, . .	55·6	30th	28·2	21st	45·9	37·4	3·944	27	29·728	30·390	27th	28·844	18th	W., S.E.
Extremes, Totals, and Means.	° 77·6	June 26th	° 16·9	Jan. 8th	° 54·7 49·0°	° 43·2	Ins. 31·242	Days 194	Ins. 29·894	Ins. 30·650	Jan. 30th	Ins. 28·490	Nov. 10th	W., W.S., E.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin, during the Year 1896, by J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., Univ. Dub., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. Met. Soc.

Long. 6° 15' W., Lat. 53° 20' N., Height above Mean Sea Level, 47 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet above ground; Rain Gauge, 1 foot 4 inches above ground.

1896	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature									Depression of Wet Bulb			Tension of Vapour			Relative Humidity			Amount of Cloud			Rain-fall			Weather							Wind								
	Inches	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean	Means of		Abs. Min.		Abs. Max.		9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean	Total	Max.	Day	No. of Days of							Number of Observations of								
					Min.	Max.	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date																Rain	Snow	Hail	Thunder Storms	Clear Sky	Overcast	Gale	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
		°	°	°	°	°	°		°		°	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	%	%	%				Ins.	Ins.																	
January,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Quarter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2nd Quarter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3rd Quarter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th Quarter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Annual Means and Totals.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—The mean pressures shown in the above Table have been given corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, but not reduced to mean sea level. If it be desired for any purpose to reduce them to the normal, the approximate correction for the purpose (varying within slight limits with the pressure and the temperature) is [illegible]

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TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1875 to 1895, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1875 to 1894.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1875, . . .	2·141	2·477	1·040	1·008	1·071	2·969	2·751	1·883	3·165	7·046	3·051	1·310	29·910
1876, . . .	·436	3·012	2·138	3·601	·738	1·260	1·337	2·260	3·144	4·602	3·614	†7·566	33·222
1877, . . .	4·328	1·660	3·741	4·707	2·343	·821	3·306	3·546	1·702	3·143	2·438	2·330	33·146
1878, . . .	1·637	1·076	1·167	2·566	4·349	3·658	·568	4·641	1·664	2·063	1·836	1·610	26·842
1879, . . .	1·714	3·706	1·927	1·997	2·048	4·046	4·187	3·764	2·646	1·320	1·651	1·012	28·858
1880, . . .	·263	2·581	3·120	1·962	·647	2·186	6·067	1·401	2·901	§7·266	3·282	2·252	34·212
1881, . . .	1·303	2·076	1·966	1·323	1·032	2·363	1·668	4·739	1·606	2·276	3·172	1·326	27·064
1882, . . .	1·478	1·562	2·356	3·622	1·532	2·384	3·722	1·373	2·813	3·804	3·244	3·782	31·184
1883, . . .	2·679	3·768	1·828	2·207	2·022	1·032	3·222	3·687	3·687	2·206	3·074	1·287	30·551
1884, . . .	2·358	3·018	1·863	1·532	1·336	1·248	2·350	·777	1·214	·334	1·418	3·008	20·467
1885, . . .	1·637	2·312	1·220	2·911	2·239	1·360	1·164	3·850	2·652	2·500	2·868	·742	26·614
1886, . . .	2·244	1·981	2·062	1·994	6·472	1·293	1·722	1·203	2·471	6·103	2·180	3·346	32·922
1887, . . .	1·813	·841	1·485	1·765	·882	·252	1·194	1·520	1·316	1·388	3·012	1·323	16·991
1888, . . .	1·227	1·097	3·788	1·203	·978	3·243	3·381	1·279	·733	1·227	2·540	3·611	26·479
1889, . . .	2·213	3·449	1·376	2·637	3·131	·180	2·670	3·747	1·043	4·852	·926	1·534	27·373
1890, . . .	2·972	·802	3·163	1·272	3·438	1·030	2·174	2·709	2·469	·018	‡4·212	1·866	27·502
1891, . . .	·872	*·042	·926	1·228	2·702	2·753	2·167	2·053	3·132	2·690	2·311	2·299	27·226
1892, . . .	1·006	2·119	·961	1·114	4·177	1·071	1·952	3·887	2·531	3·535	2·404	·756	25·344
1893, . . .	2·339	2·209	·388	1·048	1·686	1·716	2·042	2·713	·720	1·032	1·670	2·482	20·403
1894, . . .	2·628	1·903	1·287	3·123	3·228	1·852	3·778	3·726	3·442	2·047	1·492	1·211	32·261
Means, . .	1·907	2·167	1·811	2·114	2·230	2·029	2·226	2·348	2·000	3·132	2·544	2·260	27·887
1895, . . .	2·711	·625	3·748	1·146	·177	1·872	4·563	3·546	·642	2·840	3·582	3·944	31·249

* February, 1891, was the *driest* month of the twenty-one years.
† December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.
‡ November, 1890, was the *wettest* month of the twenty-one years.
§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2·730 inches, on October 27th, 1880.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1875 to 1895, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1875 to 1894.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1875, . . .	23	17	14	12	15	26	18	14	14	20	19	13	205
1876, . . .	9	23	28	17	6	14	10	14	17	20	20	§22	183
1877, . . .	25	19	20	21	16	18	25	24	10	16	22	17	229
1878, . . .	20	14	17	16	28	19	9	22	16	16	11	19	202
1879, . . .	10	23	16	17	25	24	24	10	18	14	10	10	208
1880, . . .	8	17	18	30	9	16	24	10	18	15	20	18	198
1881, . . .	14	18	17	16	15	21	15	21	12	18	13	16	198
1882, . . .	17	18	17	20	13	25	25	11	15	20	24	21	227
1883, . . .	20	17	13	10	18	16	22	14	14	16	13	18	188
1884, . . .	16	20	17	11	16	10	25	6	14	14	14	20	187
1885, . . .	26	13	18	18	23	8	10	14	23	22	17	10	198
1886, . . .	26	15	18	18	21	13	15	18	15	24	18	21	220
1887, . . .	16	11	15	10	10	5	18	18	18	11	18	13	168
1888, . . .	9	14	16	17	11	16	22	12	10	18	26	17	190
1889, . . .	18	20	17	31	17	8	13	22	18	32	8	13	193
1890, . . .	21	7	17	14	17	18	24	16	14	11	‡27	11	200
1891, . . .	14	†2	16	14	17	14	15	25	18	16	16	21	184
1892, . . .	20	13	9	13	18	17	12	22	19	17	13	10	198
1893, . . .	19	22	8	7	10	12	14	16	14	18	17	19	174
1894, . . .	26	16	14	20	17	19	21	18	8	20	15	13	209
Means, . .	17·3	19·4	15·8	16·2	15·8	15·7	18·0	18·7	14·8	17·8	17·9	18·4	197·5
1895, . . .	24	9	18	13	8	12	18	27	7	18	21	27	194

* *i.e.* days on which ·01 inch, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours.
† *Driest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = ·042 inch.
‡ *Wettest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 4·219 inches.
§ Month of the heaviest rainfall = 7·566 inches.

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TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in the Twenty-one Years 1875–1895, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1875 to 1894, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1875, . .	45°·5	40°·8	43°·1	48°·4	53°·7	58°·3	57°·0	60°·0	57°·2	49°·3	43°·8	40°·4	49°·3
1876, . . .	42·3	41·6	40·2	46·0	49·4	58·7	60·7	58·9	54·0	52·4	43·5	44·0	48·1
1877, . . .	42·8	43·0	41·4	45·8	48·7	57·3	57·8	57·6	52·4	50·1	45·0	41·5	48·7
1878, . .	42·4	43·3	43·6	47·8	52·4	57·2	61·0	59·6	55·6	50·7	37·3	32·0	48·6
1879, . . .	34·7	38·5	41·6	43·7	47·6	54·9	56·5	55·5	55·3	49·0	43·1	37·0	46·4
1880, . . .	39·0	44·2	44·4	48·8	51·0	53·0	57·9	60·5	57·8	44·5	43·4	41·6	48·9
1881, . . .	32·4	39·8	42·3	44·7	52·3	55·8	59·9	58·0	53·6	47·2	49·4	39·6	47·7
1882, . . .	43·9	45·4	46·9	46·0	52·0	54·7	58·3	58·2	52·0	49·3	42·7	37·4	48·9
1883, . . .	42·4	42·9	38·0	45·5	50·6	56·8	56·9	58·3	54·3	49·0	43·5	41·3	48·2
1884, . . .	44·5	43·4	44·5	45·8	51·8	53·6	58·7	60·8	53·9	49·2	43·0	40·8	49·6
1885, . . .	40·6	42·7	46·7	45·6	47·4	54·8	59·5	55·9	58·2	44·6	45·1	41·2	47·8
1886, . . .	37·1	46·9	40·5	46·1	49·3	56·3	59·9	59·3	55·1	51·2	45·7	37·0	47·9
1887, . . .	40·7	41·9	40·8	46·9	50·8	60·9	62·4	59·0	58·0	46·5	41·8	39·1	48·8
1888, . . .	41·3	37·9	38·9	44·7	51·2	55·1	58·3	57·0	58·4	46·1	48·8	42·7	47·3
1889, . . .	41·6	39·4	43·0	45·2	53·4	58·2	57·4	57·3	54·8	47·2	45·6	42·3	46·9
1890, . . .	44·7	41·5	44·9	47·0	52·8	57·6	57·7	56·0	59·6	51·5	44·6	33·3	48·8
1891, . . .	40·2	44·7	41·5	45·4	49·2	58·6	58·6	57·8	57·3	49·3	43·4	42·2	48·1
1892, . . .	38·9	41·3	38·3	46·8	53·3	56·1	57·3	53·6	54·2	44·3	46·9	39·7	46·1
1893, . . .	41·0	42·7	47·9	51·1	56·3	59·4	61·1	62·6	55·5	49·8	43·8	43·7	51·2
1894, . . .	41·2	44·0	45·1	49·6	48·8	56·5	59·8	57·6	53·5	49·5	47·8	44·0	48·3
Average, .	40°·9	42°·0	42°·3	46°·0	51°·1	56°·6	58°·8	58°·3	54°·8	48°·6	44°·5	40°·8	48·7
1895, . . .	35·6	34·2	43·9	47·8	53·8	58·6	58·7	59·7	46·7	46·0	47·0	41·8	48·8

DUBLIN CASTLE,
18th June, 1896.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed Report on Agriculture, for the Year 1895.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,
Charlemont House,
Rutland Square,
Dublin.

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